



This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

### Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

### About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at <http://books.google.com/>

Box 11115



**Harvard College Library**



FROM THE  
**BRIGHT LEGACY.**

One half the income from this Legacy, which was received in 1880 under the will of

**JONATHAN BROWN BRIGHT**

of Waltham, Massachusetts, is to be expended for books for the College Library. The other half of the income is devoted to scholarships in Harvard University for the benefit of descendants of

**HENRY BRIGHT, JR.,**

who died at Watertown, Massachusetts, in 1686. In the absence of such descendants, other persons are eligible to the scholarships. The will requires that this announcement shall be made in every book added to the Library under its provisions.







ARCHÆOLOGICAL  
AND HISTORICAL COLLECTIONS  
RELATING TO THE COUNTIES OF  
AYR AND WIGTON

*400 Copies printed,*

*Of which this is No. 6.....*

ARCHÆOLOGICAL  
AND  
HISTORICAL COLLECTIONS

RELATING TO THE COUNTIES OF  
AYR AND WIGTON

VOL. III.

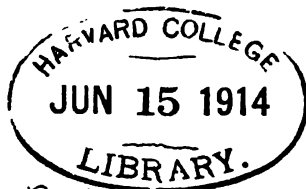


• EDINBURGH

PRINTED FOR THE AYR AND WIGTON ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

• MDCCCLXXXII

Bv 15



*Bright fund*

*Printed by R. & R. Clark*

FOR

DAVID DOUGLAS, EDINBURGH.

# AYRSHIRE AND WIGTONSHIRE - ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

---

## President.

THE EARL OF STAIR, K.T., LL.D., V.P.S.A. Scot., Lord-Lieutenant  
of Ayrshire and Wigtonshire.

## Vice-Presidents.

THE DUKE OF PORTLAND.

THE MARQUESS OF BUTE, K.T., F.S.A. Scot.

THE MARQUESS OF AILSA.

THE EARL OF EGLINTON AND WINTON.

THE EARL OF GALLOWAY.

THE EARL OF GLASGOW, F.S.A. Scot., Lord Clerk Register of Scotland.

THE LORD BORTHWICK.

THE RIGHT HON. SIR JAMES FERGUSON, BART., K.C.M.G., LL.D.

THE RIGHT HON. SIR J. DALRYMPLE-HAY, M.P., C.B., D.C.L., F.R.S.

SIR M. SHAW-STEWART, BART., Lord-Lieutenant of Renfrewshire.

SIR ANDREW AGNEW, BART., of Lochmaw.

SIR WILLIAM WALLACE, BART., of Lochryan.

SIR WILLIAM J. MONTGOMERY-CUNINGHAME, BART., V.C.

SIR HERBERT MAXWELL, BART., M.P., of Monreith.

R. A. OSWALD of Auchincruive.

## Hon. Secretaries for Ayrshire.

R. W. COCHRAN-PATRICK of Woodside, M.P., LL.D., F.S.A., V.P.S.A. Scot.

W. S. COOPER of Failford, LL.M. Cantab., F.S.A. Scot.

## Hon. Secretary for Wigtonshire.

THE REV. G. WILSON, Glenluce, C.M.S.A. Scot.

## Treasurer.

C. G. SHAW, Esq., County Buildings, Ayr.

## Council.

COLONEL HUNTER-WESTON of Hunterston, F.S.A.

F. T. R. KENNEDY of Dunure.

J. MACDONALD, LL.D., F.S.A. Scot., Ayr.

R. MUNRO, M.D., M.A., F.S.A. Scot., Kilmarnock.

J. SHEDDEN DOBIE of Grangevale, F.S.A. Scot., Beith.

R. WYLIE, Castle Pen, Kilwinning.

*List of Members, 1882.*

- AGNEW, Alexander, 11 Reform Street, Dundee.  
 AGNEW, Sir Andrew, Lochnaw, Stranraer.  
 AGNEW, R. Vans, of Barnbarroch, Wigtonshire.  
 AILSA, Marquess of, Culzean Castle, Maybole.  
 AITKEN, A., Solicitor, Stranraer.  
 ALEXANDER, Dr., Dundonald.  
 ALLISON, R. A., Scaleby Hall, Carlisle.  
 ALPINE, Rev. George, B.D., Coats Manse, Coatbridge.  
 ANDERSON, J., Carthgale, Kilmarnock.  
 ANDERSON, Matthew, Writer, Milligan Park, Glasgow.  
 ANDERSON, W., 149 West George Street, Glasgow.  
 ANDREWS, David, Solicitor, Girvan.  
 ANTIQUARIES, Society of, Burlington House, Piccadilly, London, W.  
 ARMSTRONG, R. B., 5 Melville Street, Edinburgh.  
 ARTHUR, J. F., C.S.I., Lochside House, New Cumnock.  
 ARTHUR, M., 9 Claremont Terrace, Glasgow.  
 AYR, Burgh of.  
  
 BAILEY, J. Lambert, Banker, Ardrossan.  
 BAIRD, Mrs., of Cambusdoon, Ayr.  
 BARTLEMORE, J., of Bourtrees, Paisley.  
 BAXTER, D., Ladyburn, Kilkerran, Maybole.  
 BLAIR, Archibald, Surgeon, Dalry, Ayrshire.  
 BLAIR, Captain, of Blair, Dalry, Ayrshire.  
 BLAIR, Rev. D. Oswald Hunter, O.S.B., St. Benedict's Monastery,  
 Fort Augustus.  
 BLACKWOOD, J., Gillsburn, Kilmarnock.  
 BORLAND, J., Chemist, Kilmarnock.  
 BOWIE, J. H., Union Bank, Coatbridge.  
 BOYD, Colonel Hay, of Townend, Symington.  
 BOYD, D. A., 225 West George Street, Glasgow.  
 BOYLE, Captain, of Shewalton, Dreghorn.  
 BRISBANE, C. T., of Brisbane, Largs.  
 BROWN, D., Banker, Maybole.  
 BROWN, D., Townend Cottage, Dalry.

# LIST OF MEMBERS.

vii

BROWN, George, Burnside, Irvine.  
 BROWN, J., Orangefield, Ayr.  
 BROWN, J. T., Gibraltar House, Edinburgh.  
 BROWN, Miss, of Lanfine, Newmilns.  
 BROWN, Richard, Kensal Tower, Ayr.  
 BROWN, Robert, Underwood Park, Paisley.  
 BROWNE, Rev. A., The Manse, Beith.  
 BUCHANAN, A., Barskimming, Mauchline.  
 BUTE, Marquess of, Mountstuart, Rothesay.

CAIRD, James, C.B., 3 St. James' Square, London, S.W.  
 CAIRNEY, William, 11 Derby Terrace, Glasgow.  
 CALDWELL, James, Craigielea, Paisley.  
 CAMPBELL, Colonel Sir A., Bart., of Blythwood, Renfrew.  
 CAMPBELL, Colonel Hamilton, of Netherplace, Mauchline.  
 CAMPBELL, R. F. F., M.P., of Craigie, Ayr.  
 CAMPBELL, Captain R. M., of Auchmannoch, Glaisnock House, Cumnock.

CARFRAE, Robert, 77 George Street, Edinburgh.  
 CARMENT, J., LL.D., 32 Albany Street, Edinburgh.  
 CARRUTHERS, David, Market Lane, Kilmarnock.  
 CATHCART, Miss, of Auchendrane, Ayr.  
 CHALLONER, N. B., Royal Bank, Kilmarnock.  
 CHRISTIE, William, Royal Bank, Irvine.  
 COMRIE, Alexander, Accountant, Dalry.  
 CONWAY, Rev. D., St. John's Chapel, Port-Glasgow.  
 COOPER, W. S., of Failford, Tarbolton.  
 COPLAND, J., Public School, Kilwinning.  
 COPLAND, James, General Register House, Edinburgh.  
 COWAN, Hugh, St. Leonards, Ayr.  
 CRAIG, James, Deanmount, Kilmarnock.  
 CRAIG, William, Braehead, Lochwinnoch.  
 CRAUFURD, E. H. J., of Auchenames, West Kilbride.  
 CRAWFURD, T. Macknight, of Cartsburn, Lauriston Castle, Edinburgh.  
 CRICHTON, Major R. O., of Linn, Dalry.  
 CRICHTON, Sheriff, 13 Nelson Street, Edinburgh.  
 CRUM, A., M.P., of Thornliebank, Glasgow.  
 CUNINGHAME, John, Ironmaster, St. Vincent Street, Glasgow.

## LIST OF MEMBERS.

CUNINGHAME, Sir W. J. M., Bart., V.C., of Corsehill, Glenmoor House, Maybole.

CUNINGHAME, W. C. S., of Caprington, Kilmarnock.

CURRIE, Dr., Hydropathic Establishment, Skelmorlie.

DALRYMPLE, C., M.P., Ardencraig, Rothesay.

DALRYMPLE, C. E., 12 Clifton Gardens, Folkestone.

DALRYMPLE, Hon. Hew, Lochinch, Castle Kennedy, Stranraer.

DICK, J. T., 38 Sandgate, Ayr.

DICKIE, Hugh, Rector, Academy, Kilmarnock.

DICKIE, J., Town-Clerk, Irvine.

DICKIE, James, 18 George Square, Glasgow.

DICKIE, James, London Road, Kilmarnock.

DICKSON, T., General Register House, Edinburgh.

DOBBIE, Robert, M.D., 3 Wellington Square, Ayr.

DOBIE, J. Shedden, F.S.A. Scot., Morishill, Beith.

DONALD, Alexander, Teacher, Muirkirk.

DOUGLAS, David, 9 South Castle Street, Edinburgh.

DOUGLAS, J., M.D., Whithorn, Wigtonshire.

DREW, J., Doonhill, Newton-Stewart.

DUNLOP, Alexander, of Doonside, Priory Lodge, Larga.

DUNLOP, David, Solicitor, Ayr.

DUNLOP, W. H., of Annanhill, Kilmarnock.

DUNLOP, W. H., Solicitor, Ayr.

EASTON, Robert, C.A., 115 Buchanan Street, Glasgow.

EGLINTON and WINTON, Earl of, Eglinton Castle, Irvine.

ELDER, George, Knock Castle, Larga.

EVANS, John, D.C.L., Nash Mills, Hemel Hempstead.

FAULDS, A. Wilson, Knockbuckle, Beith.

FERGUSON, W., of Kinmundy, 21 Manor Place, Edinburgh.

FERGUSON, Right Honourable Sir James, K.C.M.G., of Kilkerran, Maybole.

FERGUSON, James M., *Observer* Office, Ayr.

FINLAY, John, Greenfield, Alloway, Ayr.

FINNIE, A., of Springhill, Kilmarnock.



# LIST OF MEMBERS.

ix

FLEMING, James, 83 Jamaica Street, Glasgow.  
 FLINT, John, 2 Montgomerie Terrace, Ayr.  
 FOSTER, W. K., 45 Leinster Gardens, Hyde Park, London, W.  
 FRANKS, Augustus W., British Museum, London.  
 FRASER, W., W.S., Deputy Keeper of the Records, 32 Castle Street,  
 Edinburgh.

GAIRDNER, R., Thorntoun, Kilmarnock.  
 GAIRDNER, William, Dalblair House, Ayr.  
 GALLOWAY, Earl of, Galloway House, Wigtonshire.  
 GARDNER, Alexander, Publisher, Paisley.  
 GARDNER, William, Shawl Manufacturer, Paisley.  
 GEDDES, G. H., 8 Douglas Crescent, Edinburgh.  
 GEMMELL, Thomas, Banker, Ayr.  
 GEMMELL, William, 150 Hope Street, Glasgow.  
 GILCHRIST, M., care of Miss Gilchrist, Grosvenor Gallery Library,  
 New Bond Street, London, N.W.  
 GILMOUR, A., Solicitor, Irvine.  
 GIRVAN, J. Graham, 186 West George Street, Glasgow.  
 GLASGOW and GALLOWAY, Bishop of, Ayr.  
 GLASGOW, Earl of, Crawford Priory, Cupar-Fife.  
 GLASGOW, R. B., of Montgreenan, Kilwinning.  
 GOUDIE, Ex-Provost, Ayr.  
 GRAHAM, J., of Broadstone, Stranraer.  
 GRAHAM, T. D. C., of Dunlop, Dunlop.  
 GRANT, Rev. Alexander T., Rosslyn, Edinburgh.  
 GRAY, G., Clerk of the Peace, Glasgow.  
 GREG, R. P., Coles Park, Buntingford, Herts.  
 GREENWELL, Rev. Canon, Durham.  
 GREIG, T. C., Rephad, Stranraer.

HAMILTON, Alexander, Solicitor, Irvine.  
 HAMILTON, Captain, of Pinmore, Girvan.  
 HAMILTON, George, Ardendee, Kirkcudbright.  
 HAMILTON, H. M., 10 King's Bench Walk, Temple, London.  
 HAMILTON, J., Town-Clerk, Kilmarnock.  
 HAMILTON, J. G., 38 Portland Street, Kilmarnock.  
 HAMILTON, John, of Sundrum, Ayr.

## LIST OF MEMBERS.

- HAMILTON, Mrs. H., 3 Lansdowne Terrace, Cheltenham.  
HANNAH, A., Cairnsmore, Bellahouston, Govan.  
HAY, Right Hon. Sir John Dalrymple, of Park, Wigtonshire.  
HENDRIE, James, Meadowbank, Kilwinning.  
HORNE, Robert R., 150 Hope Street, Glasgow.  
HOWATSON, Charles, of Glenbuck, by Lanark.  
HOWATSON, George S., Eglinton Ironworks, Kilwinning.  
HUNTER, Andrew, Ayr.  
HUNTER, David, Sea Tower, Ayr.  
HUNTER, E. A., Adamton, Monkton.  
HUNTER, John, Burnfoot, by Ayr.  
HUNTER, Mrs., Clifford Lodge, Largs.
- IRVINE, Burgh of.
- JOHNSTON, D., 160 West George Street, Glasgow.  
JOHNSTON, T. B., Geographer to the Queen, 9 Claremont Crescent,  
Edinburgh.  
JONAS, A. C., 21 Trafalgar Terrace, Swansea.
- KAY, R. M., Clydesdale Bank, Ayr.  
KEITH, Rev. W. A., Burham Vicarage, Rochester.  
KENNEDY, Captain Clark, of Knockgray, Henbury, Wimbourne,  
Dorset.  
KENNEDY, F. T. R., of Dunure, Ayr.  
KENNEDY, James, 25 Greendyke Street, Glasgow.  
KENNEDY, J., of Underwood, 71 Great King Street, Edinburgh.  
KENNEDY, J., yr. of Underwood, 71 Great King Street, Edinburgh.  
KENNEDY, Thomas, Glenfield, Kilmarnock.  
KERR, W., Nethergate House, Dundee.  
KILPATRICK, William, Solicitor, Ayr.  
KING, H. B., Commercial Bank, Kilwinning.  
KING, Walter, Paisley.  
KIRKHOPE, Thomas, Writer, Ardrossan.  
KNOX, R. W., of Moor Park, Kilbirnie.
- LAING, Alexander, LL.D., Newburgh-on-Tay.  
LAMB, J. B., Architect, Paisley.  
LANDSBOROUGH, Rev. D., Kilmarnock.

LIST OF MEMBERS.

xi

LECK, Henry, of Hollybush, Ayr.  
LIVINGSTON, Rev. N., F.C. Manse, Coylton, Ayr.  
LOCKHART, John, Sheriff-Clerk Depute, Ayr.  
LONDON LIBRARY, 12 St. James' Square, London, S.W.  
LYON, D. Murray, Secretary to Grand Lodge of Scotland, Freemasons' Hall, Edinburgh.

M'ALISTER, J., Surgeon, Kilmarnock.  
M'CALL, James, 6 St. John's Terrace, Hillhead, Glasgow.  
M'CALLUM, Robert, Town Chamberlain, Ayr.  
M'CHLERY, William, Balminnoch, Kirkcowan.  
M'CLELLAND, A. S., 115 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow.  
M'CONNACHIE, J. A., C.E., 12 Victoria Road, Kensington, London, W.  
M'CONNEL, William, of Knockdolian, Girvan.  
M'COSH, James M., Solicitor, Dalry.  
M'CRONE, James, 25 Stockwell Street, Glasgow.  
M'CUBBIN, A., Solicitor, Ayr.  
M'CUBBIN, W. F., 5 Alloway Place, Ayr.  
M'CULLOCH, Thomas, Founder, Kilmarnock.  
M'CULLOCH, David, Beech Grove, Kilmarnock.  
M'DERMENT, J. I., C.E., Ayr.  
M'GIBBON, D., 89 George Street, Edinburgh.  
M'GIBBON, William, Draper, Stranraer.  
M'GRIGOR, Dr. A. B., 19 Woodside Terrace, Glasgow.  
M'KENZIE, J. W., 16 Royal Circus, Edinburgh.  
M'KERLIE, P. H., 26 Pembridge Villas, Bayswater, London, W.  
M'KERRELL, R. M., Junior Carlton Club, London.  
M'KIE, J., Publisher, Kilmarnock.  
M'MICKING, Gilbert, 55 Princes Gate, London, S.W.  
M'ROBERTS, George, Stevenston.  
M'VAIL, Dr., Kilmarnock.

MACARTHUR, Lady, 27 Princes Gardens, London, S.W.  
MACDONALD, A. G., The Crescent, Ardrossan.  
MACDONALD, J., LL.D., The Academy, Ayr.  
MACDONALD, James, junior, 14 Wellington Square, Ayr.  
MACDOUALL, James, of Logan, Stranraer.  
MACDOWALL, Henry, younger of Garthland, Lochwinnoch.  
MACFARLANE, Dr., Kilmarnock.

## LIST OF MEMBERS.

- MACGREGOR, P. Comyn, of Brediland, Paisley.  
MACK, Anthony, The Crescent, Ardrossan.  
MACKAY, Professor, 7 Albyn Place, Edinburgh.  
MACKEAN, J. A., Maryfield, Paisley.  
MACKENZIE, Alexander, 7 Gilmour Street, Paisley.  
MACKIE, Daniel, of Knockgerran, Girvan.  
MACKIE, Robert, Loudoun Cottage, Galston.  
MACKINNON, William, 115 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow.  
MACLEOD, Rev. W., 5 Thirlestane Road, Whitehouse Loan, Edinburgh.  
MACRORIE, William, Solicitor, Ayr.  
MASSON, G., Oakshawside, Paisley.  
MATTHEWS, Rev. G. D., D.D., Quebec.  
MAXWELL, Mrs., of Carruchan, Dumfries.  
MAXWELL, Sir Herbert, M.P., of Monreith, Garlieston.  
MENTETH, Lady Stuart, of Mansfield, New Cumnock.  
MERCER, John, C.E., Ayr.  
MIDDLEMAS, W., Town-Clerk's Office, Kilmarnock.  
MILLER, Robert, Alloway Cottage, Ayr.  
MILROY, Dr. A., Kilwinning.  
MITCHELL, Dr. A., 34 Drummond Place, Edinburgh.  
MITCHELL, J. O., 69 East Howard Street, Glasgow.  
MITCHELL LIBRARY, Ingram Street, Glasgow.  
MONTGOMERIE, J. C., Dalmore, Stair.  
MOORE, J. Carrick, of Corsewall, Stranraer.  
MORRIS, James A., A.R.I., B.A., 46 Newmarket Street, Ayr.  
MUNRO, Dr. R., Kilmarnock.  
MURDOCH, George W., *Glasgow News* Office, Hope Street, Glasgow.  
MURDOCH, J., Architect, Ayr.  
MURDOCH, R. D., County Buildings, Ayr.  
MURRAY, David, 169 West George Street, Glasgow.  
MURRAY, William, Barns Park, Ayr.  
MUSEUM OF SCIENCE AND ART, Edinburgh  
MUTTER, W., of Meiklelaught, Ardrossan.  
  
NORTHESK, Earl of, Longwood, Winchester.  
  
OSWALD, R. A., of Auchencruive, Ayr.  
OLIVER, Rev. J., Belhaven, Dunbar.

LIST OF MEMBERS.

xiii

PARK, Richard, Architect, Newton-Stewart.  
PARLANE, James, Rusholme, Manchester.  
PATERSON, John, of Knowehead, Irvine.  
PATERSON, Sheriff Orr, Ayr.  
PATON, James B., Merchant, Ayr.  
PATON, Robert, Gartferry, Ayr.  
PATON, Theophilus, of Swinlees, Dalry.  
PATON, William, of Hillend, Dalry.  
PATRICK, Miss Cochran, Ladyland, Beith.  
PATRICK, R. W. Cochran, M.P., of Woodside, Beith.  
PATRICK, W. Ralston, of Trearne, Beith.  
PHILP, Rev. George, Saltcoats.  
PICKEN, James, Hillhouse Lodge, Fenwick.  
POLLOCK, J., Victoria Works, Beith.  
POLLOCK, John, Town-Clerk, Ayr.  
POLLOCK, William, Solicitor, Ayr.  
POLLOK, R. M., of Middleton, Ayr.  
POLLOK-MORRIS, A., of Craig, Kilmarnock.  
PORTEOUS, J. S., Oakbank, Maybole.  
PORTLAND, Duke of, per J. H. Turner, The Dean, Kilmarnock.

RAFF, James, 14 Wellington Square, Ayr.  
RAMSAY, Dr., Lochwinnoch.  
RAMSAY, R., Greendyke Street, Glasgow.  
REID, Charles, Lily Mount, Kilmarnock.  
REID, H. G., Stationery Office, London.  
REID, William, junior, Chapelhill, Paisley.  
RENNIE, Thomas, Banker, Maybole.  
ROBERTSON, Rev. W. B., Irvine.  
ROSE, James, 11 Langlands Street, Kilmarnock.  
ROSS, Alexander M., Town-Chamberlain, Paisley.  
ROWAT, William, Rosehill Cottage, Paisley.  
RUSSELL, William D., of Maulside, Dalry, Ayrshire.

SCOTT, John, Hawkhill, Largs.  
SHAW, Charles G., Ayr.  
SHAW, W. F., 39 Stockwell Street, Glasgow.

## LIST OF MEMBERS.

- SMALL, J. W., Architect, George Street, Edinburgh.  
SMITH, John, Manager, Eglinton Ironworks, Kilwinning.  
SOMERVELL, James, of Sorn, Mauchline.  
STAIR, Earl of, Lochinch, Castle Kennedy, Stranraer.  
STEELE, Provost, Ayr.  
STEPHEN, William, 31 Sandgate, Ayr.  
STEVENSON, Allan, Architect, Ayr.  
STEVENSON, William, Witch Road, Kilmarnock.  
STEWART, H. Murray, Cally, Gatehouse.  
STEWART, J., M.P., of Garvocks, Largs.  
STEWART, J., Heathfield, Irvine.  
STEWART, J. Leveson D., Glenogil, Forfarshire.  
STEWART, M. J., Southwick, Stranraer.  
STEWART, Sir M. Shaw, of Ardgowan, Greenock.  
STIRRAT, James, Solicitor, Dalry.  
STODDART, James H., *Glasgow Herald* Office, Glasgow.  
STODDART, R. R., Lyon Clerk-Depute, Edinburgh.  
STURROCK, J., junior, Solicitor, Kilmarnock.  
STURROCK, Provost, Kilmarnock.  
SYMINGTON, G., Banker, Glenluce.
- TAYLOR, William, London Road, Kilmarnock.  
THOMSON, R., Crookedholm, Kilmarnock.  
THOMSON, Rev. J. H., F.C. Manse, Hightree, Lockerbie.  
TODD, Hugh, Solicitor, Stranraer.  
TURNBULL, Andrew, Town-Chamberlain, Kilmarnock.  
TURNER, F. J., The Dean, Kilmarnock.
- URQUHART, Rev. A., Free Church Manse, Portpatrick.
- VERNON, Hon. G. R., Auchans, Dundonald.  
VIVIAN, A. P., M.P., Glendorgal, St. Colomb Minor, Cornwall.
- WALES, James, Buckstone, Rawdon, Yorkshire.  
WALKER, J., 74 Bath Street, Glasgow.  
WALLACE, Charles, Dally, Kirkcolm, Stranraer.  
WALLACE, Sir William, of Lochryan, Stranraer.

LIST OF MEMBERS.

xv

- WARK, Andrew, Bartholomew House, London, E.C.  
WARRACK, Rev. Alexander, Free Church Manse, Leswalt, Stranraer.  
WATSON, J., Wallace Bank, Kilmarnock.  
WEIR, William, of Kildonan, Portland Ironworks, Kilmarnock.  
WESTON, Col. Hunter, 22 Thurloe Square, South Kensington,  
London.  
WILSON, Rev. G., Free Church Manse, Glenluce, Wigtonshire.  
WILSON, R. Dobie, 15 Green Street, Grosvenor Square, London, W.  
WOOD, James, Portland Villa, Troon.  
WRIGHT, Hugh, of Alticry, Port-William.  
WYLIE, R., Kilwinning.  
WYLIE, Rev. W. H., 5 Glenan Gardens, Helensburgh.  
  
YOUNG, David, Town-Clerk, Paisley.





## PREFACE.

---

IN the present volume the account of the explorations made by the Society, with the liberal assistance of the EARL OF EGLINTON, the EARL OF STAIR, and Sir JAMES FERGUSON of Kilkerran, into the Lake Dwellings and Early Habitations of Ayrshire and Wigtonshire, has been continued. The thanks of the Society are very specially due to Dr. MUNRO and the Rev. G. WILSON for their trouble in recording the interesting results, and to Professor CLELAND for his Notices of the animal remains found in them.

A careful catalogue of the Stone Implements of Ayrshire has been commenced and will be continued by Dr. MACDONALD, and it is very desirable that every known specimen of stone or bronze objects found in Ayrshire should be communicated to him in order that the catalogues of these relics may be as complete as possible.

The Society is also indebted to Sir HERBERT MAXWELL of Monreith, M.P., for the beautiful plate and blazon of the arms of the Earl of Galloway; to Mr. JAMES HAMILTON, Town-Clerk of Kilmarnock, for the plate and note of the Kilmarnock Funeral Bell; to Mr. JOHN POLLOCK, Beith, for the plate of the curious Early Woodwork at Rowallan Castle; and to the Rev. Mr. CONWAY for his able paper on the Holy Wells of Wigtonshire.

The thanks of the Society are also due to Mr. COOPER of Failford for editing the Boyd Papers, and to the late DUKE OF PORTLAND for the plates of the Dean.



# CONTENTS.

	PAGE
I. AYRSHIRE CRANNOGS (Second Notice). By R. Munro, M.D., M.A., F.S.A. Scot.	
1. Notice of the Excavation of a Crannog at Lochspouts, near Kilkerran	1
2. Notice of the Excavation of a Crannog at Buston, near Kilmaurs	19
II. NOTICE OF A CRANNOG AT BARHAPPLE LOCH, Glenluce, Wigtownshire. By Rev. George Wilson, C.M.S.A. Scot., F. C. Manse, Glenluce	52
III. NOTICE OF EXCAVATIONS MADE ON AN ANCIENT "FORT" AT SEAMILL, Ayrshire. By R. Munro, M.D., M.A., F.S.A. Scot.	59
IV. ILLUSTRATED NOTICES OF THE ANCIENT STONE IMPLEMENTS OF AYRSHIRE (First Series). By James Macdonald, LL.D., M.A., F.S.A. Scot.	66
V. KILMARNOCK FUNERAL BELL. By James Hamilton, Town-Clerk, Kilmarnock	82
VI. THE HERALDRY OF WIGTONSHIRE (No. IV.) By Sir Herbert Maxwell, Bart., of Monreith, M.P.	83
VII. WOODWORK AT ROWALLAN CASTLE. By John Pollock, Victoria Works, Beith	84
VIII. HOLY WELLS OF WIGTONSHIRE. By Rev. Daniel Conway, St. John's Chapel, Port-Glasgow	85
IX. EARLY CHRISTIAN REMAINS IN AYRSHIRE. By William Galloway, Architect	99
X. THE BOYD PAPERS	110
ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION OF DEAN CASTLE, the ancient seat of the Boys. By William Galloway, Architect.	



## I.

### AYRSHIRE CRANNOGS.

(SECOND NOTICE.)

#### I.—NOTICE OF THE EXCAVATION OF A CRANNOG AT LOCHSPOUTS, NEAR KILKERRAN.

*Situation of Crannog.*—Lochspouts is situated about three miles to the south-west of Maybole, in the parish of Kirkoswald, and on the property of the Right Honourable Sir James Fergusson, of Kilkerran, Bart., K.C.M.G., LL.D. It is a small lake basin, somewhat oval in shape, and ensconced at the base of hilly ground, which encompasses it, except towards the north, where a narrow trap dike runs across and cuts it off from the open valley beyond. It is thus a natural dam, formed in the face of a declivity which, beyond the trap ridge, still continues to slope rapidly downwards for a few hundred yards. No outlet could therefore at any time exist, except along this barrier, and an inspection of its present condition reveals several deep gashes, through which at one time the surplus water made its escape. Indeed, some of the oldest inhabitants state that the name "Lochspouts" was given to it because, in former times, during heavy floods, its water spouted across this ridge at different points. The truth of this traditional report is not only consistent with the physical and geological features of the locality, but supplies a good illustration of the natural process by which running streams are occasionally known to cut out new channels, and ultimately abandon their former beds altogether. Owing to the large amount of silt washed into this basin, and the gradual lowering of its outlet by the frictional erosion of the surplus water, the area of the lake must also have been gradually diminished, so that it is difficult to estimate its original size. Immediately prior, however, to human interference with the rocky barrier,

it would not be more than eight acres. This singular, and, when surrounded by primeval forests, secluded little lake, was selected by the ancient crannog-builders as a suitable site for building one of their characteristic island dwellings, the remains of which have only been recently discovered. The starting-point of the investigations now about to be recorded was the following letter :—

INLAND REVENUE OFFICE,  
CAMPBELTON, 8th October 1879.

To the Right Honourable  
Sir JAMES FERGUSSON, Bart.

SIR—Would you permit me, a perfect stranger, to bring under your notice the circumstance that at Lochspoots, on your estate, there are the remains of an ancient lake-dwelling, which do not appear to have been ever examined.

Lochspoots was formerly of some depth, but within the lifetime of old people the lip of rock which forms its lower rim was cut with the view of utilising the water of the lake for the purposes of a walkmill. This operation probably reduced the level about ten feet, and must have brought the bottom of the shallower parts to the surface.

When on a visit a few years ago to my brother, who is tenant of this farm, I noticed a mound which I suspected to be the site of an old lake-dwelling, and on digging into it my suspicion was confirmed. My exploration was of the most limited kind ; still I found a bronze armlet—the metal almost all oxidised—two sling stones, and two pieces of colouring matter, the one red and the other black. I also ascertained that in cutting a drain a canoe had been dug out of the moss and clay ; and on making further inquiry I found it in possession of the previous tenant. I did not measure it, but it appeared small, and to agree with the published accounts of the ruder forms of the canoes found in the Clyde beds.

As the mound rises above the level of the water it could be partially examined without much labour or expense ; but as the lake water soon finds its way into holes of any depth, no proper or systematic examination could be made without cutting deeper into the ledge of rock that forms the embankment. The rock has already been cut to a depth of twelve or fifteen feet, and a few feet more would probably reduce the level below the upper surface of the virgin clay. Fortunately none of the streams that drain into the lake are near the spot, and consequently only a thin covering of lacustrine clay has been deposited over the debris.—I most respectfully remain, sir, your most obedient and humble servant,

JAMES MACFADZEAN.

Sir James Fergusson at once forwarded this interesting letter to R. W. Cochran-Patrick, Esq., LL.D., F.S.A., Secretary to the Ayrshire and Wigtonshire Archæological Association, with a note requesting him to visit and examine the locality here referred to at his convenience. From letters now before me I find that this preliminary examination of the crannog took place on the 10th of the following November, the result of which was shortly afterwards communicated to me just at the same time that I had received for final revision the proof sheets of the first article on the Ayrshire Crannogs,

and so I took the opportunity of recording the discovery by appending a footnote embracing Mr. Cochran-Patrick's observations. See page 23 of the Second Volume of the Collections of this Society.

The time of the year being unsuitable for making an examination of the crannog, owing to the wetness of the locality, it was agreed to postpone further explorations till the following summer.

Meantime the appointment of Sir James Fergusson as Governor of Bombay, and the subsequent return of Mr. Cochran-Patrick as M.P. for North Ayrshire, entirely precluded both these gentlemen from giving their personal attention to the proposed investigations, in which they were so highly interested; and hence the carrying out of them, when a favourable opportunity should occur, was entrusted to me.

*Investigations.*—It was not till the 28th June 1880, that the weather permitted the work of excavating the mound to be begun, which, however, was then continued regularly during the greater part of the month of July, under the most favourable circumstances. A long course of dry weather made the ground exceptionally suitable for digging; the workmen, with the intelligent forester, Mr. Hopson, at their head, were skilful and thoroughly interested in the investigations; and as to the general management, not only had we the benefit of the able and obliging assistance of Mr. Baxter, factor on the Kilkerran estate, but also the occasional presence and advice of several members of the Council of this Society, among whom were R. W. Cochran-Patrick, Esq., M.P., Sir W. J. M. Cuninghame, Bart., of Corsehill, Colonel Hunter-Weston of Hunterston, J. H. Stoddart, Esq., *Glasgow Herald*, etc. I have specially to mention Dr. Macdonald, Rector of the Ayr Academy, who for several days took the entire supervision of the works and finds. It will be thus seen that the materials of this report are the joint contributions of various hands and various minds, so that the individuality which the writing of it confers upon me must be largely discounted.

Upon my first visit to Lochspouts I was struck with the smallness of its dimensions; its superficies, according to measurements kindly made by Mr. Brown, clerk to Mr. Baxter, being only two acres. Its margin, and, indeed, its whole area, were thickly covered with long grasses and rushes. On its north side, near the middle portion of the rocky ridge and a little to the west of the outlet, lay the remains of the crannog, a low circular mound overgrown with coarse grass, and so close to the present margin of the lake that it formed a peninsula easily approached by *terra firma*.

I understand, however, that when Mr. Cochran-Patrick visited it in the previous October, the neck of land, now dry, was so soft and boggy that it was with difficulty he got across to the mound.

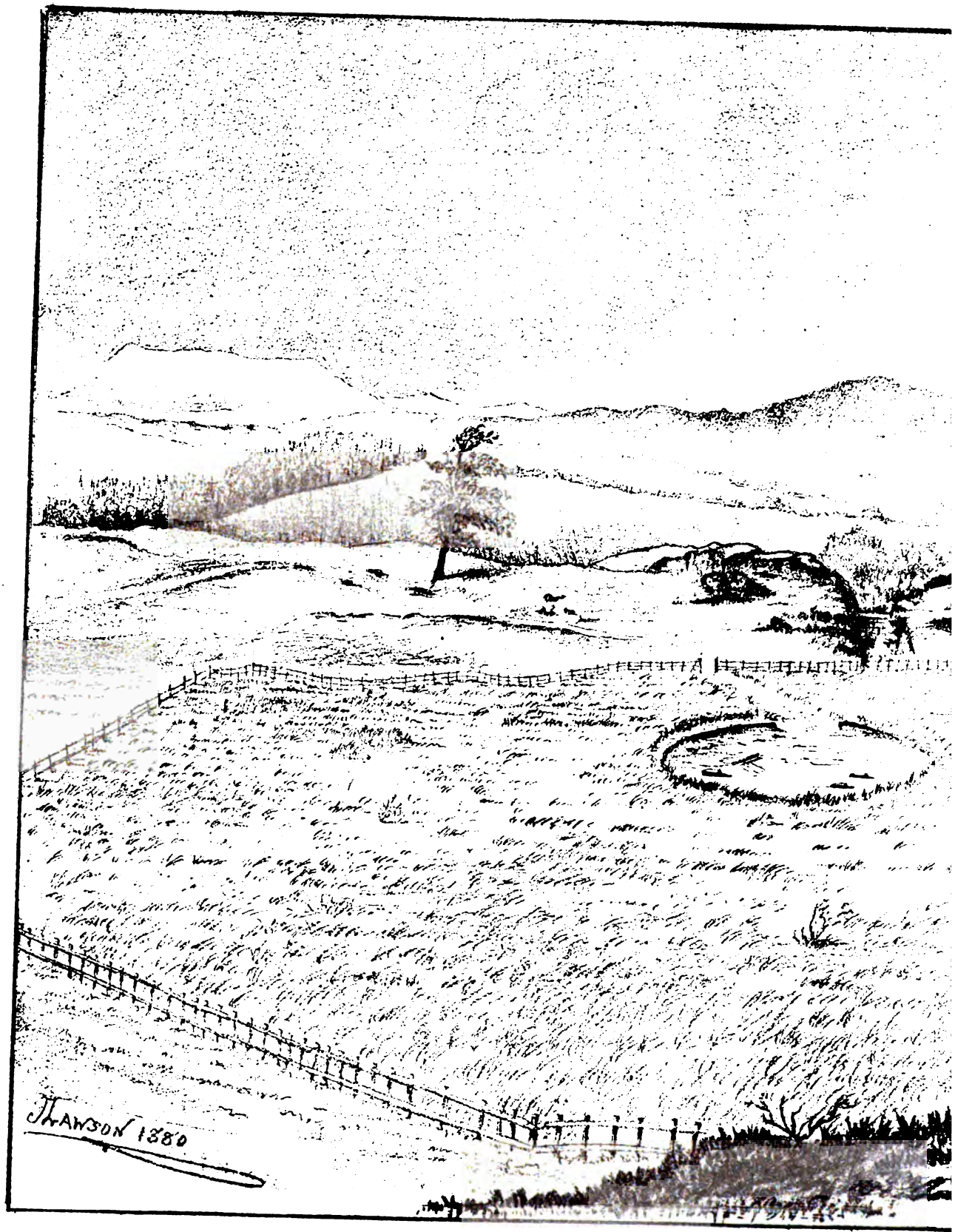
These observations will be more clearly comprehended by a reference to the accompanying sketch, taken by a young artist, Mr. J. Lawson, when the explorations were nearly completed. The view is looking northwards. In the foreground are the marshy loch and crannog (the overlying mound being now nearly cleared away), then the rocky ridge extending right and left, behind which is the open valley, with the hill Culdoon and monument to the late Sir Charles Dalrymple Fergusson in the distance. Along this ridge are seen several hollows, which are supposed to have been formerly outlets; the original or primary one being at the extreme right, while about the middle, and almost in a line with the crannog, is the artificial cutting which forms the present outlet.

Previous to my visit there were no piles detected on the mound, but after a considerable amount of searching the tops of one or two were observed on its east side, at the bottom of a sluggish channel kept open by the surplus water making its way to the outlet. Guided by these indications and a few trials with the spade, the tops of others were exposed, so that in a short time half the circle was thus traced. After due deliberation, in consultation with Mr. Baxter, who, on behalf of the proprietor, supplied the men and the labouring materials, it was agreed that the only exploration that could then be made, without further cutting of the rock (an undertaking which would involve a large amount of expense), was to clear away the entire mound down to the level of the water. Accordingly, the men were directed to make a broad trench, running east and west, the stuff from which was to be removed in layers, so as to localise, as far as possible, any remains that might be found. When this was finished another similar trench was made at right angles to the former, after which the four remaining angular portions were removed. In the course of these excavations the following facts regarding the structure and surroundings of the crannog were ascertained :—

1. *Log Pavement.*—About 5 feet deep (measuring from centre of mound), and only a few inches above the level of surrounding water, there was exposed a rude, imperfect, and irregularly-shaped wooden pavement, formed of flattened oak beams. It covered only the central portion of







LOCHSPOUTS (LO



(LOOKING NORTHWARDS)



the area contained within the circle of piles, the rest of which was laid with branches and stems of trees. Near the surrounding piles, on the east side, a more carefully constructed arrangement of this woodwork was noticed, consisting of slanting stakes and horizontal beams of various sizes, forming a sort of reticulated and firm flooring, which sloped slightly downwards towards the piles. A similar disposition of the marginal woodwork was noticed elsewhere, especially on the north-west side, in a line with the gangway to be afterwards described; but on the lake side of the crannog the exact mode of its structure was not practically exposed to view, owing to its shelving below the water, but the presumption is that it was pretty much the same all round. On digging beneath this log pavement large beams and brushwood were generally encountered, but the voluminous gushing up of water prevented reliable observations from being made regarding these deeper structures. Occasionally ashes and charcoal were turned up, and in one spot, near the centre, and under my own inspection, the men succeeded in digging downwards more than 2 feet below the log pavement before the water oozed up, in the course of which nothing was turned out but pure ashes, bits of charcoal, and large quantities of the shells of limpets and common wilks. At the bottom of this hole were solid oak beams, apparently flattened; but no sooner were their surfaces exposed than the water rushed in and filled the trench. This gave rise to the conjecture that this under-stratum of human remains represented another, and of course an older, period of occupancy, which also derived some support from the fact that the surface of the log pavement was on a higher level than the tops of the encircling piles. It occurred to me, however, that it was a prepared cavity, and originally intended for the purpose for which it was evidently used, viz. an ashpit, and hence, from want of corroborative evidence, the conjecture that the log pavement is a secondary one, and superimposed on the debris of a former dwelling, must for the present remain *sub judice*. Although portions of mortised beams were in several instances met with, there were no remains found of a circle of stockades having transverse beams, and raised above the log flooring, as was the case at the Lochlee crannog. Had such a structure existed, it would have been removed in all likelihood when the lake was lowered, as the whole woodwork would have been exposed to view. The diameter of the crannog, i.e. of the circular area enclosed within the submerged piles, was about 95 feet. No further attempt was

made to examine the marginal structure of the island owing to its submerged condition; but the probability is, judging from analogy and the certainty of one circle of piles, that an outer circle exists, with which the former is connected by the usual type of mortised beams.

2. *Hearths*.—Above the log pavement, and a few yards apart from each other, were three circular hearths, each about 5 feet in diameter, formed of flat stones embedded in a bed of yellow clay, and raised on a sort of pedestal of clay and stones, which varied in thickness from 1 to  $1\frac{1}{2}$  foot. One of them, on being demolished, was found to have been built directly over a former stony hearth, with an interval of about a foot. The stuff immediately surrounding them consisted of alternate layers of clay and ashes; and from the number of such layers, indicating collectively a considerable thickness—in one place over 3 feet—it appeared to me that the position of these hearths could not be taken as a criterion of the length of occupancy in the same way as the superimposed series at Lochlee, inasmuch as abundant evidence of the remains of fires was found where no neatly constructed hearth was observed. As will be seen from a glance at the sketch at page 4, they were all situated near the centre of the crannog, but on its southern half, *i.e.* the semicircle farthest from the shore.

3. *Gangway*.—On making a few trial trenches in the space directly between the shore and the crannog in search of a gangway, we could find no indications of woodwork. One day, however, my attention was directed to a portion of the log pavement which looked like a wooden roadway projecting to the margin of the island, and pointing in a north-western direction, towards a prominence in the trap ridge. Observing, also, that before the lake was lowered this prominence would be the nearest land to the crannog, it immediately struck me that if there was a gangway at all it would be found along this line. Hypothesis was right this time. The adhesive nature of the lake sediment prevented the water from oozing up so quickly as it did on the crannog, so that we were enabled to expose the woodwork several feet below the level of the lake. Close to the crannog the upper beams of the gangway were about 3 feet below the surface of the grass, and fully more below that of the log pavement; but as we neared the shore with the digging they became less buried, and some of the uprights were found even projecting above the ground.

The general plan on which this gangway was constructed appeared to be identical with that adopted by the crannog-builders of Lochlee. Upright

piles, singly and in groups, were placed in a zigzag fashion, between which the horizontal beams stretched, fan-like, and so formed a sort of lattice-work, with empty lozenge-shaped spaces between. From one of these holes or meshes, some 5 feet below the surface of the ground, a fine granite quern stone was extracted. The piles projected some 2 feet or more above the body of the gangway, but there was no appearance of the remains of a platform. The depth of the lower portion of the gangway could not be reached. It would thus appear that at least the transverse beams of the gangway were originally under water—a remark equally applicable to that at Lochlee; and it is highly probable that the primary purpose of this so-called gangway was to supply, on emergencies, a means of secret access to the crannog.

4. *Composition of Mound.*—The surface of the mound was composed of coarse grass, having tough matted roots spreading in a thin layer of soil, which overlay about a foot and a half of stones and rubbish, in which no relics were found. Below this the materials were of a very variable character; sometimes vegetable mould, stems of grasses jointed like straw, and beds of heather and moss, which could readily be separated into layers; and at other times heaps of ashes and charcoal mixed with quantities of the shells of wilks, limpets, and hazel nuts. Intermingled with this heterogeneous mass were large and small stones, broken bones, portions of deer horns, and the relics to be afterwards described. Though one or two ashpits, mostly composed of fine ashes, sea-shells, and broken hazel nuts, were distinctly discernible in the vicinity of the fireplaces, no regular refuse heap was met with; and the broken bones and horns seemed to be dispersed over the general area of the crannog.

5. *Subsidence of Crannog.*—In discussing the question regarding the Lochlee crannog I had to contend with an element of very great uncertainty, viz. the impossibility of ascertaining how much of the apparent sinking of the crannog was due to the rising of the level of the lake in consequence of the filling up of the bed of the outlet. This doubtful element is, however, entirely eliminated from the problem as it is presented to us at Lochspouts. Whatever alterations may have taken place in the position of the outlet, one thing is certain, that the tendency could never be to raise the level of the lake. Hence, if we can fix on the position of the natural outlet when the artificial cutting was made, the minimum amount of subsidence of the crannog resolves itself into simply measuring the height of this point above

the present surface of the log pavement. I use the word *minimum*, because, to determine the actual amount, two other elements have to be considered, both of which tend to magnify the amount of subsidence, viz. (1) How much the surface of the crannog was originally above water; and (2) The amount of lowering of the lake, due to frictional erosion of the water at the outlet, during the interval between the founding of the crannog and the date of the artificial cutting of the rock. For the present I entirely exclude both these elements; so that the solution of the problem depends on the practicability of ascertaining the height of the lowest natural outlet above the level of the log pavement. I believe the primary outlet was at the extreme east end of the barrier, where it disappears into the hillside. Here is to be seen a large deep opening, naturally scooped out of the rock; the lowest portion of which is only  $16\frac{1}{2}$  feet above the present level of the lake. It was however found, on measurement, that a lower natural outlet was just in the site of the present artificial cutting. The upper portion of the latter is wide, but about 14 feet from the running water it contracts into a narrow channel with perpendicular sides, and the sole difficulty is to determine where nature ended and art began. If we suppose that the whole of this narrow channel was artificially cut, then the lake must have been lowered to a corresponding extent. This, however, may be beyond the mark, as in the course of time the water itself would make a similar channel. After repeated and most careful inspections of this spot, I am inclined to fix the minimum amount of cutting at 10 or 12 feet. Based, therefore, on the lowest estimate, the original surface of the crannog must have subsided over 10 feet, as it is now just on a level with the lake water.

#### RELICS.

No inference worthy of note could be drawn from the relative position of the relics found on this crannog. They were interspersed amongst the debris, chiefly around the fireplaces and over the area of the log pavement, at a depth varying according to their distance from the centre of the mound, but none more superficial than about 18 inches from its surface. Though in point of number and variety the general collection is not equal to that from Lochlee, it is scarcely inferior to it in archæological importance. Following the system of arrangement adopted in the latter, I have described the various articles under the several heads suggested by the respective materials of which they are made.



## I. OBJECTS MADE OF STONE.

*Hammer-Stones.*—These implements were in great abundance, forty of which were collected and transferred to Kilkerran House. According to the principle of classification hinted at in the description of those found at Lochlee, which is based exclusively on their shape and the position of the markings, they fall to be arranged in three groups.

*First*, Two are somewhat flat and circular, about  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches in diameter, and exhibit markings all round the edge.

*Second*, Three, similarly shaped, have the markings on the flat surfaces alone, and appear to have been held when used with one of the flat surfaces in the palm of the hand.

*Third*, The rest are more or less elongated, and show wrought surfaces at one or both ends. The largest, made of a fine-grained dolerite, is beautifully polished, tapers slightly towards one end, and measures 7 inches long by 4 broad. A few more were of the same material; and Mr. J. Thomson, F.G.S., Glasgow, informs me that this rock is only found *in situ* at Ailsa Craig, but that water-worn pebbles of it are abundant along the seashore in the neighbourhood of Girvan.

*Polishers.*—Under this head I classify about a dozen pestle-like implements, notwithstanding that slight pounding markings were observed at the ends of one or two of them, because they are all over so smooth and glossy that they seemed to have been used rather for polishing or smoothing some soft material than as hammer-stones. There are also about a similar number of flat polishers, varying much both in size and shape, one of which is triangularly shaped like a modern smoothing iron. It measures 5 inches long,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  broad at base, and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inch thick.

*Whetstones.*—These are also numerous, but it is difficult to draw a minute distinction between them and the polishers. They vary in length from  $2\frac{1}{2}$  to  $6\frac{1}{2}$  inches, and are mostly composed of hard claystone or indurated sandstone. One of them, judging from the only fragment which was found, was manufactured with great care, and had a small hole at one end for suspension. This fragment, which is here figured (Fig. 1), measures  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches long, 2 broad, and half an inch thick.

Another is made of fine-grained sandstone, and shaped



FIG. 1.—Whetstone.  
Scale  $\frac{1}{4}$ .

precisely similar to the sharpening stones now used for scythes. Its dimensions are  $5\frac{1}{2}$  inches long,  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch broad, and  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch deep (Fig. 2).

*Funnel-shaped Holes.*—Three flat portions of sandstone, each containing a small hole, opening up on both sides into funnel-like cavities. The stone here engraved is roughly circular, about 4 inches in diameter and 1 inch thick. The cavity at its mouth is about 1 inch in diameter,  $\frac{1}{2}$  an inch deep, and communicates with a similar one on the other side by a hole through which a small goose quill can just pass. The holes in the other stones are precisely similar in shape, only the mouth of the funnel in one is  $\frac{1}{3}$  larger, and in the other about as much less; these differences being entirely dependent on the thickness of the stone (Fig. 3).



FIG. 2.—Whetstone. Scale  $\frac{1}{2}$ .



FIG. 3.—Perforated Sandstone. Scale  $\frac{1}{2}$ .

*Pebbles.*—Of these there were several hundreds found, scattered all over the island, varying in size from half an inch to 6 or 7 inches in diameter, the larger of which might have been used as anvils, others as heating-stones, sling stones, etc.

*Querns.*—Out of eleven quern stones, almost all of which were made of granite, only two could be positively stated to be under ones. Three of the upper ones were round coarse lumps, about 1 foot in diameter and 10 inches deep, and of these two appeared to have been unfinished. One had merely a cup-shaped cavity on its top, but no hole; and the other, in addition to the cup, had the central hole partially bored from both sides. Neither of them had any marginal hole.

Four were circular, but rather flatter than usual, and measured a little over 1 foot in diameter.

One was oval-shaped and particularly well finished, length 15 inches,

breadth 13, and depth 5. The diameter of the funnel at its mouth was 5 inches, and the lower portion of it was lengthened in a line with the main axis of the quern—evidently caused by the friction of the pivot on which it turned round. The smaller end, containing the hole for a handle, was curved downwards, so that its tip was  $1\frac{3}{4}$  inch lower than the under surface of the quern; another striking evidence of the long period the stone had been in actual use.

*Spindle Whorl*.—One spindle whorl (made of fine sandstone) is  $1\frac{3}{4}$  inch in diameter and  $\frac{5}{8}$  inch thick (Fig. 4).

*Polished Discs*.—Two of these interesting objects have turned up on this crannog. One, though wanting a small segment of being a complete

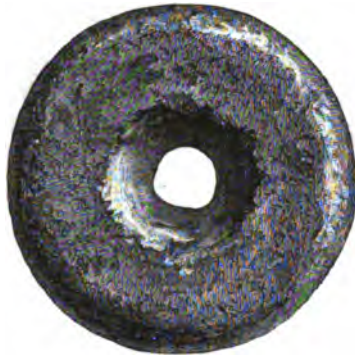


FIG. 4.—Spindle Whorl. Scale  $\frac{1}{4}$ .

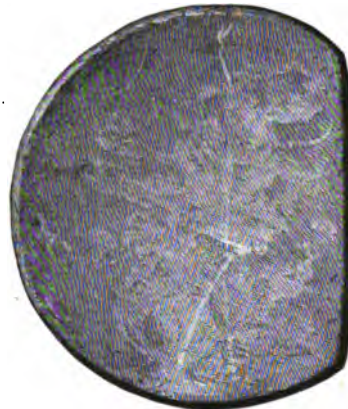


FIG. 5.—Polished Disc. Scale  $\frac{1}{4}$ .

circle, is evidently unbroken, as it presents in its whole perimeter a finely cut edge. It is composed of a whitish micaceous stone, quite smooth on both surfaces, but has no glossy appearance. It measures  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches in diameter, and has a uniform thickness of a quarter of an inch (Fig. 5).

The other, which appears to have been a complete circle, was broken into several portions, two of which have been recovered. These do not fit into each other, but they are so similar in composition, thickness, polish, and size of curvature, that there can be no doubt they belonged to the same disc. The arc of the larger fragment, which is very nearly a semi-circle, indicates that the diameter of the completed circle would be  $4\frac{3}{4}$  inches. It is made of a hard, dark, compact stone, highly polished on both sides, and neatly cut at the circumference. It is a  $\frac{1}{4}$  of an inch thick

at the edge, but becomes gradually a shade thicker towards the centre (Fig. 6).

*Oval implement with two hollowed surfaces.*—This is a smooth oval-shaped stone with a wrought, circular, and cup-shaped depression on each

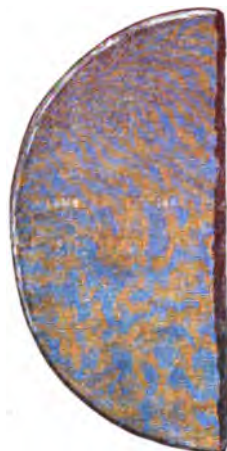


FIG. 6.—Portion of Polished Disc. Scale  $\frac{1}{2}$ .

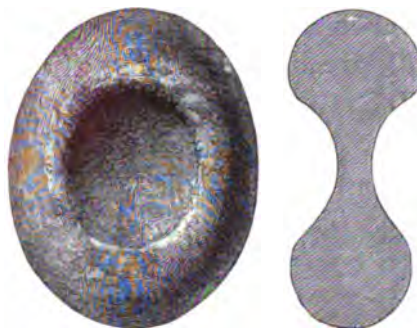


FIG. 7.—Stone Implement. Scale  $\frac{1}{2}$ .

side. Its length is  $3\frac{1}{4}$  inches, breadth  $2\frac{5}{8}$ , and thickness 1 inch. The largest diameter of the depression is  $1\frac{5}{8}$  inch, and its greatest depth  $\frac{1}{2}$  an inch. It is made of a hard gray trap rock, and though well wrought all over, is not polished, nor does it exhibit any markings such as are seen on the ordinary hammer-stones (Fig. 7).



FIG. 8.—Flint Scraper. Scale  $\frac{1}{2}$ .

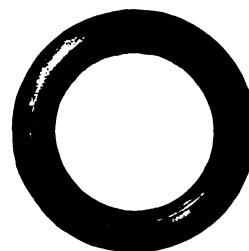


FIG. 9.—Jet Ring. Scale  $\frac{1}{2}$ .

*Flint Scrapers.*—Of these there are two. One, coarsely chipped out of a dark flint, is here figured (Fig. 8). It is roughly circular in shape, and about 2 inches in diameter. The other is a chip made by a single blow from the outside of a whitened nodule, and is only  $\frac{3}{4}$  of an inch in diameter.

*Rings of Lignite, etc.*—Several bits of lignite or cannel coal were found, some of which showed marks of tools. One small thin bit seems to be the half of a flattened ring, circular on the inside (diameter  $\frac{1}{2}$  an inch), but only roughly rounded on the outside.

*Ring.*—A beautifully polished ring, having a diameter (external measurement) of  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inch (Fig. 9).

*Armlets.*—Portions of two other rings considerably larger, like armlets, one slender, and the other massive and thick.

## II. OBJECTS OF BONE.

*Pin.*—A polished pin, length  $2\frac{3}{4}$  inches (Fig. 10).

*Chisel.*—An implement made by cutting a small leg bone slantingly, so as to present a chisel-like edge. It is  $4\frac{3}{4}$  inches long (Fig. 11).

*Awl.*—An awl-like instrument, 4 inches long.

*Pointed Implements.*—Two small pointed objects, showing marks of a sharp cutting instrument, and another of a much larger size, being about 6 inches long.

*Spatula.*—Portion of a flat rib used as a spatula or knife. It is 6 inches long and  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch broad.

*Knife Handle.*—Portion of a shank bone 2 inches long, hollow in centre, and cut straight across at both ends.

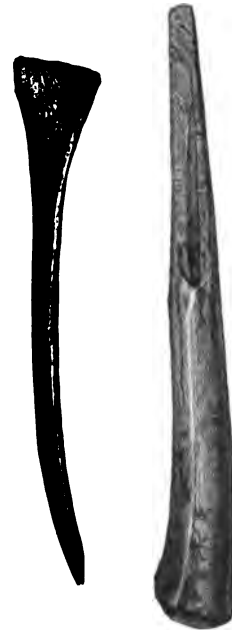


FIG. 10.  
Bone Pin.  
Scale  $\frac{1}{4}$ .

FIG. 11.  
Bone Chisel.  
Scale  $\frac{1}{4}$ .

## III. OBJECTS OF HORN.

*Pick.*—Deer-horn pick, made of portion of the horn (as a handle) and the first tyne, and much used at point, and also on the back, the burr being almost entirely worn off. Length of the handle is 12 inches (Fig. 12).

*Club.*—Hammer or club-like implement, having the head formed of 3 inches of the root of the horn and the handle of the first tyne. This implement is much decayed by long maceration.

*Spear-shaped Portion.*—This weapon is cut lengthways out of the side of a large red-deer horn, and is 9 inches long and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  broad.

*Pointed Object.*—A slender object, 2 inches long, cut out of a horn lengthways, and sharp at both ends.

*Handle.*—Cut portion of a tyne 3 inches long, and hollowed as if for the handle of a knife.



FIG. 12.—Deer-horn Pick. Scale  $\frac{1}{4}$ .

FIG. 13.  
Implement of Horn of  
Roe deer. Scale  $\frac{1}{4}$ .

*Pointed Tynes.*—A few of these show signs of having been used. Implement made of horn of roe deer (Fig. 13).

#### IV. OBJECTS OF WOOD.

A striking contrast between this collection and that from Lochlee crannog is the paucity of wooden implements. Indeed, here the only article worth noticing is a slender stave, like that of a milk cog. It is  $8\frac{1}{2}$  inches long, and the end with the transverse groove is a shade thicker.

#### V. OBJECTS OF METAL.

(a.) *Articles made of Iron.*—Articles made of this metal are extremely few. Besides two portions so corroded that it is impossible to say what they might have been, there remains only one object to be described, viz. a small hand dagger, much worn and oxidised. It is 6 inches long, and shows evidence of riveting at the end.

(b.) *Articles made of Bronze or Brass.*—Fig. 14 represents a

curiously-shaped ornament, reminding one of the head of a bee. The parts on its posterior aspect, corresponding to the two circular tuberosities in front, as seen in the drawing, are concave.

*Key*.—The key which is here figured is  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inch long (Fig. 15).



FIG. 14.—Object of Bronze. Scale  $\frac{1}{2}$ .



FIG. 15.—Key. Scale  $\frac{1}{2}$ .

A strong wire, flattened,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches long, and two small thin plates riveted together, being a fragment of some undetermined object, are all that come under this head, with the exception of the bronze armlet referred to in Mr. Macfadzean's letter, but which has not come into my possession.

## VI. MISCELLANEOUS OBJECTS.

*Beads*.—One small yellowish bead of vitreous paste (Fig. 16). Another ribbed and made of green glazed ware (Fig. 17). Half of another, very



FIG. 16.



FIG. 17.  
Beads.



FIG. 18.

similar to the last both in colour and composition, but considerably larger, and having the hole contracted about its middle by a raised circular ridge (Fig. 17).

*Pottery* is more abundantly represented than at Lochlee, though of a similar character, and in both crannogs portions of Samian ware have been found.



Fig. 19 represents portion of a bowl of Samian ware, showing its characteristic moulding, the festoon and tassel, commonly called the egg-



FIG. 19.—Portion of Samian Ware. Scale  $\frac{1}{4}$ .

and-tongue border, and portions of the ornamental figures with which it was adorned. Its fine texture is of a uniform reddish colour, but the glaze has a redder tint. The diameter of the mouth of this vessel would be between 6 and 7 inches.

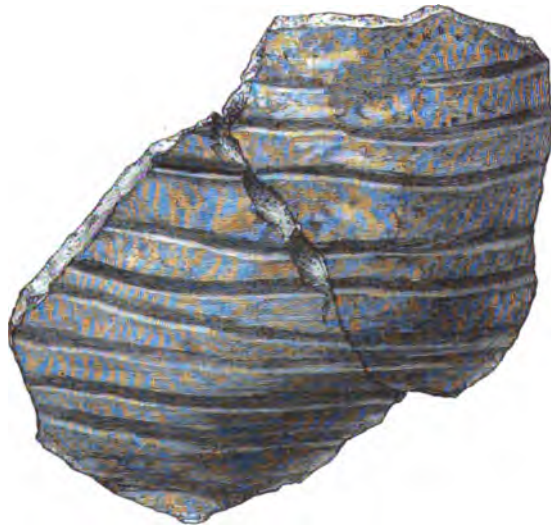


FIG. 20.

Pottery.



FIG. 21.

Three other fragments of similar ware, but of a more slender make, were



collected. These might all belong to the same vessel, and they presented no appearance of ornaments.

Figs. 20, 21, 22, 23, and 24, are illustrations of another kind of



FIG. 22.—Handle of Vessel.



FIG. 23.—Pottery.

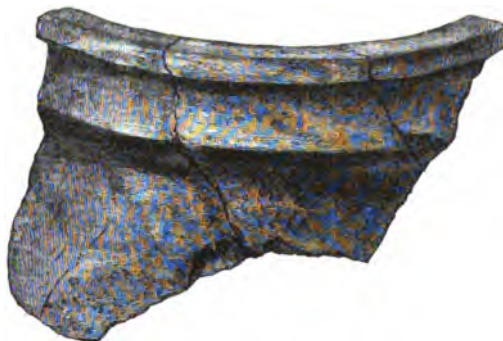


FIG. 24.—Pottery.



FIG. 25.—Pottery.



Section of FIG. 25.

pottery. It is of a light colour, feels soft to the touch, and is mixed with coarse sand. Its thickness is somewhat variable, but rarely exceeds  $\frac{1}{4}$  of

an inch. The fragment represented by Fig. 20 shows a small patch of a yellowish-green glaze.

Fig. 25 represents another class of pottery at least very different from the latter. It is nearly  $\frac{1}{2}$  an inch in thickness, and is altogether more massive, but contains no coarse sand, and its colour externally is a dull black.

#### CONCLUDING REMARKS.

*Further Investigations.*—Since writing the above I understand that the natural basin of Lochspouts is about to be converted into a reservoir for supplying the town of Maybole with water, and that, in order to make it suitable for this purpose, according to the engineer's report, it will be necessary to clear away the whole of the lake sediment, including the crannog, at an expense of some £900. As no explorations directed from an archæological point of view could be more satisfactory than these contemplated operations, we may expect, in the course of their execution, to find not only additional relics that may have dropped into the surrounding lake, but to secure absolute accuracy regarding several doubtful points, such as the dimensions and mode of structure of the island, etc.

*Organic Remains.*—At his own request, a selection of the bones and horns collected during the investigations was forwarded to the late distinguished and much lamented Professor Rolleston of Oxford, for examination and comparison with those from Lochlee, but unfortunately, owing to the state of his health, he was unable to make a report. I may state, however, that the *osseous remains* were very similar to those from Lochlee. The bones of the sheep, amongst which was an entire skull, were proportionately in greater numbers than either those of the pig or ox. *Horns* were very abundant, but included only those of the red-deer and roe-deer. Judging from the amount of the remains of shell-fish (*Lit. littorea*, *Patella vulgata*, and *Trochus*), they must have been largely consumed as food.

## II.—NOTICE OF THE EXCAVATION OF A CRANNOG AT BUSTON, NEAR KILMAURS.

*Discovery of the Crannog.*—About half-way between Stewarton and Kilmaurs there is, on the farm of Mid Buston, the property of the Earl of Eglinton, a shallow basin, now converted into a richly cultivated meadow, but which formerly, as represented in Bleau's *Atlas*, formed the bed of a lake of considerable size called Loch Buston. Within the recollection of the present generation this area was a mossy bog in summer and a sheet of water in winter; and about fifty years ago, when the present tenant Mr. Robert Hay came to reside on the farm, there was a small mound or island situated about its centre, locally known as the *Swan Knowe*, on account of the numbers of wild swans that formerly used to frequent it. When subsequently engaged in reclaiming the bog, Mr. Hay states that as many as thirteen cartloads of timber were removed from the "Knowe," and he distinctly remembers that, in consequence of the difficulty of detaching some of the beams mortised into others, his father then made the remark, "There maun hae been dwellers here at ae time." He also states that until the land was thoroughly redrained, some five years ago, there was still a considerable mound to be seen; but at the beginning of December 1880, when I first visited the locality, there was hardly any elevation to distinguish it from the surrounding field. Notwithstanding Mr. Hay's knowledge of the structure of the "Knowe," which he supposed to have been erected by one of the old Earls for the purpose of facilitating the shooting of wild ducks—a purpose for which it had frequently served himself,—the merit of detecting here the ruins of an ancient lake-dwelling is due to Mr. D. M'Naught, schoolmaster of Kilmaurs. The history of the discovery is most interesting, and reflects much credit on the discoverer; but the story is best told by himself. Having a faint recollection that Mr. M'Naught was one of a group of critical sceptics who visited Lochlee while the investigations there were in progress, and maintained that the crannog was merely the site of an old "whisky still," I was curious to know the circumstances and exact process of ratiocination which had now actually culminated in placing him in the position of being a discoverer in this

same line of research; so, after the importance of the crannog had been established by some valuable "finds," I wrote a note asking if he would kindly oblige me by a written statement of whatever information he could supply on the subject. The following is his reply :—

KILMAURS, *January 15th, 1881.*

DEAR SIR—I have much pleasure in replying to yours received this morning.

About five years ago, when engaged in levelling the large drain that passes Buiston Crannog, I passed over the very spot, but being utterly ignorant on the subject I noticed nothing peculiar. When passing through the stackyard on my way home I noticed the old beams, but on being told that they were from some old house I thought no more of the matter. The subject had so completely escaped my memory that even when I had seen the Lochlee beams they failed to recall what had formerly arrested my attention at Buiston. My scepticism at Lochlee arose from the fact that I failed to trace the shape and construction of the crannog as detailed in Chambers' Encyclopedia, which was the only authority then at my disposal.

I never heard anything more of the Buiston Crannog till the week of the discovery. Talking with one of the farmers in my own house, the conversation turned on furniture, when bog-oak was mentioned. He remarked that there was as much lying in Buiston stackyard as would stock the parish. At once I remembered what I had formerly seen, and though the recollection was hazy, on afterthought I felt almost sure that I had noticed mortised holes, and that *the beams were identical with those I had seen at Lochlee.* Next day, as soon as I had closed the school I went up to the farm. Mr. Hay was inclined to pooh-pooh the matter, and said that the place was "juist a timmer house ane o' the auld Earls had put up to shoot deuks." Going out to the stackyard I found that the ricks had been built on the old timber, which made excellent "bottoms." I looked about for an odd bit, and did eventually get a splinter, but not sufficient for identification. After getting rid of the old man, his youngest son and I set to work at the bottom of one of the ricks, and pulled one of the beams so far out as enabled me to saw off the mortised joint. This I sent to the *Standard* office, where you saw it on the Saturday morning following. I then went down to the site of the crannog, but it had become so dark that I had to feel my way. I eventually kicked against something which seemed to be an upright sticking through the soil. I went up next morning early, and when I had seen the three uprights afterwards pointed out to you, and the mortised beams stuck in the side of the drain, I no longer had any doubts. I therefore at once wrote to Mr. Cochran-Patrick, and penned a cautious intimation for the *Standard*, which the editor accepted on trust from me. You know the rest.—Yours truly,

Dr. Munro.

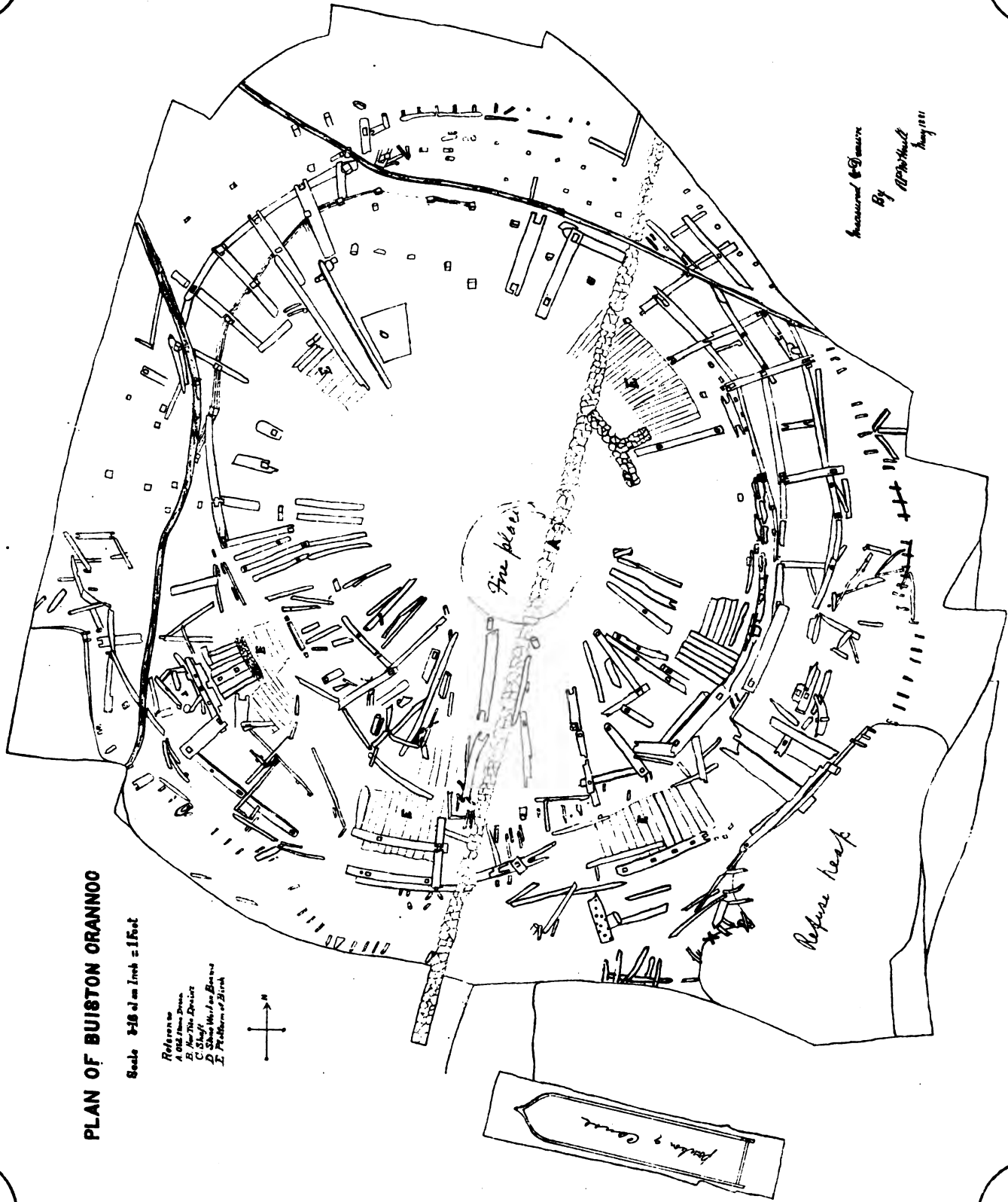
D. M'NAUGHT.

On the afternoon of the Saturday referred to in the above letter (December 4th, 1880), I accompanied Mr. M'Naught to the *quondam* "Knowe," and in a short time, by a few tentative diggings, the existence here of the remains of a crannog was put beyond a doubt. Our Secretary, R. W. Cochran-Patrick, Esq., M.P., who had already been

# PLAN OF BUISTON ORANNOG

Scale 1/8" = 1 foot

A. Main  
 B. Main  
 C. Main  
 D. Main  
 E. Main





communicated with, then brought the matter under the notice of the Honourable G. R. Vernon, Auchans, as Commissioner for the Earl of Eglinton; and after due deliberation it was agreed to make an immediate investigation of the crannog on behalf of the proprietor. Accordingly, on the 10th December 1880, six men were started to work in presence of Mr. Vernon, Mr. Cochran-Patrick, and several ladies and gentlemen interested in the discovery. It is needless to describe the subsequent management of the excavations. The peculiar and absorbing interest excited by the variety of the finds during the first few days soon developed the true spirit of inquiry among all concerned, and even the old and highly-respected farmer gave up his long-cherished theory of the "duck-shooting," and ultimately rendered valuable aid by protecting the trenches from the prying curiosity of the general public, and picking up relics from the stuff wheeled out, which became visible by long exposure to weather and heavy rains. By general consent, at least *nem. con.*, I was appointed custodier of the relics; and now, acting on the old saying that possession is nine points of the law, I have assumed the role of historian.

*Method of Excavating.*—The excavations were commenced by making an explorative trench through what appeared to be the centre of the crannog, following as a guide the long diameter of the lake basin. This trench was from 2 to 3 feet deep, and about 5 feet wide, and its general direction lay in a line running from N.W. to S.E. The debris was wheeled sufficiently far not to cover the probable area of the island, and carefully examined, but nothing of importance was found, except a small spindle whorl (Fig. 5), and a fragment of a quern stone, till the trench reached the southern margin of the crannog. Here, after the tops of a few upright piles were exposed, a large beam was encountered, lying right across the trench, beyond which the stuff turned up from the bottom consisted almost entirely of broken bones and ashes. This was at once recognised as the wished-for midden, and its discovery at this early stage was fortunate, inasmuch as its examination would soon decide, with a trifling outlay, the quality of the crannog as a relic dépôt. To this, therefore, attention was exclusively devoted, till the severity of the weather compelled us to abandon working altogether. The depth of clay and soil above the midden was about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  feet, and after removing this, its remaining contents were wheeled to a separate place, so as to facilitate a more careful inspection after

exposure to winter weather. The large number of rare and valuable relics discovered during the ten days the men were thus employed induced the Earl of Eglinton to sanction a further outlay in the prosecution of these researches; and it was then agreed that nothing less than the removal of the debris over the whole area of the crannog would satisfy archæological demands. The tenant also very kindly consented to leave this portion of his field untilled, so that there was no necessity to resume work till the weather became really suitable for such an undertaking.

Early in April very dry weather, though cold, set in; and, on the farmer representing that more favourable circumstances for digging could not be expected, the investigation of the crannog was resumed.

While clearing out the refuse-heap the position of the surrounding piles immediately to the left of the original trench was readily ascertained to be arranged in three or four circles. With these as guides, it was an easy matter for the workmen to clear away the soil right round the central portion of the crannog without the necessity of constant supervision. The surface soil, which consisted of fine clay, varying in depth from about 6 inches at the centre of the mound to 2 feet beyond the outer circle of stockades, was first wheeled away, and, as no relics were expected here, there was no time wasted in searching for them. Afterwards the dark heterogeneous understratum of debris was carefully removed from above the woodwork and examined, though not with the same care as the contents of the refuse-heap. Here, however, a few important relics were discovered, among which are an ornamented gold spiral finger-ring, a small earthen crucible, and some fragments of pottery. Having completed this broad annular trench, the debris remaining on the central portion was taken away, but, contrary to expectation, nothing was found in it beyond the evidence of a few fireplaces, some slag, and one or two large wooden pins.

*Structure of Island.*—Notwithstanding the havoc committed on the woodwork of the crannog by long exposure to atmospheric agencies before it finally sank under the protective influence of the muddy water, and subsequently by the ruthless hands of the agriculturist, there still remained sufficient materials to give one not only a general, but particular and instructive notion of the mechanical principles on which the island was constructed. Its substance, as far as could be ascertained by digging holes here and there, was made up of layers of the stems of trees, chiefly birch;





I.—General View of Crannog, looking northwards. The water in foreground marks the position of refuse-bed.  
(From a Photograph by Mr. Laurie.)

To face page 22.



intermingled with which were occasionally found various other materials, such as brushwood, heather, moss, soil, and large stones. Penetrating deeply this heterogeneous mass, towards its margin, were numerous piles, forming a series of concentric and nearly circular stockades, which were separated from each other by an interval of 4 or 5 feet. On the south side there were four distinct circles to be seen, but on the north only three could be detected, as the third outermost appeared to have merged into the external one; and, in accordance with this diminished number of circles, the breadth of the stockaded zone also diminished. The piles in the inner circle, which were strongly made, and showed evidence of having been shaped and squared by sharp cutting instruments, were uniformly arranged at a distance of from 4 to 5 feet, and enclosed an area more of the form of an ellipse than a circle (measuring 61 feet by 56), while those in the second and third circles were more irregularly, but generally more closely, set. All these uprights (except a few on the north side of the inner circle) were linked together by horizontal beams having square-cut holes, through which the upper ends of the piles passed. The horizontal beams were arranged in two ways. Some lay along the circumference and bound together all the uprights in the same circle to each other, while others took the radial position and connected each circle together. Some of the latter were long enough to embrace three circles, and when this was the case I have noticed that the upright in the middle circle was sometimes firmly caught in a deep cut in the transverse, instead of passing through a mortised hole (see sketch III.) Although the uprights in the inner circle were not linked together circumferentially along the whole course of the horizontal beams, the particular construction of the log pavement on the north side rendering this unnecessary, every one of them had a radial beam, directed from within outwards, which kept it from yielding to lateral pressure. This purpose was equally well served in several ways, sometimes the inner end of the radial beams pressed tightly against the upright, at other times the former projected half-way into the log pavement, where its end was firmly fixed by a thick pin passing through it into the under structures of the island, and its middle contained either a notch or mortised hole for holding the latter in position. The external ends of these radial beams were occasionally observed to be continuous with additional strengthening materials, such as wooden props and large stones.

The main object of the whole of this elaborate structural system was to

give stability to the island, afford fixed points on its surface, and prevent the superincumbent pressure of whatever buildings may have been erected over it from causing the general mass to bulge outwards—objects which appeared to have been most effectually attained.

The piles in the outer circle were merely round posts, smaller and more closely placed than those in the inner circles, being sometimes only a few inches apart, and appeared to have been bound together by a transverse rail, into which their tops were inserted after the manner of a hurdle. Portions of these rails, pierced with holes, were found at the south-east side, though none actually in position; so that the inference that the outer stockade was intended as a fence or bulwark seems quite legitimate. In support of this view I may state that nowhere along its course were the piles connected together by horizontal beams, either circumferentially or radially, nor did they penetrate deeply, so that for giving stability to the island the outer circle would be of little use.

*Log Pavement.*—Like the other crannogs examined by me, this one also had its central portion roughly paved with wooden beams like railway sleepers. On looking at these beams carefully it was observed that many of them, especially those made of oak, had also holes at their extremities, and that the plan of being linked and fixed together by stout wooden pins was by no means peculiar to the marginal portion of the crannog. Here, however, they lay mostly in a radial position, and on the south side; some were distinctly seen to be joined with the uprights in the inner circle with one end, while the outer, which pointed to the centre, was firmly pinned to the wood below. In several parts this general network of large beams was covered over by a pavement made of small round logs, mostly of birch, and placed close together, but, being soft and easily removed, I could not be certain whether or not it extended over the whole area. If so, it must have been a secondary pavement formed after the crannog was inhabited, as marks of fire, with slag and ashes, were found in two or three places lying immediately on the large oak beams below it.

On the north side of the crannog the uprights in the inner circle were not linked together circumferentially by horizontal beams, because (as I have already remarked) the different structure of the log pavement here rendered this plan unnecessary. The reason of this was, that on this side a considerable segment of the log pavement was built up, for a depth of 2 feet or so, of several layers of those round logs of soft wood, laid transversely

to each other, and carefully arranged flush with the outer edge of the uprights, so that the only direction in which the latter were free was counteracted by the radial transverses alone (see sketch III.)

The space between this portion of the log pavement and the next circle of stockades was filled up with layers of turf and moss, the depth of which corresponded with that of the built-up edge of the log pavement. After



II.—Eastern Portion of Crannog, showing surrounding Stockades and portion of Log Pavement.

The signboard marks the position of Canoe. (*From Photograph by Mr. Lawrie.*)

removing the turf and moss from this space in one or two places, we came on the wood of the island, which here consisted entirely of birch trees with the bark on, and looking as fresh as if they had been recently cut. The heather and moss also looked quite fresh, but soon, after exposure to the air, everything turned black.

*Remains of Dwelling-house.*—Over the area of the log pavement there were here and there the remains of large uprights, which appeared

to have been used as supports for some sort of dwelling-house. On the north side, a few feet from the margin of the log pavement, there were three or four of these, as if forming another circle, one of which I extracted with difficulty and found it to be 8 feet long, 7 of which were imbedded in the structure of the island. It was neatly formed, of a rectangular shape (10 inches by 6), and its downward end was cut and pointed as if for insertion into a mortised hole. The centre of the log pavement was occupied by a mass of ashes, charcoal, and stones, forming a bed about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  feet thick, being nearly the entire depth of the mound above the woodwork, and a little to the west of this, and situated between two large square-shaped uprights, there was a thin bed of charcoal and burnt straw, together with some flat stones covered with a quantity of slag. On the east side, near the circle of piles, conclusive evidence of another fireplace was observed, but no well-formed hearths were anywhere met with.

On tracing the inner circle of stockades all round, it became evident that they formed part of some sort of enclosure. On the south-east side were two well-shaped rectangular uprights, about 2 feet 6 inches high, and 4 feet apart, firmly mortised into a well-constructed wooden flooring. These, as will appear from the sequel, formed portions of the doorposts of the entrance to the area of log pavement. Continuous with them, on the east side, and in the line of the inner circle, some of the intervals between the uprights were actually found to contain the remains of a composite wall of stone and wood. The space between the second and third piles, counting from the doorway, was thus filled up. At the base there were two layers of rectangular stones, then a flat beam of oak laid horizontally, then three layers of thin flagstones, well selected for size and shape, then another oak beam similar to the first, and, finally, other three layers of flat stones. This wall had partially fallen over, but the relative position of the respective layers was still retained, and showed that when standing it would be about 3 feet high (see sketch II.) The adjoining space, next the doorway, had two layers of stones at the base, and then a beam, but the rest was wanting. There were no further remains of a decided wall met with, though stones were abundantly encountered all over the area of the crannog. As all the uprights in the inner circle appeared to have been worn or broken, there is no evidence to show what their former height was, but as they now stand, they are not only different in shape, but considerably taller than those in the second and third circles, which are all shorter and more or less pointed.



Directly facing the door place, but 13 feet farther out, and nearly in a line with the outer circle of stockades, there was a large rectangularly-shaped beam 11 feet long, containing two mortised holes, one at each end, and having an interval of 8 feet 6 inches between them. This beam lay close to two massive uprights which projected about 2 feet above the surface of the wooden flooring, and, both as regards distance and shape, looked as if they had been mortised into the holes in the former. When the beam was thus applied and restored into its natural position, the portion of its under side between the mortised holes was observed to have a longitudinal groove, having its inner margin bevelled off, and containing a few round holes, which, however, did not penetrate to its upper surface, and just underneath it were the external ends of two large oak planks which extended inwards



III.—Portion of north side of Crannog, with the space between inner and second circle of piles dug out, showing arrangement of Transverse Beams and structure of the Log Pavement. (*From Photograph by Mr. Lawrie.*)

to the doorway. On careful inspection these planks were also found to contain a few vertical holes, so that it became apparent that the interval between them and the large transverse was protected by a series of upright wooden spars. External to this parapet-like arrangement was the refuse-heap, which, on being entirely cleared away, showed that the two uprights, though exposed to a depth of about 6 feet below the wooden pavement, were immovably fixed. Close to one of them deeper digging was attempted, with the view of getting an idea of its length, and at a depth of 4 feet still lower a solid beam could be felt with an iron probe; but whether the upright was mortised into it I could not determine. Continuous with the east end of this ashpit railing was the external circle of stockades which curved a little outwards, and at the other end, in addition to an external line of slender stockades which took a more rapid sweep outwards, there

was a straight row of uprights thickly placed together, and protected at their base by a strong fixed beam, into which they were mortised (see sketch I.) This beam was on a lower level than the platform in front of the doorway, and the upper ends of the uprights were free, but the probability is that originally they were bound by a transverse rail. On the inner side of this line a number of short beams were observed lying flat, as if they had been intended for a pathway, and towards its external end there lay a confused heap of slender beams projecting beyond the line of the outer stockades. It was this peculiarity that suggested this spot as the probable terminus of an underwater gangway leading to the shore, the determination of which led to the making of a trench some 12 feet farther out, which resulted in the discovery of a canoe.

Though nothing in the arrangement of the wooden structures here could be construed to indicate a regular landing-stage, it was very probable, from its southern exposure, the position of the canoe, and the proximity of the doorway to the log pavement, together with the pathway leading up to it, that this really was the ordinary landing-place as well as the outer entrance to the crannog.

*Refuse-heap.*—As mentioned above, the refuse-heap lay outside the stockades, and immediately beyond the railing in front of the supposed doorway to the central area of the crannog. It was of an oblong shape, measuring from 25 to 30 feet long (along the margin of the island), and about 15 to 20 feet across. Its depth, near the railing, would be about 5 feet in addition to its superficial layer of clay and silt. The principal ingredients of its central portion were broken bones and ashes, but towards the margin and lower strata these were largely mixed with decayed brushwood. To clear out its deeper portions was a difficult matter, owing to the rapid accumulation of water. One of the combs (Fig. 27), and a bone pin, were found here in my presence, at a depth of not less than 6 or 7 feet below the surface of the field. The lowest stratum reached consisted of what seemed to me to be lake silt, brushwood, and some large bones. The bones, especially those from the lower strata, were abundantly impregnated with the mineral Vivianite, which, in some of the larger ones, formed groups of most beautiful green crystals, similar in all respects to those found at the Lochlee crannog. What, however, made the investigation of the midden so full of interest was the number of rare and valuable relics recovered from its contents. Some of them were picked



up *in situ*, when the men were wheeling out the stuff, but others were subsequently found by riddling the debris when it became sufficiently dry to admit of this process.

The general results of the above observations may be categorically summed up as follows :—

1. The island, as far as could be ascertained from the investigations made, was composed of a succession of layers of the trunks and branches of trees, intermingled in some places with stones, turf, etc.

2. The whole mass was kept firmly together by a peculiar arrangement of upright and horizontal beams, forming a united series of circular stockades.

3. The outer circle was intended more for protection than for giving stability to the island, and in some parts, as at the east side of refuse-heap, was neatly constructed after the manner of a stair railing, while the inner one not only gave stability to the island but was used as a fence, or in connection with the superstructural buildings.

4. The central portion was rudely paved with wooden beams, many of which were firmly fixed to the lower woodwork by stout wooden pegs as well as to the encircling stockades, thus affording here and there, as it were, *points d'appui*.

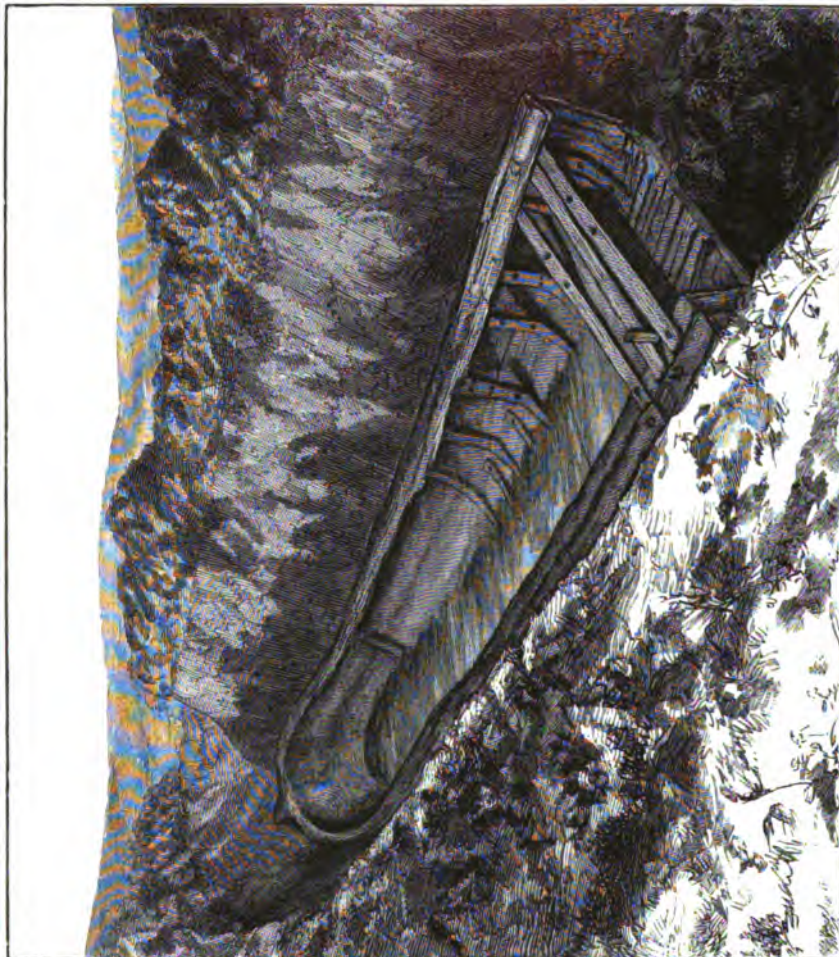
5. While there was one general fireplace situated near the centre, evidence of occasional fires elsewhere was quite conclusive, one of which appeared to have been a smelting furnace.

6. The entrance to the central area was looking S.E., and in front of it there was a well-constructed wooden platform, made of large oak planks, supported on solid layers of wood to which they were pinned down.

7. Beyond the platform, but separated from it by a massive wooden railing, was the refuse-heap; and, to the right of it, a pathway, also protected on its outer side by a railing, led downwards and westwards to the line of the outer circle, where there appeared to have been an opening towards a rude landing-stage at the water edge.

8. As to the kind of dwelling-house that no doubt once occupied this site, whether one large pagoda-like building or a series of small huts, the evidence is inconclusive, but so far as it goes it appears to me to be indicative of the former. In addition to what has already been stated, there remain to notice only a few broken pieces of wood containing round holes, together with a variety of large and small pins similar to those described and figured in my notice of the Lochlee crannog.

*Discovery and description of Canoe.*—The experience derived from the investigations of the crannogs at Lochlee and Lochspouts, in both of which a submerged gangway was found running to the nearest shore, was sufficiently suggestive to keep me on the *qui vive* for any indications of a similar structure here. On the north side, where the shore was nearest, though the digging was carried considerably deeper and farther out from the margin of the crannog than elsewhere, not the slightest appearance of outlying woodwork was observed; and as there was no probability of an approach from the more distant ends of the lake, the situation of a gangway, if such existed at all, was limited to the south-west side, where the shore would be about 150 yards distant. To determine this, the men were set to cut a trench about 12 yards distant from the crannog, across the most likely line, so as to intercept it, and after going down 4 feet they came upon a layer of brushwood, along with one or two beams, below which there seemed to be the usual lake mud. Upon forcing the spade downwards, however, a hard beam was encountered, which at first I took to be the discovery of part of the gangway we were in search of, and to satisfy myself on the point I took an iron rod, and, by carefully probing all over the bottom of the trench, ascertained that instead of a gangway we had come upon portion of a canoe. Guided by the direction of the supposed side of the canoe, which looked like a thin oak beam running along the edge of the trench, a suitable clearance was made, which revealed to the wondering gaze of the bystanders the front half of a large canoe. Upon being subsequently exposed in its entirety it was found to have the following dimensions and peculiarities. Its sides were supported by a series of well-shaped ribs which extended from the rim to near the mesial line, and sometimes a little beyond it. This, at first sight, gave the canoe the appearance of a boat, but after careful inspection it became apparent that these ribs were no part of the original vessel, but subsequent additions made for repairing and strengthening purposes. Nearly the whole of one side was lined with broad thin boards made of soft wood, external to which was the thin oak side of the canoe, having its cracks as well as the intermediate spaces between it and the strengthening boards actually stuffed with a species of moss. Moreover, the ribs on this side were more numerous than on the other side, no less than ten having been observed on the former, and their arrangement on both sides was totally devoid of regularity. Of the whole series of ribs



IV.—Appearance of Canoe in situ, after exposure.—(From a Drawing by Mrs. Anstruther, Danketh.)

To face page 30.



only two were made of oak, the rest being of birch or some perishable wood, and so decayed that it was with great care they were prevented from being entirely destroyed by the workmen, as they offered no resistance to their spades. They were fastened to the canoe by wooden pins, arranged generally in couples forming two rows along the rib, and so closely were they placed that not less than sixteen were counted in one rib. In two places the canoe had been repaired by inserting a nicely fitting piece of oak planking instead of the original portion of the side. One of these patches measured 2 feet 3 inches long, and 10 inches broad, and was kept in position by two ribs, one near each end. The stem, which was symmetrically shaped and pointed, was pierced horizontally by a large hole, and about 3 feet from its tip each side had also an elongated hole near the rim, sufficiently large to admit of being easily grasped by the hand. Externally, and on both sides, there was fastened to the edge of the canoe, by means of wooden pins, a sort of gunwale, which extended from within a few feet of the stem till it projected a little beyond the stern. Close to the stern, two slender bars of wood, a few inches apart, stretched across, and after passing through the edges of the canoe terminated in being tightly mortised into the gunwale. These transverses contained two round holes similarly arranged as to position, being near the right side, and between them was inserted a movable sternpiece which was shaped to the curve of the canoe, *i.e.* approximately a semicircle, and made to fit into a shallow groove cut out of the solid wood. This sternpiece was strongly constructed, being  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches thick, 3 feet 6 inches long, and 1 foot  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches deep about the middle. About 15 inches in advance of the sternpiece there was a ridge across the bottom and sides of the canoe which looked like a rib, but was really part of the solid oak, evidently left for a special purpose. I also noticed one or two round holes in the floor, as well as others along its upper edge as if for thole pins. In two places equidistant from the ends, and about 4 feet apart, the gunwale had short pieces of wood fastened to it by vertical pins, as if intended for the use of oars. Amongst the decayed brushwood lying across the canoe was an oak beam, having one end projecting so much beyond the edge into the clay bank that the workmen in endeavouring to pull it out broke off the free end. This portion was rectangularly shaped, 5 inches by  $3\frac{1}{2}$ , and had its narrow side pierced with three round holes 1 foot 10 inches apart, which still contained the remains of broken pins.

The shell of the canoe was oak, made by scooping out the interior of a large trunk, but all its attachments, such as gunwale, sternpiece, cross spars at stern, and all the ribs except two, were made of a much less durable wood.

The extreme length of the canoe was 22 feet, but the inside measurements were as follows :—Length 19 feet 6 inches ; breadth at stern 3 feet 6 inches ; ditto, about the middle, 4 feet ; and ditto, near the stem, 2 feet 10 inches ; depth, about centre, 1 foot 10 inches.

Among the mud removed from the hull of the canoe were a few stones and portion of the skull of an ox. (See sketch IV.)

*Oar*.—Portion of what appeared to have been a large oar was found on the crannog, but, from its fragmentary state, we could only ascertain that the blade was 9 inches broad and  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inch thick, and that the handle measured 5 inches in circumference.

#### DESCRIPTION OF RELICS.

The relics are here grouped under several heads, in accordance with the method of classification adopted in my previous monographs, and, to save repetition, I may explain, that (when not otherwise stated), they may be considered to have been found either *in situ* in the refuse-heap, or among its stuff after it was wheeled out and subsequently examined.

#### I. OBJECTS MADE OF STONE.

*Hammer-Stones, Polishers, etc.*—Only two or three typical hammer-stones have to be recorded as found on this crannog. One is an elongated flat pebble, and shows the usual markings at both ends, another only at



FIG. 1.—Stone Polisher. Scale  $\frac{1}{2}$ .

one extremity, and a third is somewhat circular, with the markings on the flat surfaces alone. Under the category of polishers are included seven or

eight highly polished water-worn pebbles, varying much in size and shape. Two, shaped like pebbles, are 7 inches long, and have slight pounding marks at both extremities (Fig. 1). Three are flat and oblong, and measure from  $2\frac{1}{2}$  to 4 inches.

*Sling Stones, etc.*—Like the hammer-stones these objects are comparatively rare, only a few having been added to the collection.

*Whetstones, Grindstones, etc.*—Of these objects the following are noteworthy:—

1. A large flat implement, made of bluish claystone, with a smooth

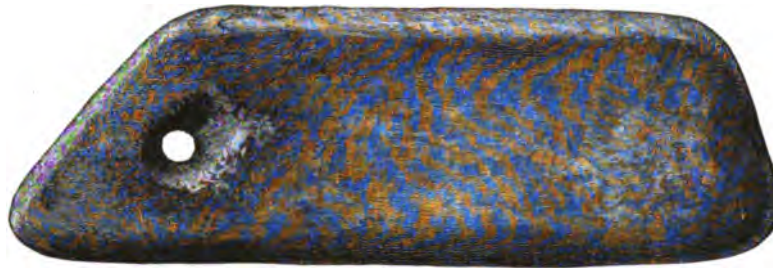


FIG. 2.—Whetstone (?). Scale  $\frac{1}{4}$ .

polished surface, and having a hole roughly cut out of one end. It measures 12 inches long, 4 broad, and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inch thick (Fig. 2).

2. One or two ordinary whetstones a few inches long, and from 1 to 2 inches broad.

3. An oblong block of sandstone, containing two smooth cavities, probably used for polishing small objects such as jet rings. One of the cavities is a hollowed circle  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches in diameter, and half an inch deep; the other is a groove 3 inches long, half an inch wide, and the same in depth (Fig. 3).



FIG. 3. Scale  $\frac{1}{4}$ .

4. Two fragments of a circular grindstone, made of fine red sandstone. One of the portions shows a few inches of the striated circumference as well as a small segment of the central hole. The diameter of the stone when whole would be about 15 inches.

5. Two large irregularly-shaped masses of whitish sandstone, each containing a smooth cavity shaped like a trowel or botanical spud, having the sides curled up. One of these curiously-shaped cavities measures 10 by 8 inches.



Its greatest depth, which is at the base and in the line of the shortest diameter, is 3 inches. The other is precisely similar in shape, but of smaller dimensions. The latter stone has friction-marks on another of its sides.

6. Another mass of whitish sandstone, of a semi-globular shape, having a cup-shaped cavity on its flat surface, must also be included under this heading. The diameter of the cup is  $5\frac{1}{2}$  inches, and its depth  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches. The rest of the flat surface all round the margin of the cup is smoothed and striated, evidently caused by the sharpening of tools. The cup itself was not used for this purpose, as the marks of the punch by which it was chiselled out are distinctly seen. Its probable use was to hold water, so essential to the sharpening of metal tools.

*Cup Stone.*—A small cup stone found in the interior of the crannog. The stone is smooth on its upper and under surfaces and on one side, but the other sides are irregularly shaped. The cup itself is quite smooth and circular, and looks as if it had been used as a small mortar. Its diameter is only 1 inch, and depth half an inch (Fig. 4).

*Querns.*—Only two upper quern stones, both of which are in a frag-



FIG. 4.—Fragment of Stone, with a cup-shaped Cavity. Scale  $\frac{1}{2}$ .



FIG. 5. Spindle Whorl. Scale  $\frac{1}{2}$ .



FIG. 6. Spindle Whorl. Scale  $\frac{1}{2}$ .

mentary condition. One was made of a fine quartz conglomerate, and, by putting the fragments together, it was ascertained that it measured 18 inches by 17 inches. It was flat, and more of a millstone shape, and the central hole was large (3 inches in diameter), circular, and not tapering. For the insertion of a handle there was a small square-shaped hole at its margin.

Portion of another quern made of whinstone, and of the usual type, indicates a medium size, of about 1 foot across.

*Spindle Whorls.*—A small spindle whorl neatly made of coarse shale. It is flat and circular, and has a diameter of 1 inch (Fig. 5). Another



perforated little object, of smaller dimensions than the former, is made of cannel coal (Fig. 6).

*Flint Objects.*—Two views of a portion of a curved flint knife, which has been much used, are here given (Fig. 7). Another small flint implement like a scraper is figured, because it exhibits one side which has been artificially polished (Fig. 8). Fig. 9 represents a small central core, neatly chipped all round. There is another large core of flint  $3\frac{1}{4}$  inches in



FIG. 7.—Flint Implement. Scale  $\frac{1}{4}$ .



FIG. 8.  
Polished Flint Implement.  
Scale  $\frac{1}{4}$ .



FIG. 9.—Flint Core. Scale  $\frac{1}{4}$ .

diameter, from which many flakes appear to have been struck off. Besides the above there were found a small portion of a finely chipped scraper, and a large quantity of broken flints and chips.

Finally, small pebbles, sometimes highly polished and variegated in colour, thin circular discs of stone about the size of a halfpenny piece, bits of dark shale as if water-worn, and a large quartz crystal having its angles worn off, may be mentioned among the nondescript articles under this heading.

## II.—OBJECTS OF BONE.

*Pins.*—Twenty bone pins, varying in length from  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inch to  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches. These articles are exceedingly well made, with round polished stems, tapering into sharp points. Some have round heads like beads, others are circular but flat on the top, while others again, especially the larger ones, are

irregularly shaped. One (Fig. 11) has its head ornamented by a circular



FIG. 10. FIG. 11. FIG. 12. FIG. 13. FIG. 14. FIG. 15. FIG. 16. FIG. 17. FIG. 18. FIG. 19. FIG. 20. FIG. 21.  
Bone Pins. Actual Size.



Fig. 22.  
Bone Needle.

ridge, surmounted by a wider rim neatly notched all round, and another has its shank surrounded by two bands of diamond-shaped spaces, formed by a series of incised lines slantingly crossing each other, as shown in Fig. 21. Fig. 19 is the representation of one only partially formed.

*Needle.*—A neatly formed needle, having an elongated eye at its extremity, precisely similar to a common darning-needle. It tapers gently into a sharp tip, and is smoothly polished all over. Its length is 2 inches (Fig. 22).

*Knobs.*—Three round objects of bone, about the size of a marble, each having a portion of a slender iron pin more or less projecting.



Fig. 23.—Bone Knob. Fig. 24.—Bone Knob.

Two are quite smooth, globular, and precisely similar to each other in every respect (Fig. 23); the other is ornamented by a few incised circles and ridges (Fig. 24).

Fig. 25 represents a curiously-shaped object of bone, the use of which is unknown to me.

*Worked Bones.*—Several portions of bone, exhibiting marks of sharp cutting instruments, but not assuming the form of any recognisable implements.

*Toilet Combs.*—Three of these articles, which are in a wonderfully good state of preservation, are here engraved on account of their structure and variety of ornamentation. They are all made on a uniform plan. The body, *i.e.* the portion containing the teeth, consists of



FIG. 25.—Object of Bone. Scale  $\frac{1}{2}$ .

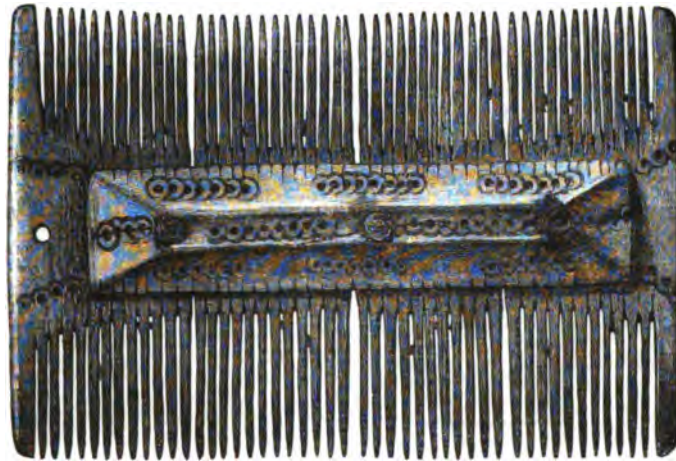


FIG. 26.—Bone Comb. Scale  $\frac{1}{2}$ .

three or four flat pieces kept in position by two transverse bands of bone, one on each side, and riveted together by three or four iron rivets. The comb represented by Fig. 26 has its body made of four portions, but only three rivets. The ornamentation is alike on both sides, and at one end there is a small hole, probably for attaching it to a string. It is  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches long and  $2\frac{1}{4}$  inches broad. That figured next (Fig. 27) has the

same breadth as the former, but not quite the same length, being only 3 inches long. The ornamentation is similar on both sides.

From slight cuts on the cross bars, corresponding to the intervals



FIG. 27.—Bone Comb. Scale  $\frac{1}{4}$ .

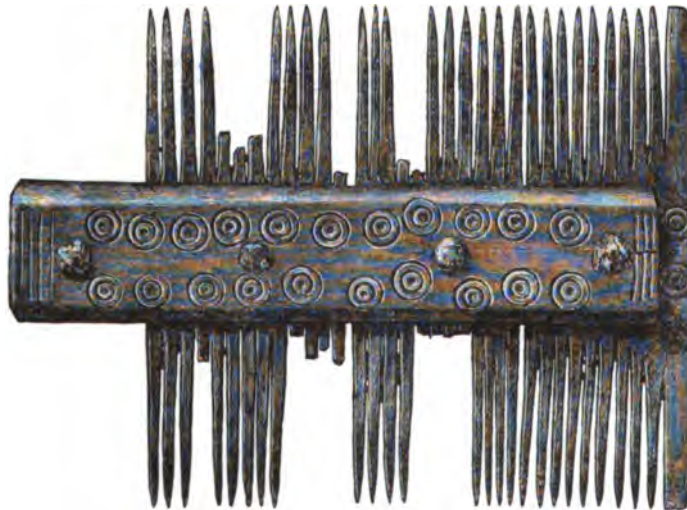


FIG. 28.—Bone Comb. Scale  $\frac{1}{4}$ .

between the teeth, it is manifest that the teeth in both these combs were formed by a saw, after the pieces were riveted together.

The third comb here engraved (Fig. 28) is in a somewhat fragmentary condition, but when whole it would be about 4 inches long. The

body was made up of four portions, and contained four iron rivets. Its ornamentation consists of a central dot, surrounded by two incised circles, and is alike on both sides. The similarity of these concentric circles induces me to believe that they must have been formed by a die, probably branded on with a hot iron.

Some other fragments of similar combs were found, representing at least three additional combs, with teeth rather finer than those in the illustrations.

### III.—OBJECTS MADE OF HORN.

Several portions of deer horns, consisting of tynes and thick portions of the body of the horn, together with a few of the roe-deer, presenting sometimes marks of a saw and sometimes those of a sharp cutting tool, were found in the refuse-heap. The few worked objects I have to record were all made from horns of the former animal. One large antler, having portion of the skull attached to it, and the entire lateral half of the skull of a roe-deer with the horn still adherent, show that the horns were not shed ones, but those of animals actually caught and killed.

The manufactured implements consist of a few pointed objects, and one or two handles, apparently for knives.

Fig. 29 represents a highly polished dagger-like implement, measuring  $7\frac{1}{2}$  inches long. Another, of about the same size, is coarsely cut out of the side of a large horn (Fig. 30). A small pointed object is figured among the bone pins. See Fig. 16.

*Knife-Handles.*—One of the handles is well made, having the rough surface removed with a sharp cutting instrument. It is 4 inches long (Fig. 31). Another is only 3 inches long, and has a notch at one end.



FIG. 31.  
Knife-Handle.  
Scale  $\frac{1}{4}$ .



FIG. 29.  
Implement of Horn.  
Scale  $\frac{1}{4}$ .



FIG. 30.  
Horn.  
Scale  $\frac{1}{4}$ .

## IV.—OBJECTS OF WOOD.

Wooden objects are extremely rare. One or two fragments of what appeared to have been a bowl, portion of the blade of an oar, a bit of board partially burnt and penetrated by four round holes, together with three pins almost identical with those figured in the article on Lochlee (see Figs. 72, 73, 74). The bowl was ornamented by two or three incised parallel lines near the rim. Another small fragment, which might have been of the same vessel, had a clasp of thin brass over it, as if it had been mended.

## V.—OBJECTS OF METAL.

(a.) *Articles made of Iron.*

1. *Axe Head*.—This implement, which is represented in Fig. 32,



FIG. 32.—Iron Axe. Scale  $\frac{1}{2}$ .

measures 3 inches along the cutting edge,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches from the centre of cutting edge to the back of the hole for handle, and 2 inches through the centre of this aperture. A neighbouring farmer, who had carted a load of the stuff from the midden for potting plants, found this axe head while making use of the stuff in his greenhouse, and returned it to me.

2. *Gouge*.—This instrument appears to have had a portion broken off its point. It still measures 14 inches long, and its other extremity is pointed for insertion into a handle. (Fig. 33.)

3. *Knives*.—Six well-shaped knife-blades, all with tangs for insertion into handles. The blades vary in length from 2 to 4 inches. (Figs. 34 to 39.)



FIG. 33.  
Gouge.  
Scale  $\frac{1}{2}$ .

FIG. 34

FIG. 35.

FIG. 36.  
Iron Knives

FIG. 37.  
Scale  $\frac{1}{2}$ .

FIG. 38.

FIG. 39.

4. *Punch*.—This implement is 6 inches long, and rectangularly shaped, with its angles slightly flattened. (Fig. 40.)

5. *Awls*.—Of these objects there are three: one is very slender and sharp, but only 2 inches long (Fig. 41). Another is 4 inches long, and the third is a much larger implement, being  $7\frac{1}{4}$  inches long.



FIG. 40. FIG. 41. FIG. 42.  
Punch. Scale  $\frac{1}{2}$ . Awl. Scale  $\frac{1}{2}$ .  
Spear Head. Scale  $\frac{1}{2}$ .

objects are almost identical in size and form. One end is four-sided and tapers to a sharp point, the other is round and hollow as if for the insertion of the stem of an arrow. Length  $2\frac{3}{4}$  inches. The third has the socket end very similar to the former, but the front portion is flat, and widens out a little before coming to a sharp point. (Fig. 45.)

6. *Spear Head*.—This is a well-shaped socketed spear head,  $8\frac{1}{2}$  inches long, with a central ridge in the blade. The socket end is ornamented by two groups of circular grooves, each group containing three circles. Portion of the wooden handle was found in the socket. (Fig. 42.)

7. *Arrow Heads*.—Three pointed objects like arrow heads are represented in Figs. 43, 44, 45. Two of these

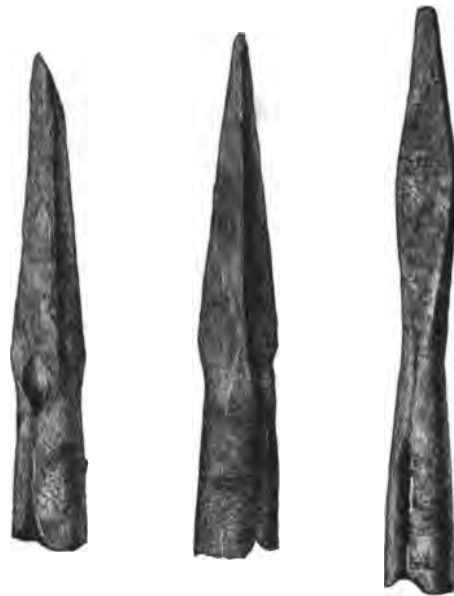


FIG. 43. FIG. 44. FIG. 45.  
Arrow Points (?). Scale  $\frac{1}{2}$ .

8. Fig. 46 represents a curious object, having a spring attached to



each side, both of which are still compressible, and a curved portion containing a round hole. Total length is  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches, length of springs 2



FIG. 46.—Iron Object.

inches, length of curved portion  $1\frac{3}{4}$  inches. Said to be portion of a padlock, similar in structure and principle to locks now used in China and some parts of India.

9. *Files?*—An object shaped like a flat file, cut square at one end, and having a sharp-pointed tang at the other. It is of uniform thickness throughout, and measures  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches long,  $\frac{5}{8}$  inch broad, and rather more than  $\frac{1}{8}$  inch thick. There is another object exactly similar to the above in form, but a shade smaller. They look like small files, but no grooves now remain.

10. *Spiral Objects.*—Fig. 47 represents a slender iron rod, forming a close spiral with three twists at one end, and a slight curve at the other



FIG. 47.—Spiral Object.



FIG. 48.—Iron Object.

which presents the appearance of having been fractured. The diameter of the circular portion is rather less than 1 inch. Fig. 48 represents another spiral object terminating in a straight point.

11. Fig. 49 represents two views of a small ornamental instrument with a bifurcated termination, which might have been used as a compass for describing small circles, such as are seen on some of the combs. Its length is 2 inches.

12. *Miscellaneous Objects.*—When the stuff wheeled from the refuse-heap had dried up and become pulverised



FIG. 49.—Iron Object.  
Two Views.

during the summer months, several articles were picked up by visitors, among which may be mentioned four large nails, a small ferrule, a small iron link thicker on one side than another, a much-corroded socket still containing a bit of wood, a flat portion of iron welded together, and a few other bits of iron. These, however, cannot be positively asserted as belonging to the crannog objects.

(b.) *Articles made of Bronze.*

*Brooch.*—A circular brooch, minus the pin,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inch in diameter, and ornamented on its upper surface by a series of grooves pointing to the centre of the brooch. The under surface is quite plain. A small portion of the pin is still attached to the brooch, and the opposite side of the brooch is worn into a hollow by the friction of the point of the pin. The transverse grooves are also much worn, but where nearly obliterated the external and internal margins of the brooch show the hacks, corresponding with their extremities. (Fig. 50.)

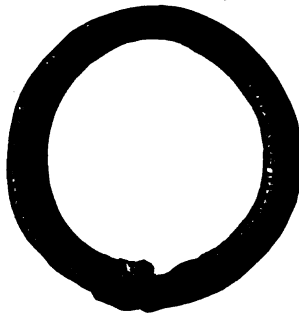


FIG. 50.—Brooch.

*Pins.*—Two small pins, having round shanks ornamented by two groups of circular and longitudinal incised lines. Both pins have flat heads, and one has a blue bead stuck in its top. They are nearly of the same length, being a shade less than a couple of inches. (Figs. 51 and 52.)

Several bits of brass plate, apparently used as clasps for mending purposes. One, indeed, was found attached to a small portion of a wooden bowl. Also a thin brass button  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inch in diameter.

(c.) *Articles made of Gold.*

*Finger-Rings.*—On the 14th December one of the workmen while clearing out the refuse-heap turned up a curious spectacle-like ornament, made by twisting the ends of a thick and somewhat square-shaped gold wire into the form of a double spiral ring (Fig. 53). Upon close inspection it became evident that originally this article was a handsome spiral finger-ring, containing  $5\frac{1}{2}$  twists, but that, from some means or other, two of the

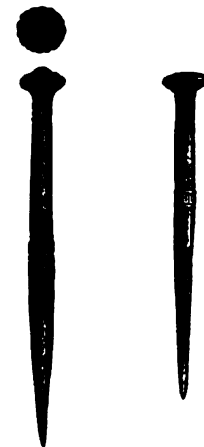


FIG. 51.

FIG. 52.

Pins.

twists had been forced apart from the others. The direction of certain scratches, and a slight mark as if a blow had been struck (probably the spade of the finder), seem to me to confirm this explanation. It lay buried half-way down in the midden, close to the base of the large parapet in front of the entrance to the area of the log-pavement. It weighs 300 grains, and its internal diameter measures a shade over  $\frac{1}{2}$  of an inch. On the 16th April, while clearing away the soil on the west side of the crannog, a few feet to the inner side of the inner circle of piles, another spiral ring was found (Fig. 54). It is made of round gold wire, not quite so massive as the



FIG. 53.—Gold Finger-Ring. Actual size.



FIG. 54.—Gold Finger-Ring.

former, and contains rather more than six twists. Both ends taper slightly, and, for nearly a whole twist, are ornamented by a series of circular grooves which gives them some resemblance to the tail end of a serpent. The colour of the gold of this ring is a brighter yellow than that of the former. Its internal diameter is exactly  $\frac{1}{2}$  of an inch and its weight is 245 grains. Both rings were quite clean and free from all tarnish when exposed.

*Coin.*—Mr. Robert Dunlop, ironmoulder, a native of Kilmarnock, but now residing at Airdrie, happened to visit his friends at the beginning of the year, and hearing of the discoveries at the Buston crannog, took the opportunity of visiting it. It was not, however, idle curiosity that prompted him, but a true spirit of inquiry which often ere now led him to wander abroad as a humble student of nature, and on one occasion even as far as the famous Kent's Cavern. Being a Science teacher in Chemistry he was desirous of securing specimens of the different forms of vivianite, and so picked up from amidst a mass of broken bones and ashes that had just been wheeled from the midden, a lump of a bluish pasty substance, thinking it to be the amorphous form of this mineral. He carried this lump home with him for the purpose of analysing it, but, owing to other duties, was unable to do so till some three months afterwards. Having then taken a portion of the bluish mass, he mixed it with water in a test tube, and on

proceeding to dissolve it, noticed a yellow speck in the blue material. Curious to know what this could be he emptied the tube of its contents, and found what seemed to be a small gold coin doubled up. The slightest effort to restore the coin to its proper shape detached the portions, and almost at the same moment each portion separated into two thin plates. Mr. Dunlop then observed that between the two plates there was a layer of a dark brittle substance which he most judiciously collected into a small glass

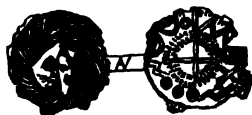


FIG. 55.  
Coin found in Crannog.

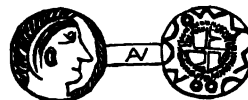


FIG. 56.  
For comparison, from Smith's *Coll.*, vol. i. plate xxii. 9.

tube for further analysis. Having then carefully cleaned the four little plates with a weak solution of nitric acid, he had the satisfaction, on putting them together, of restoring the shell of an antique coin, which, as will be seen from Fig. 55, retains its impressions and characters on both sides wonderfully distinct. This valuable contribution to the collection I received at once from its discoverer, as well as the above narrative of its discovery.

Mr. Cochran-Patrick, M.P., to whom I immediately forwarded the different portions of this coin carefully arranged under a glass slide, as well as the glass tube containing remains of its core, submitted them to the consideration of J. Evans, Esq., F.R.S., F.S.A., so well known for his special knowledge of ancient British coins.

The following interesting remarks by Mr. Evans on the subject have been sent to me by Mr. Cochran-Patrick.

"The two plates of gold seem originally to have formed the shell of an early forgery of a coin, the oxidised core of which forms the contents of the small tube. I thought at first that the substance<sup>1</sup> might be resinous, but I think it is some salt of copper. Some chemist could readily try this. The coin itself belongs to a class of trientes which have been found almost exclusively in England, and are probably of Saxon origin. Enclosed is an impression of one found near Dover. See Smith's *Coll. Ant.*, vol. i. pl. xxii. 9. Others were in the Bagshot Heath or Crondale find. See *Num.*

<sup>1</sup> Mr. Dunlop, the finder of the coin, and analysed this substance, and both pronounced it to be a salt of copper.

*Chron., N. S.*, vol. x. 164, pl. xiii. 24 to 26; *Num. Chron.*, vol. vi. They probably belong to the sixth or seventh century. The find is of value as helping to assign a date to the crannog." (Figs. 55 and 56.)

## VI.—MISCELLANEOUS OBJECTS.

1. *Armlets*.—Fragments of three armlets made of cannel coal, very similar to those found at Lochlee and Lochspouts.

2. *Jet Ornament*.—A small link-shaped ornament of jet, with two small holes for attachment in one side (Fig. 57). This object was found on the surface of a mound of débris long after it was wheeled out, and hence no dependence can be put on its antiquity.



FIG. 57.—Jet Ornament.

3. *Beads, Vitreous Paste, etc.*—A cylindrically-shaped bead, variegated with three different colours, red and yellow predominating over patches of transparent glass (Fig. 58).



FIG. 58.—Bead.

Half of a tiny yellow bead, of a vitreous substance, only  $\frac{3}{16}$  of an inch in diameter.

A round object, of the size of a small marble, made of vitreous paste, variegated with blue and white, but without any aperture.

Another small flattened object, about the size of a shilling, made of a white compact vitreous substance. It is very smooth, rounded on one side, but flattened on the other. Looks like a drop of a semi-liquid that had fallen on a smooth floor.

One or two little round bits of a dark slag.

4. *Glass*.—Three fragments of thick, bright-green glass, all irregularly shaped.

5. *Leather*.—Several strips and chippings of very thin leather.

6. *Pottery*.—A small fragment of Samian ware, only about a square inch, with the glaze nearly worn off, but quite unmistakable in its character.

Fig. 59 represents a fragment of a small dish with its outline. This vessel was made of a hard tinkling ware, black externally, and of a dull white inside, and measured  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches across its mouth and 3 inches in depth.

Portion of a large vessel made of coarse materials, having a short spout

just below its everted rim (Fig. 60). The outside is very black and the

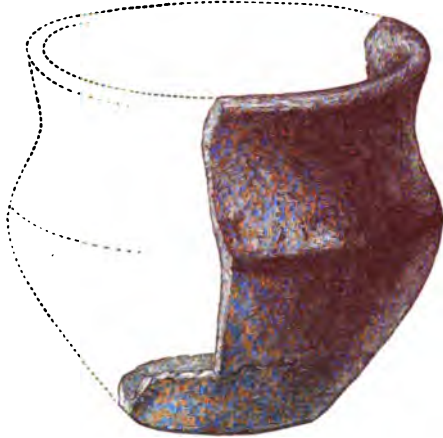


FIG. 59.—Pottery



FIG. 60.—Pottery.

inside has a reddish tinge. Another portion, apparently of the same vessel, shows the striation of the potter's wheel.

Fig. 61 represents a curious little knob of pottery. None of the pottery found here had any appearance of a glaze.



FIG. 61.—Pottery Knob



FIG. 62.—Portion of Button (?).

7. Portion of a small object like a button, made of a soft chalky substance, is represented in Fig. 62. It shows some lines as an ornament on its upper surface.

8. *Crucibles*.—A small conical crucible, made of hardened clay arranged in two thin layers, the external of which looks coarser than the other. It has a triangularly-shaped mouth, and at one of its apices there is a slight indentation for facilitating the pouring out of the smelted material. Its depth is  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inch, and circumference of mouth 7 inches. It is cracked all over with heat, and a little dark slag forming a horizontal rim on its inner

surface still remains to attest its purpose. This relic was found on the west side of the crannog, not far from the site of the second spiral ring, but outside the inner circle of piles (Fig. 63).



FIG. 63.—Clay Crucible. Actual size.

A second crucible, neatly formed and quite whole, was found in the débris wheeled out from the lowest stratum of the refuse-heap. It is of the usual conical form, with a three-cornered mouth about 3 inches in circumference, and measures 1 inch in depth. Particles of a yellowish metal, like brass or bronze, are seen, mixed with a kind of slag, near one of the corners. The outside has a glazed appearance, as if it had been subjected to great heat, and to the apex of the cone there is a small bit of cinder still adherent.

Portion of a third crucible, very similar to the last described, was also found at the crannog by a visitor, and publicly exhibited at a bazaar in Kilmarnock.<sup>1</sup> This crucible is interesting as furnishing undoubted evidence that it had been used for melting gold, there being several globules of this metal adhering to its sides, both inside and outside.

R. MUNRO.

<sup>1</sup> Along with a few other relics here exhibited (most of which, I believe, were taken from the Buston Crannog) were—the bone pin represented by Fig. 21, a small bronze ring, an

iron knife-blade, and a fragment of pottery which was found to fit exactly into that represented by Fig. 60.

## REPORT OF OSSEOUS REMAINS FOUND AT BUSTON.

The osteological specimens obtained from what appears to have been the kitchen-midden of the lake-dwelling at Buston consist in greater part of bones of the ox; while next in frequency are bones of the sheep and the pig. A calcaneum and astragali of the red-deer have been found, as also portions of large red-deer horns, and two portions of roe-deer skull with horns attached. In addition a radius and metacarpal of a goose were found.

The bones of the pig were both full grown and young; the full grown, with the teeth worn, being apparently most abundant. They have belonged to an animal of small size, similar probably to that whose remains are found in other Ayrshire deposits.

The remains of the ox and the sheep I account more interesting, on account of variety among them.

*Ox.*—Examining six portions of ox skull, I find one with the horn-core represented by a mere nodule; two specimens each with a portion of horn-core 2·8 inches in greatest diameter, one with a horn-core 2·2 inches diameter at base, and two others with horn-cores 1·8 inches in greatest diameter at base, and one with a horn-core 1½ inch diameter. All the horn-cores are fragmentary; but I judge that none of the last three could have exceeded 5 inches in length, while the first two must have been much longer. Only one of these specimens, that with the smallest horn, has the suture above the occipital bone open. The others must have been adult; and we may judge that we have not to deal with mere aboriginal *Bos longifrons*, but with varieties of ox. The variation seems not to have been confined to the horns. Among a number of first phalanges the majority were slender and small, but there was considerable variety; and one specimen, contrasting strongly with the others by its stoutness, might have been from a small modern specimen. All the hoof-bones which I collected, about half a dozen, were very small. Three metacarpals were picked up, all measuring about 7 inches long and 1 inch in breadth at the narrowest part of the shaft; and these are all adult specimens. Two adult metatarsals measure, the one 8 inches in length and the other only 7·3, while in breadth they both measure only ·9 of an inch. A complete adult radius measures only 9 inches in length. A lower end of a humerus is only 2·5 inches



broad. Among six calcanea the largest measured 5·5 inches, and the shortest 4·3. In one specimen the orbit is 2·4 inches diameter, and in another 2·8 inches, which is decidedly large. On the whole, the evidence is to the effect that while the prevalent variety had small horns, and was generally diminutive and slender-limbed, there was mixed with it a variety with larger horns and stouter limbs, whether of greater height or not I cannot say.

*Sheep.*—Only one portion of horn-core was found with portion of the skull. The portion of horn-core is between 3 and 4 inches long, and at the base its largest diameter is 1·5 inch, its smallest 1 inch. At its inner margin it starts at an angle of about 20° from the vertical plane; while I should say that in modern sheep that angle is always 45° at least. I apprehend that this is probably the so-called goat-horned sheep, scarcely now to be got in Shetland.

The following measurements of limb-bones may be interesting, as indicating considerable variety in size as well as deviation from modern proportions, when they are compared with the bones of the same sheep skeleton which I have used for comparison in previous communications.

One adult metatarsal measures 5·7 inches long and ·4 broad, and another 5·2 long and ·4 broad at the narrowest part of the shaft. In the modern specimen this bone is 4·8 long and ·5 broad.

Three specimens of adult radius have been gathered, measuring in length respectively 6·6, 6·, and 5·9; while in the modern specimen the corresponding bone is only 5·2.

Two complete humeri are among the specimens gathered. The largest, not quite adult, is 5·7 inches in greatest length; while the other, quite adult, is only 5 inches long, and in the modern specimen the humerus is 5·2 long. Four additional specimens of the lower end of the humerus have been obtained; and one of them is decidedly larger than the largest complete specimen, and another decidedly smaller than the smallest complete bone.

The sheep was therefore long and slender legged, like those found in other Ayrshire deposits. But it is difficult to determine whether the differences in size depend on sex, or some other cause, such as cultivation.

No goat bones have been found in connection with this lake-dwelling.

J. CLELAND.

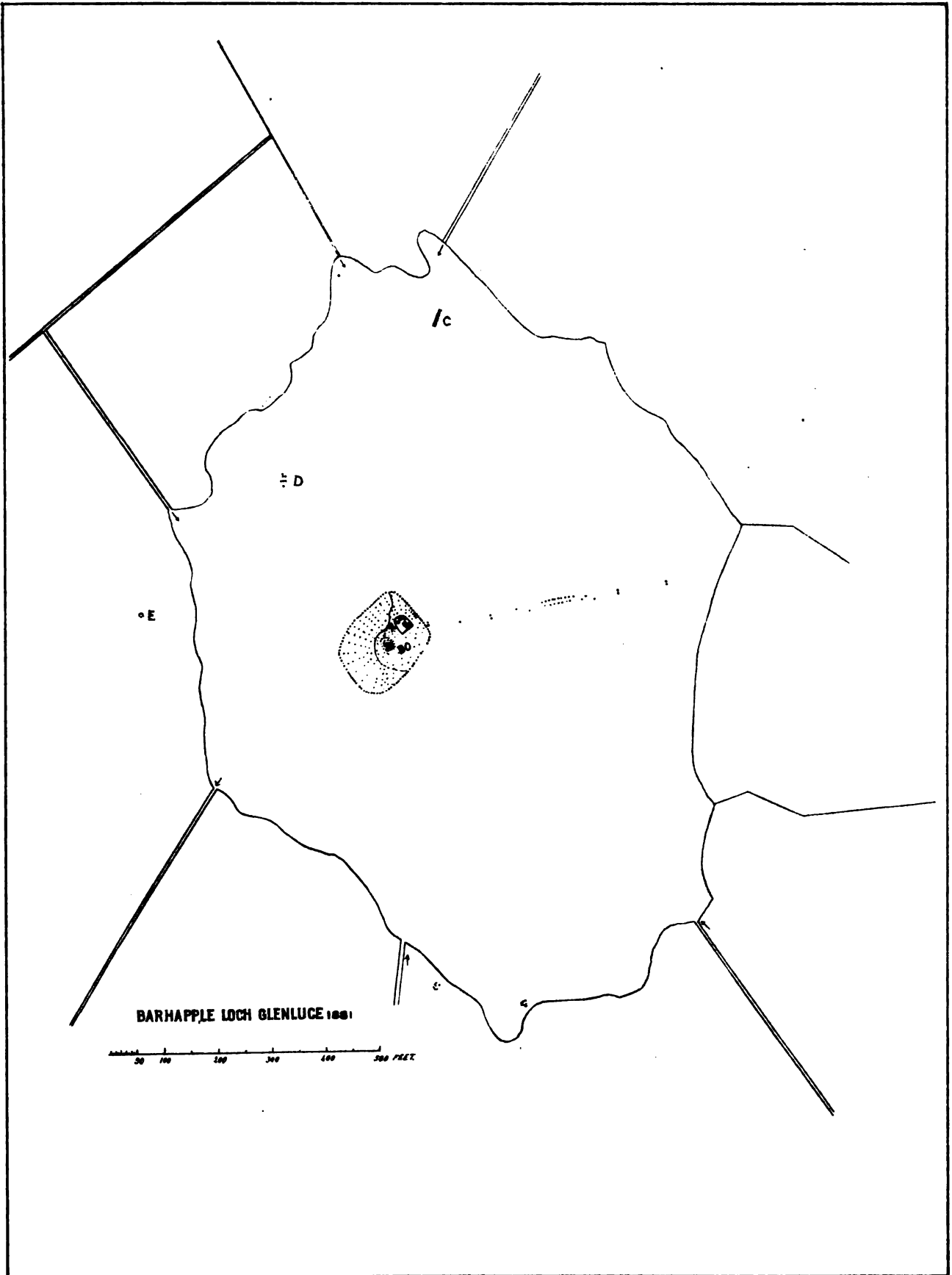
## II.

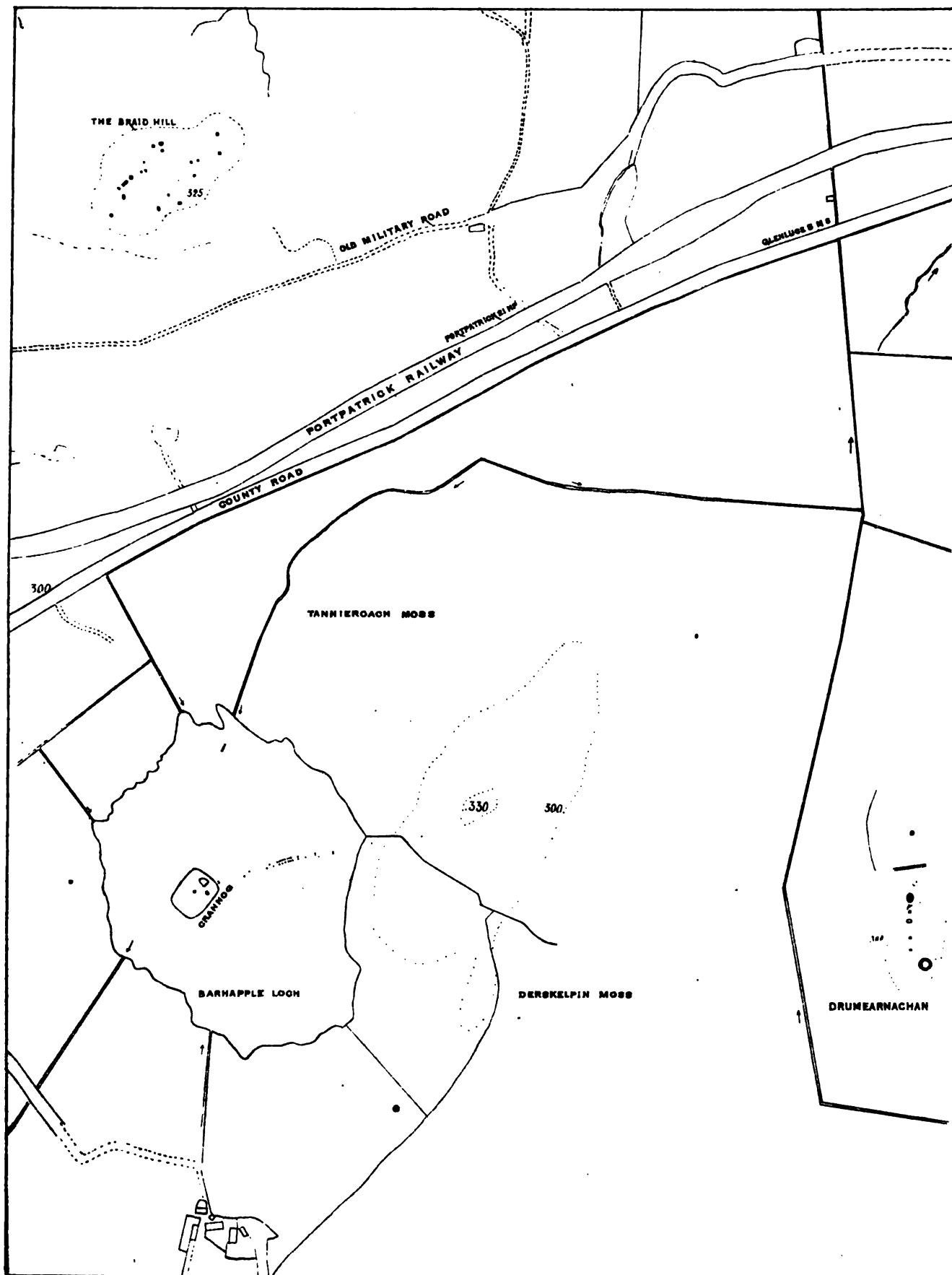
### NOTICE OF A CRANNOG AT BARHAPPLE LOCH, GLENLUCE, WIGTOWNSHIRE.

BARHAPPLE LOCH, on the farm of Derskelpin, lay a little to the south of the road from Portpatrick to Dumfries, just beyond the fourth milestone east from Glenluce, between two round hills called Derlauchlin and Barhapple, and about 285 feet above the level of the sea. The water-parting is at Barhapple hill. The loch was about 1500 feet long and 1000 feet broad, surrounded by deep peat bog, except on part of the east shore where it touched Barhapple, and rested on a bottom of deep soft peat. Although the water was only a few feet deep, its black colour and the inaccessible nature of the shore on the west side prevented the discovery of any trace of lake-dwellings. I tried to examine it during some of the dry summers, especially where there is a clump of willow bushes on each side of the outlet, but in vain. It was drained in the autumn of 1878, and in November of that year, Mr. Shearer, the tenant, told me that a small round patch of logs and stones had become visible. On the 23d of February 1879, I visited it and made a sketch plan and such measurements as the bitter cold and the soft state of the peat, even in frost, made possible. My friend, Mr. John Thomson, who was with me, afterwards made the enlarged plans from the 6-inch Ordnance Survey map, in which I have filled in the details as well as I can. We found three patches of rough stones, and a good deal of floor or platform work made of trees with the bark on, laid side by side, with piles beside and among them. During the dry weather next summer the peat subsided farther, and exposed the top of some piles which seem to have supported a gangway connecting the crannog with Barhapple Hill.

On the 15th of October 1880, our President, the Earl of Stair, assembled







100 500 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 ONE HALF MILE



a party to explore the crannog. There were present with him Admiral Sir John C. Dalrymple-Hay, Bart., M.P., and Sir Herbert E. Maxwell, Bart., M.P., two of our vice-presidents; the Hon. Hugh Dalrymple, Mr. J. Pendarves Vivian, M.P., Mr. Vans Agnew of Barnbarroch, Mr. J. Leveson Stewart of Glen Ogil, with Mr. R. W. Cochran-Patrick, M.P., and myself, the Secretaries of the Association. Our digging was stopped at a depth of two and a half or three feet by the influx of water, yet we found a good deal to interest us. This lake-dwelling, so far as explored, consists mainly of piles and platforms of wood, with rough stones at some points. It is about 280 feet from the west shore, but the gangway had run about 550 feet to the east shore at the foot of Barhapple, where there is hard ground. It is surrounded by a row of oak piles, enclosing a space 175 feet long from north to south, and 127 feet broad, and rounded at the angles. While the digging was going on Sir Herbert Maxwell took these measurements for me, and Mr. Vivian walked round on the soft peat and counted the piles in the outer row, of which 134 were visible. There is a slight gap at the west side, and a larger one on the south side, with the piles on each side of it more thinly set. An irregular line on the plan marks off a part of the enclosure on the east side, which is about 9 inches higher than the rest, and is the only part that can be walked upon with ease in ordinary weather. After heavy rain the whole is still inaccessible, owing to the imperfect outfall of the drainage.

Thirty-one feet from the outside piles towards the south-east, there was a layer of rough, large stones, marked B on Plan I., about 15 feet long from north to south, and 11 feet broad. Seventeen feet farther north and 18 feet from the east side, there was a spade-shaped platform, with the convex end to the north, about 26 feet in length and breadth. The plan shows its appearance in February 1879, with several pieces of wood flooring towards the east side, and a layer of large rough stones at A. In October 1880 some of the logs had rotted away, and others were pierced through by the shoots of the marsh plants, which are gradually covering the partially drained area. Thirty feet to the west of A there was a circular layer of rough stones about 10 feet in diameter, surrounded by several rings of piles. On removing some loose dry peat on the east part of A, we found a floor of oak logs, laid north and south, 10 feet 6 inches in length and 8 feet in breadth. The surface was somewhat flat; but this may have been caused by exposure to the weather. The interstices were closely packed with white clay and the sphagnum moss, so common in our bogs, with a few stakes

driven between them. At the west or inner side of this floor, there was a log 13 feet 6 inches long, 1 foot broad, and 8 inches deep. Beyond it was a layer of large rough stones from 9 to 12 inches deep, which had been disturbed by some idle visitors, so that its exact extent cannot be given. Under the stones was a thin layer of peat then a log floor resting on clay and stones, and under that a second floor, the parts of which were sloping. Under the large oak log already mentioned lay a few birch logs sloping towards the north-west, and covering at the left side one angle of a frame 6 feet 6 inches square, made of four oak beams, that on the south-east side having two square-cut mortise holes, measuring 6 by 5 inches, and 4 feet apart, and that on the opposite side having one mortise hole with a piece of the upright still in it. In the angle between this frame and the south end of the large log, there was a circular hearth of rough stones bedded in clay, and a similar hearth beyond the north-west angle, where there seems to have been another square frame without mortises. There were several inches in depth of ashes, with charred wood, and fragments of bone too small and wasted to indicate what animal they belonged to. West of the second hearth the following section was noted in descending series :—

- (a) Rough stones, 9 inches.
- (b) Peat, 12 inches.
- (c) Ashes, 5 inches.
- (d) White clay, 3 or 4 inches.
- (e) Ashes.

Under the floor first described there was a layer of smaller sticks and branches of oak, hazel, and birch, and at the north-east we found under the branches a layer of the common bracken, *Pteris aquilina*. The influx of water prevented further examination, but at different places the spade struck on logs which could not be seen. The wet state of the peat, ashes, and clay, made exact search difficult. Near the second hearth we found a long rude whetstone, a hammer-stone of water-rolled quartzite pebble, a fragment of smoothly worked wood, 3 inches long, two broad, and half an inch thick, which may have been part of a ladle or large spoon, and a small branch like one's little finger, rudely pointed, and with an untrimmed bent head. When unpacked at the museum these pieces of wood had gone to pieces.

A trench cut from the hearths to B, showed logs and stones under the stone floor there, but not in any regular order. Under the stones, at C, we



got two broad pieces of oak about  $4\frac{1}{2}$  feet long, which may have been parts of a canoe.

Near the beginning of the gangway, at the end of a log, there rolled from a labourer's spade a ring of unevenly polished cannel coal, which is shown in Fig. 1, full size.



FIG. 1.

The piles are pointed, and show the axe marks distinctly. Two or three branches, 2 inches thick, had been severed by a single cut. The piles are from 6 to 8 inches thick, but I saw one a foot thick. One which was pulled up was 5 feet long. The plan shows the radiating and curved arrangement of the piles.

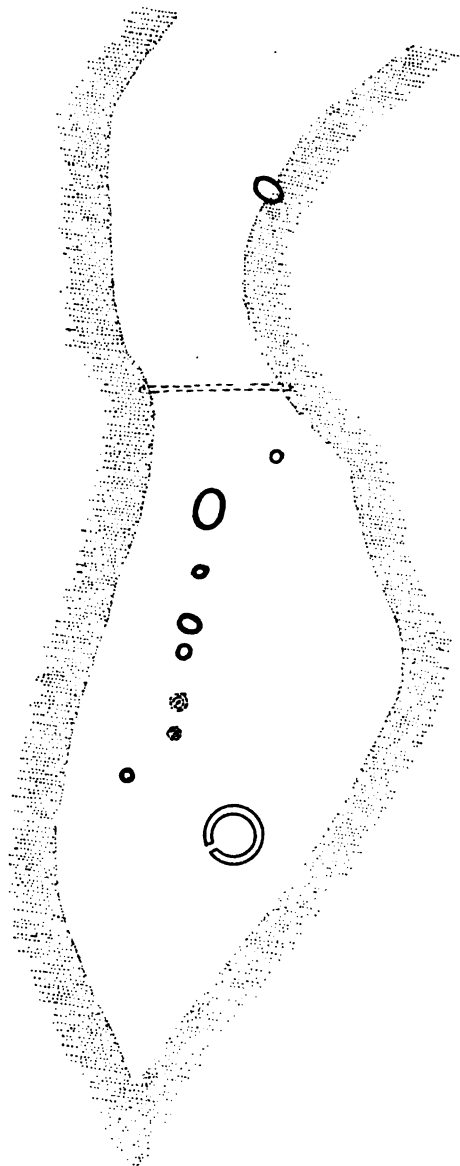
At the south-east of the crannog, a few feet from the edge, two piles 6 feet apart show where the gangway entered. Two or three are seen farther off, then about twenty at a place where the gangway seems to have widened to nearly 12 feet, and beyond these are two other pairs, the last being about 100 feet from the shore. Beyond that the piles have rotted away, through exposure to the weather in dry seasons. There are decayed remains of timber at various places round the shore.

While we were digging at the crannog, Sir Herbert Maxwell, who is an experienced observer of lake-dwellings, explored the whole circuit of the loch, and reported that he had found some logs laid like a corduroy road. I did not see them at the time, and when I went back frost and flood had hidden the traces of them. At the letter C, I have indicated pretty nearly the spot where they were seen. Perhaps another platform was there.

In April 1881, when verifying some details, I observed a few piles at

the point marked D, between the crannog and the north shore, and reached them with difficulty. The nearest is about 120 feet from the shore, and is the first in a straight line of four piles, set at distances of 6, 10, and 8 feet, with two others 6 or 7 feet to the left, nearly opposite the second and third. At E, I have marked the probable position in the peat bog of an object described by me in "Notes on the Crannogs and Lake-dwellings in Wigtownshire," in the *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland*, vol. ix. page 377,—"*Barhapple Loch*, four miles east of Glenluce, close to the coach road.—James M'Culloch, one of my deacons, told me that, about the year 1842, in cutting peat about 40 yards from the west side of this loch, he came on a circle of stakes (about a dozen) from the thickness of the arm to that of the leg, and about 5 feet long; the heads at least 2 feet below the surface. The stakes were of hazel, pointed by four axe cuts,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  to 4 inches broad, and some of them 5 inches long. The circle was cut away at two times, and was at least 5 feet in diameter; coarse branches were twisted among the stakes like wicker work. No trace of clay." In 1871 I reported this as indicating that some dwellings might yet be found in this loch. It seems to have been a *marsh*-dwelling, like some of those found near lakes in Switzerland.

The crannogs were probably used as places of refuge, although they may also have been occupied constantly. There is often a fort on the top of some neighbouring hill, to which the lake-dwellers may have gone when the lochs were frozen and the crannogs open to invasion. We have an example of this at Machermore, Glenluce. The two round hills between which Barhapple Loch lay have both been ploughed, and show no trace of fortification or dwellings. But beyond Barhapple, and half a mile eastward, on the farm of Barlae, a small knoll south of Barfad rises out of the bog like a peninsula. It is nameless on the Ordnance Survey maps, but on an old map of Blairderry and Barlae, which must be above a hundred years old, it is called *Drumearnachan*, Plan II. There are traces here of an old village or settlement, although it has been partially ploughed. At the lowest part of Barfad there is a ring of turf and stone 17 by 16 feet in diameter. 138 feet to the south are the remains of a wall or breastwork 126 feet long and 12 broad. Beyond it several foundations are seen in a straight line north and south. At 96 feet is the bottom of a cairn 30 feet long and 22 broad, and 40 feet to the left of it a roughly paved circular floor, 6 feet in diameter, which has been saved from the



DRUM EARNACHAN, GLENLUCE, 1881.





plough by having a large boulder rolled on to it. Thirty-six feet beyond the cairn is a 9-feet circular foundation of stones; 26 feet farther on an oval, lying across the line, 15 by 13 feet; 8 feet farther on an 11-feet ring; 59 feet beyond that a small circular patch of stones; and another 45 feet farther on, with a low grassy cairn 10 feet in diameter, 36 feet off at the west. Sixty-two feet south-east from the last foundation in the straight row is a circular turf and stone ring,  $10\frac{1}{2}$  feet thick,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  high, and 48 feet in diameter, over all, with the entrance-gap at the *south-west*. On the 6-inch Ordnance map it is marked "site of cairn," but I have never found any one who had heard of a cairn there. Part of the enclosed space is somewhat stony, and the position of the entrance-gap is peculiar, all the others I have seen or heard of having it at the south-east. Many years ago, the late tenant, Mr. M'Ilwraith of Kilfillan, asked me to go and see this ring, because he thought it had been surrounded by two oval rows of earth-fast stones. I went and made careful measurements, with this result, that the stones *may* have been arranged in order, but there has been too much disturbance by the plough to make this more than a guess. For a long time I regarded such rings as small forts; but have lately begun to think they may have been places of interment. I have heard of three instances in which the plough, in levelling down such rings, turned up crocks of coarse pottery, not in the enclosed space, but in the rings themselves. The attention of observers elsewhere is called to this fact.

Half a mile due north from the Barhapple crannog, passing Knockiecore, Barrel Hill, and Derniemore Hill on the left, and Tannieroach Moss, Derhagie Hill, and Blairderry Hill on the right, just beyond the old military road, we reach a low rocky hill surrounded by a peat bog, which unfortunately has lost its ancient name, and is called from its broad shape the Braid Hill. It is on the farm of High Dergoals; and Mr. Dougan, the tenant, told me that many years ago he found, in cutting peat at the south side of it, at a depth of 4 feet, three or four stakes, apparently of oak, 3 or 4 inches in circumference, and pointed by a single cut. The higher ground is rocky and uneven, and scattered over it are the remains of several small cairns and rings, Plan III. At the west end is a ten-foot ring, a cairn with the remains of a stone grave in the centre, and beyond it two others lying east and west, with a foundation between them, 27 by 14 feet, with the corners much rounded. Towards the middle there are two circular foundations, three others on the north slope, three on the south, and three more at the east end,

all so indistinct that it is difficult to say whether they have been huts or cairns. On the slope at the east end there are two rings. It is impossible to know whether either of these sites has been occupied by the Barhapple lake-dwellers. There are no others near it, although there are several other ancient village sites in Glenluce, some of which I hope to describe in a future volume. There have been four other lochs in Old Luce parish with crannogs. The frequent occurrence of the syllables *der*, *dir*, or *dar*, in the names of the places near Barhapple, shows that long ago they were clothed with trees. Here is a topographic rhyme, by some unknown native bard, communicated to me by Mr. Thomas M'Cormick, farmer at Mindork, in Kirkcowan :—

“Knocketie and Knockietore,  
Laniegoose and Laniegore,  
Dirnefuel and Dirniefranie, wee  
Barsolas and Dernagie.”

GEORGE WILSON.



## FORT AT SEAMILL.

### REFERENCE SHEET TO PLAN AND SECTIONS.

A A. Entrance to that part of Fort evidently used as a dwelling ; paved with flat stones, sloping outwards. "Socket stone" of door or gate found at inner A, in line of S.W. side wall.

B B. An older and to appearance an abandoned entrance. When opened up sides found to be built like A A. Above a pavement of coarser stones. Quantities of bones, horns, whelk and limpet shells dug out.

C C C. Space between double ramparts dug into at several places. Well down below surface. Quantities of shells, horns, and bones found. The same found on digging outside the ramparts on S.W. side.

D D D D. Line of rampart from N.W. corner round to entrance A. The dotted lines show where earth slips had carried away rampart at three places.

E E. Foundation of a cross wall built of stones, traced below surface 5 feet broad.

F F. A row of stones at the foot of earth slope to wall E E. Space outside this row of stones and within ramparts dug into at several places. Nothing found. N.W. corner when dug into showed rich black earth or "mould." At N.W. corner large stones were found under the surface, evidently placed to form an inlet and outlet between double ramparts and open space of fort.

G. Area of apparent dwelling, bounded by the cross wall E E and by the other wall east of entrance A. The largest half of the S.W. area paved with flat stones same as entrance A, sloping also outwards. In the other smaller half small stones were used, beat into the soil very close.

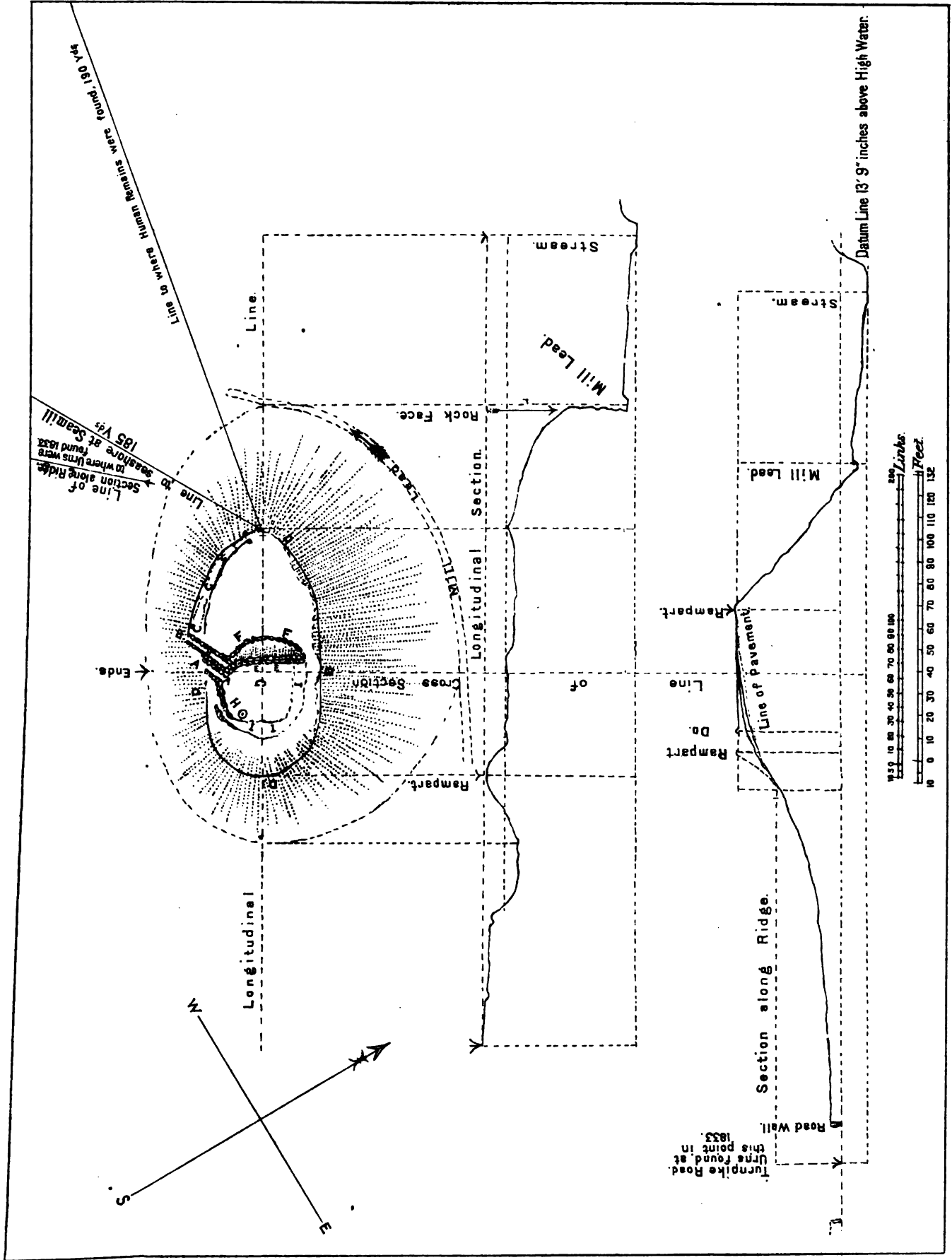
H. Fireplace of dwelling. Subsoil burned all round. Three feet wide ; same in depth.

I I I I. Space between pavement of dwelling and foot of rampart.

*Note.*—No trace of any "well of water" found within area of fort. Water may have been got from the stream by dipping over the rock below N.W. corner, in the same way as from a draw-well, by rope and bucket.

H. F. W.





FORT AT SEA MILL.



### III.

#### NOTICE OF EXCAVATIONS MADE ON AN ANCIENT "FORT" AT SEAMILL, AYRSHIRE.

FROM a little behind the town of Ardrossan there extends north-westward an elevated plateau, presenting towards the sea a steep escarpment, which overlooks a narrow strip of sandy soil lying between it and the beach. The geologist at once recognises here an ancient sea cliff, which, in the course of time, has become moulded into a succession of deep gullies, rounded knolls, bluff headlands, and occasionally overhanging cliffs of protruding sandstone strata, around which nature has thrown a variegated garb of the richest vegetation. Some of these knolls, which are merely portions of the table-land that have resisted the denuding agency of the streams that trickle through the gullies, have been converted at some former period, no doubt on account of their isolated and commanding situation, into a series of forts, but as to the period of their occupancy or the military exigencies that necessitated their erection, both history and tradition are entirely silent. The following reference to them I quote from the *New Statistical Account of Scotland*, vol. v. page 257 :—

"Along the steep banks facing the sea-beach are placed a chain of little round eminences called "Castlehill," supposed to be the remains of a very primitive class of fortlets. They stand at unequal distances, apparently as suitableness of situation offered—some scarcely half a mile, others a mile and a half apart. In particular, they occur at Boydston, Glenhead, Seamill, and Ardneil. They are all constructed in the same manner, and are of very limited dimensions. A portion of the bank is detached on all sides and rounded conically; the enclosure on the summit, of about 30 or 40 feet in diameter, is surrounded by a rampart from 6 to 8 feet in thickness, faced on both sides with large undressed stones neatly laid, the interstice being filled up with small stones intermixed with earth. That at Ardneil stands on a finely isolated eminence called Auldhill, and in front of the enclosure or prætorium there is an esplanade of 46 or 50 paces in length, very exactly formed and

levelled. Something similar exists at Seamill,<sup>1</sup> but the rest are confined to the circular rampart alone.

"Near the Castlehill, at Seamill, about four years ago (1833), whilst the new line of the coast road was being executed, two entire urns of this sort were dug out in a stratum of gravel about 3 feet below the surface, but without the addition of any mound being raised over them. One of these, it is believed, has since been deposited in Anderson's Institution in Glasgow. These urns were formed of coarse red clay, of very rude manufacture, yet well proportioned, and modelled in the vase form. In hardening the fire appears to have been applied solely to the inside of the urn, that part being changed to a dark colour, whilst the outside remains of the natural red."

Mr. H. F. Weir of Kirkhall supposes the fort at Seamill to be the "Stronge Fort" referred to by Pont as near the chapel or early church of West Kilbride, "Kilbryde Kirke, a Perochiall Church, seatted in a fertille soyle, neir to wich anciently wes ther a stronge forte." That an early population existed on the low ground near the fort, requiring a chapel, Mr. Weir thinks probable, from the place-names in the neighbourhood, such as Chapelhouse, Chapelton, etc., from the finding of the ancient urns above mentioned, and from a recent discovery near the same place of human bodies enclosed in coffins made of flagstones, and lying at full length with the feet pointing eastward.

Owing to the obscurity which thus surrounds the origin and history of these forts, the investigation of them became an object of importance to the Ayrshire and Wigtonshire Archæological Association; and, accordingly, the Secretary, Mr. Cochran-Patrick, M.P., having a few days to spare last summer, made arrangements with the proprietor, the Earl of Eglinton, to have one of them explored. The one selected was that at Seamill, situated on a green mound about a hundred yards north of the high road from Ardrossan, and close to a small stream which meanders through the picturesque little glen extending between it and the village of West Kilbride. In response to the invitation of the Secretary a numerous party of ladies and gentlemen, amongst whom were the Hon. G. R. Vernon, Captain Boyle, the late Rev. Dr. Boyd, Dr. Macdonald, etc., interested in archæological research, together with a gang of workmen, met on the spot, all intent on eliciting from the dumb mound some scraps of its forgotten story. Before my arrival systematic operations had made considerable progress. Some were minutely examining the stuff thrown out of the

<sup>1</sup> A few years ago, an opening being made in the ground outside of the rampart at Seamill, a considerable quantity of charcoal of wood, bones of cattle, and deers' horns, some of which appeared to have

been *sawn asunder*, were found a few feet below the surface, the materials of the wall having fallen down over the place.

trenches; others, with military experience, were studying the remains of the surrounding ramparts; whilst Mr. Cochran-Patrick and the laird of Kirkhall were busily occupied in taking the necessary measurements for the accompanying plans and sections. Though a complete tyro in the exploration of military forts, I soon fell in with the enthusiasm of the party, and, after a hasty inspection of the finds and general plan of proceedings, found occupation for my hands and eyes alongside the relic-hunters. It was a most lovely day, one of the finest the month of May 1880 produced. With all these advantages the explorations made rapid progress, and the only regret we have now to record is that the Rev. Dr. Boyd has not been spared to give a more detailed account of the proceedings, to whom this duty had been assigned.

The excavations were continued for about a week, and several trenches dug at different parts of the enclosure. During the operations two objects were steadily kept in view, viz.—

(1.) The determination of the nature and mode of structure of the fort; and (2.) The collection of relics and animal remains.

*Structure of Fort.*—On this head there is not much to be recorded. The oval contour of the mound appeared to have supplied the only design of the form of the ramparts. On the side looking to the sea there were two walls, an outer and an inner, about 5 or 6 feet thick, and only a few yards apart, which coalesced into one at the north-western apex (see plan). On the north side the bank was very steep, and hardly any remains of a wall were seen. Between the mound and the projecting ridge from the mainland there was a hollow, overlooking which there still remained a considerable portion of what appeared to have been the strongest and thickest part of the rampart. In the construction of these surrounding walls large undressed stones were used, without any cementing element, and the interstices were filled with smaller stones and earth. A wall along the shorter axis of the enclosure divided it into two unequal parts, the smaller of which, that next the rising ridge from the mainland, was found, upon clearing out a large quantity of débris and stones from the fallen walls, to have been partly paved with stones. The stuff lying over the area of this rude pavement was nearly all trenched over, in the course of which were found abundance of charcoal and ashes, bones, horns, sea-shells, and all the following relics, except the hammer-stone, which was dug up near the centre of the outer enclosure.

## RELICS.

## I.—OBJECTS MADE OF STONE.

*Hammer-stone*.—This is a flat oval sandstone pebble,  $3\frac{1}{4}$  inches long, and showing the usual markings at both ends.

*Globular Ball*.—An artificially rounded ball of hard stone, smooth, and almost a perfect sphere, except at one spot, where it is slightly flattened as if by rubbing. Its axis is  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inch.

*Polisher*.—Portion of a circular polisher,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches in diameter, made of friable mica-schist. Bit of sandstone, with a groove, as if for sharpening a pointed tool.

*Quern*.—Two fragments of an upper quern stone, made of granite, one of which contains the handle hole.

*Spindle Whorl*.—A thin portion of cannel coal, 1 inch in diameter, irregularly circular, and perforated in centre like a very light spindle whorl (Fig. 1).

*Cannel Coal*.—Several portions of cannel coal, some smooth and polished as if water-worn, and others having artificial markings; one, evidently a splinter, shows a circular edge at one side, indicating a diameter of about 5 inches; another similar fragment, but of smaller dimensions; and a third has half a small circle cut out of one side.



FIG. 1.  
Shale Spindle Whorl.

## II.—OBJECTS MADE OF BONE.

*Pointed Implement*.—This is made of the splinter of a leg bone, 5 inches long, and pointed at one end as if used as a borer.



FIG. 2.—Bone Implement.

Fig. 2 represents portion of a bone cut by a sharp instrument, having one surface flat and the other slightly rounded and polished. It is pierced at each end by a hole with an interval of 2 inches.

## III.—OBJECTS MADE OF METAL.

*Iron.*—A few fragmentary bits, from 2 to 4 inches long, but so much oxidised that only traces of the metal now remain. One looks like the front half of the blade of a knife, another has a round hole at one end, a third is part of a tapering tube like the socket of a spear, and the others might have been portions of a spear or dagger.

*Bronze or Brass.*—Fig. 3 represents a well-finished object, covered with verdigris. It consists of a short ornamental stem, ending in a circular loop at one end, and riveted at the other to the centre of a flat wheel. This wheel is  $1\frac{3}{4}$  inch in diameter, and has a triangularly shaped



FIG. 3.—Bronze Object.



FIG. 4.—Bronze Disc.

nave, from which three curved and equidistant spokes radiate to the circumference or rim. One half of this wheel appears to have been wrenched inwards, and the other outwards, causing the twisted appearance it now has.

*Perforated Disc.*—A thin circular disc,  $1\frac{7}{8}$  inch in diameter (Fig. 4). Three small fragments of a thin plate, very much corroded.

## IV.—MISCELLANEOUS OBJECTS.

*Glass.*—Two small fragments of green glass.

*Pottery.*—A small bit of reddish pottery, showing, but very faintly, three parallel lines.

R. MUNRO.

## REPORT ON ANIMAL REMAINS FOUND AT SEAMILL FORT.

*Ox.*—Two specimens of base of core of left horn, with portion of frontal bone, having the characters of *Bos longifrons*.

Left molar, etc., and right intermaxillary, with portion of maxillary attached.

Three right condyles of lower jaw, of small transverse diameter (two of them  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inch, the other  $1\frac{3}{4}$ ), one of the smaller with a coronoid process attached, measuring  $2\frac{1}{4}$  inches in length, and  $1\frac{1}{4}$  from before backwards at base.

Two smaller coronoid processes of the same strong shape.

Portions of small right scapulæ and one left, all of them similar to those from the Hunterston rock-shelter.

Lower ends of one right and two left humeri, all small.

Left ulna, small.

Ununited lower epiphysis of right radius.

A right metacarpal  $6\frac{1}{2}$  inches long, 1 inch broad at middle of shaft.

Two first phalanges, short and slender for their length.

Two right acetabula, small.

Lower half of left femur, small, and portion of inner condyle from a larger specimen.

Lower end of a slender right tibia.

Three astragali, one left and two right.

A left scapho-cuboid bone.

The lower part of a metatarsal, similar in size to the metacarpal.

A large number of molar teeth, with some portions of upper and lower jaws, and some doubtful fragments.

A portion of left humerus, a right os calcis, and a right radius, appear to belong to a calf.

*Deer.*—Root and brow antler; two patinate portions, one of them breaking up into three branches, and other smaller portions of what may have been one horn. It is the "crowned hart," described by Owen, *Cervus* (*Strongyloceros*) *elaphus*. See *British Fossil Mammals and Birds*, p. 472.

Two right astragali of different sizes, the smaller much the heavier.

Lower half of left metacarpal.

Upper halves of right and left metatarsal.

A right fibula.



A terminal phalanx.

Four detached femoral heads, three of them marked with instruments, viz., one of them presenting a bore more than half an inch deep and  $\frac{1}{8}$  inch diameter, another showing nearly half the diameter of a similar bore, and a third with a short score of the same breadth.

The antler is  $6\frac{1}{2}$  inches in circumference at base, and has been cut with instruments in various places.

*Pig.*—Large portions of upper and lower jaw with teeth, mostly of an old individual, with some teeth and a portion of lower jaw of a younger individual.

Right ulna, lower half of right tibia, from an old individual.

Seventh cervical vertebra.

Part of left pelvic bone.

Portion of fibula.

Bits of rib.

A small scapula.

Seven metacarpal and metatarsal bones and two phalanges, some of them thoroughly adult, others with ununited epiphysis wanting.

Two small fragments of rib and a portion of femur, may be from a sucking pig.

Portion of shaft of left femur, rather small, but not very young looking.

*Sheep.*—Left lower jaw, incomplete.

Portions of right and left lower jaw of a smaller individual.

Right intermaxillary, very small.

A few separate molar teeth.

Seventh cervical, and a body of a dorsal vertebra.

A small scapula, incomplete.

Lower end of left tibia and a portion of a metatarsal, both belonging to the slender sheep found in other Ayrshire deposits; as also does the lower end of a right humerus.

The lower end of a left humerus is of thicker build, and may have belonged to a goat, the two posterior ridges of the condyles being parallel.

Various ribs.

*Shells.*—*Littorina littorea*, portion of a *trochus*, *Patella vulgata*, portions of valve of *Pecten maximus* and of *Ostrea edulis*.

J. CLELAND.

#### IV.

### ILLUSTRATED NOTICES OF THE ANCIENT STONE IMPLEMENTS OF AYRSHIRE.

#### (FIRST SERIES.)

OBJECTS of antiquity, when merely looked upon as curiosities, and carefully guarded as such, are deprived of more than half their value. The light they throw on the early condition and civilisation of mankind, in the countries in which they occur, alone gives them a real interest. It cannot, however, be too widely known among those likely to be their first discoverers that this light will seldom be got unless we have trustworthy particulars as to the objects themselves and the circumstances under which they came into the finder's hands. If, therefore, specimens are not placed in a public collection, like the National Museum of Antiquities in Edinburgh, so as to be within easy reach of the scientific observer, they ought at least to be available for his purposes by being described and illustrated in some publication such as the present.

Lists of animals and plants have long been recognised as valuable guides in studying the history and distribution of the various forms of life, recent as well as extinct. Certain types and species are thus ascertained to be confined to particular geographical regions, while others are shown to have been characteristic of areas and periods in the remote past of the world's existence. Owing largely to the knowledge thus acquired and the inferences plainly deducible, zoology and botany rest on a wide and solid basis; and now that archæology has vindicated for itself a place among the sciences of observation, corresponding results may be expected from use being made in its service of similar lists. Traces of the presence of former generations

and tribes of mankind in a country or a province cannot, it is true, be so exhaustively examined and tabulated as its fauna and flora, or even as the fossils embedded in the strata beneath its surface. Unfortunately, much that would have been of the highest interest was perishable in texture, and much has been ignorantly or wantonly destroyed. But many relics of the past are still left us ; and every collection of facts regarding them that can be depended upon is an addition to the materials out of which the science has to be built up.

In view of their strictly local character and the purpose they are intended to serve, it would be out of place to preface these "Notices" with almost any remarks of a general nature. Their only aim is to preserve an authentic record of the examples of ancient stone implements and weapons that have occurred within the limits they embrace, as well as the facts of the discovery, so far as these can now be ascertained. In addition to descriptions, figures will also be given in every case where it seems desirable to do so. But beyond this nothing will be attempted. Whatever be the story the objects themselves have to tell regarding their makers and first possessors, no attempt should be made to unfold it till the evidence to be extracted from them has been heard,—nor, indeed, till that evidence has been compared with what is obtained from the stone antiquities of other districts of Scotland, as well as of a still wider area. Those who wish to learn what is known as to the manufacture, the probable uses, the range in time, and the superstitions that have come to be attached to them, must consult Mr. Evans's great work,<sup>1</sup> to which frequent reference will be made.

There are, however, three points on which some information is perhaps due to readers of the "Collections" that have not given special attention to this branch of antiquarian research.

1. Ancient stone relics are not to be looked upon as all belonging to a fixed period of time, during which that material was the only one employed in the fabrication of domestic tools, weapons of war, and implements of the chase. It is not improbable that Ayrshire passed through this stage ; for there is every reason to conclude that in Scotland, like other parts of Western Europe, the use of bronze and iron was preceded by an age of stone. But a little reflection will show that, in a state of society so unfavourable to the rapid spread of new ideas and inventions as existed in those bygone times, the one could not have suddenly supplanted the other,

<sup>1</sup> *The Ancient Stone Implements, Weapons, and Ornaments of Great Britain.* London, 1872.

in the same fashion as ironclads have already superseded the "wooden walls" of only twenty years ago. The celt and the knife would be made of stone by some men long after others of superior resources or culture in the same district had begun to cast them of bronze, or even to forge them of iron. The quern, one of the most venerable of domestic utensils, is an example of this. Pennant, when visiting Skye in 1772, saw it in use, though there were then water mills in the island;<sup>1</sup> and Dr. Arthur Mitchell states, as the result of his own observation, that at the present day querns are numerous in Shetland, and common in the Orkney and Hebridean islands, and that, "in the west coast parishes of Sutherland, Ross, and Inverness, they can scarcely be called rare."<sup>2</sup> Considerations of this sort ought sufficiently to dispose of the question that of all others is most frequently asked about antiquities of every class by the curious, "What is their age?" In examining the traces that are still left of the different phases of human progress towards the existing state of culture in a country, sequence is all, in relation to time, that the archæologist seeks to discover and prove. "His science," as has been justly remarked by one of the most accurate of its living investigators, "has no dates of its own, gives no periods that can be expressed in chronological terms. These belong exclusively to history. . . . By itself and on its own ground, it never deals with periods of time that are measurable by any known method of science. . . . And, if it be true that it does not give measurements to its periods, it is equally true that it does not give dates to its specimens."<sup>3</sup>

2. For such an extent of country as Ayrshire, the number of stone relics known to be in public collections or in the possession of private persons is meagre and incomplete. But it should be remembered that only of late years has attention been bestowed upon them, even by professed students of antiquity. With the exception of passing references to the quern and the "elf-arrow," no notice of their occurrence will, it is believed, be found in the whole of Sir John Sinclair's *Statistical Account of Scotland*, completed in 1799, though the attention of the writers was specially directed to the antiquities of their respective parishes. Even in the more recent *New Statistical Account* only a single Ayrshire stone or flint imple-

<sup>1</sup> *Tour in Scotland and Voyage to the Hebrides*, pp. 222, 228. Second Edition. London, 1776.

<sup>3</sup> Mr Joseph Anderson: *Scotland in Early Christian Times*, First Series, p. 20. Edinburgh,

<sup>2</sup> *The Past in the Present*, p. 33. Edinburgh, 1880.

ment is described.<sup>1</sup> When this indifference to their value long prevailed even among the educated, we need not be surprised that those engaged in manual labour, into whose hands they would, as a rule, first come, treated them with neglect. Many specimens are ascertained to have been thus unfortunately either destroyed or lost beyond recovery. On the other hand, some very probably exist that have not yet been brought within the scope of the inquiries made on behalf of the "Notices," and many still lie where accident or design has hidden them. It is to be hoped, now that a more intelligent interest has been awakened regarding them, due care will be taken of all Ayrshire examples. To possessors of them in our country parishes and villages it may be of some advantage, apart altogether from any benefit done to science, to have these relics brought by means of the "Collections" under the notice of archæologists throughout the kingdom, competent to judge of the value that attaches to each. Proprietors and occupiers of land have it in their power greatly to aid in rendering the "Notices" truly representative of this branch of the prehistoric antiquities of the county. Let the latter but encourage and advise those likely to come upon examples in the course of their daily occupation, not only to save them from destruction, but to entrust them temporarily to the Secretaries or other officials of the Association, and good results will follow. All who do this can rest assured that the objects will be returned; or, if they so wish, the publicity thus afforded may put the owners in the way of obtaining a due equivalent for their property. With the same view, it may be here added that materials are being collected for similar "Notices" on the Ancient Bronze Implements and Weapons of Ayrshire.

3. The following are the principal objects recognised by Evans as ancient stone implements:—

Celts,<sup>2</sup> i.e. hatchets, adzes, or chisels of stone, divided by him into three classes:—(1) Those merely chipped out; (2) Those ground or polished at the edge only; (3) Those ground or polished over the whole surface.

<sup>1</sup> The Brownhill celt, figured and described below. See *The [New] Statistical Account of Ayrshire*, p. 747. Edinburgh, 1842. A possible reference to another occurs on p. 337, where, in the notice of the canoes discovered in 1831 in Loch Doon, it is said, "In one of them was found an oaken war club, a battle axe, a number of large animal teeth, and a quantity of hazel nuts."

<sup>2</sup> "There can be no doubt as to the derivation of the word, it being no other than the English form of the [doubtful] Latin *celtis* or *celties*, a chisel." Evans's *Ancient Stone Implements of Great Britain*, p. 50. But see also the same author's *Ancient Bronze Implements, Weapons, and Ornaments of Great Britain and Ireland*, pp. 27-30. London, 1881.

Closely allied to the true celts are several forms that have been described as picks, chisels, or gouges.

Perforated axes and hammers, classified by the same authority thus :—

(1) Double-edged axes ; (2) Implements with the edge at right angles to the shaft-hole ; (3) Axes with the edge at one end only, the other being rounded ; shading off into (4) Axe-hammers, sharp at one end and more or less hammer-like at the other.

Perforated and grooved hammers.

Hammer-stones, pestles, mortars, and querns.

Grinding-stones and whetstones, used for polishing or sharpening tools and weapons.

Flint flakes and cores, and implements of flint, such as saws, scrapers, drills, knives, and daggers.

Javelin and arrow heads, also of flint, the latter being either leaf-shaped, lozenge-shaped, stemmed, barbed, or triangular.

Sling-stones and balls, bracers, lance-heads, pins and needles of bone.

Spindle whorls, discs, slick-stones, weights, and cups.

Personal ornaments, chiefly of jet, as buttons, necklaces, beads, rings, amulets, etc.

Of most of these stone implements Ayrshire furnishes examples, some of them not without interest. As a specimen of what the "Notices" are intended to be, four celts and five perforated axes have been selected as the subjects of this the first of the series.

*Brownhill Celt.*—This fine celt, the preservation of which is due to the Rev. D. Ritchie, Tarbolton, in whose possession it has long been, was dug up about fifty years ago in cutting a drain on the farm of Brownhill, in that parish, by Mr. William Gibson, Tarbolton, whose father was then the tenant. The spot is about a mile to the north-west of the village. The celt, which was noticed and described by Mr. Ritchie in the *Statistical Account of Ayrshire*, is  $10\frac{1}{2}$  inches in length,  $1\frac{3}{16}$  inches in breadth, at the butt-end, and 3 inches in breadth at the cutting edge. Its circumference towards the middle is  $6\frac{1}{2}$  inches. Both ends are rounded. Professor A. Geikie, of the University of Edinburgh, who has kindly given the lithological character of almost all the specimens described in this paper, so far as he could do so without breaking the surface, considers it to be a gray silicious very fine-grained stone, like a whetstone, but of greater density. It probably came from a hard silicious band in a metamorphic rock.

The Brownhill celt belongs to the third of the classes into which these implements have been divided,—the polished celts, both surfaces or faces being ground or polished over after chipping, so as to leave but two or three slight depressions on each of them. This class is further subdivided by Mr. Evans into (1) Those sharp or but slightly rounded at the sides; (2) Those with flat sides; (3) Those with an oval section; and (4) Those presenting abnormal peculiarities. At the same time, he points



FIG. 1.—Brownhill, Tarbolton. Scale  $\frac{1}{4}$ .

out that these classes are merely arbitrary, intermediate forms sometimes occurring. Judging from the section as engraved, one would place this celt in the second of these subdivisions, and this is no doubt its proper place. But the side view shows a trace of a sharp line running along the whole of the flat portion. The same peculiarity appears, though less distinctly, on the side not engraved.

*Seabank Celt.*—For my knowledge of this celt I am indebted to John Smith, Esq., Kilwinning. It was discovered early in 1879 by Mr. John Marshall, blacksmith, Stevenston, who found it, he informs me, on the home farm of Seabank, about a quarter of a mile south of Saltcoats, and 40 yards above high-water mark. Among the sandhills on Seabank Moor adjoining,

a great number of flints and arrow-heads have lately been met with. The celt when discovered was half buried in the sand. It is said that vessels coming to Saltcoats for coal from Irish and other ports used many years ago to throw out their ballast in the sea opposite that part of the shore; and, as the high water of spring tides would reach almost if not quite as far as the place where it was lying, it is not unlikely that the celt may have been washed up by the tide. At all events, these circumstances throw considerable doubt on its being, properly speaking, an Ayrshire example, though they do not exclude it from this list.



FIG. 2.—Seabank, Saltcoats. Scale  $\frac{1}{4}$ .

The Seabank celt is, according to Mr. Smith, of dark gray slate. It is beautifully polished. Its length is 10 inches, and its breadth at the cutting edge  $3\frac{1}{4}$  inches. The section of its sides is oval, and towards the butt-end it tapers to a point. The cutting edge is symmetrically formed, but the one side is slightly rounded and the other hollowed, so as to give the celt a somewhat twisted appearance. It is thin in proportion to its length.

Writing of a celt of this type, but smaller and more regularly shaped, said to have been found in Caithness, Mr. Evans says:—"It is so thoroughly Carib in character, and so closely resembles specimens I possess from the West Indian islands, that for some time I hesitated to engrave it. There are, however, sufficiently numerous instances of other implements of the same



form having been found in this country for the type to be accepted as British. The celt found at Glasgow, in a canoe, at a depth of 25 feet below the surface, was of this kind. . . . . I have specimens of the same type from various parts of France.”<sup>1</sup> He adds that the bulk of the celts found in Ireland, and formed of other materials than flint, approximate in form to this type, though they are usually rather thinner in their proportions.

*Dalry Station Celt.*—The specimen shown in Fig. 3 was found by



FIG. 3.—Dalry Station. Scale  $\frac{1}{2}$ .

Mr. James Smith, Dalry, near Dalry railway station, 26 inches below the surface, in stratified undisturbed yellow clay mixed with vegetable matter, and is now in the collection of Mr. Smith, Kilwinning. It is a polished

<sup>1</sup> Evans, *Ancient Stone Implements of Great Britain*, p. 118.

celt with flat edges,  $7\frac{1}{4}$  inches long,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches wide at the cutting edge, and  $1\frac{1}{8}$  inches wide at the slanting butt-end. The faces, instead of being flat—or but slightly rounded, slope distinctly towards each of the sides, leaving in the middle a ridge of rather less breadth than the sloping portions. From the appearance it is difficult to say whether this is intentional or whether the grinding of the sides has been left unfinished. The stone is of the same character as the Brownhill celt, but not quite so dense.

*Fullwood Celt.*—Fig. 4 shows a well-shaped, small, polished celt, with flat sides. It was found on the farm of Fullwood, Stewarton, and has been



FIG. 4.—Fullwood, Stewarton. Scale  $\frac{1}{4}$ .

kindly forwarded to me by Dr. Munro, Kilmarnock, who is unable to gather anything further regarding its discovery than that it was picked up by a servant who was working at the time near the farm-steading. It is  $4\frac{3}{4}$  inches long,  $2\frac{1}{4}$  inches across at the cutting edge, but narrowing to less than 1 inch at the butt, which is slightly broken. It is formed of a rock not unlike the two former specimens, but more distinctly granular and more finely micaceous.

*Lochlands Axe.*—Fig. 5 represents an implement of a different class—the perforated axes. It is the property of John Rankine, Esq., of Beoch,

near Maybole, through whose courtesy I am enabled to describe it here. It was discovered, he states, in the spring of 1857, on the adjoining farm of Lochlands, and near the O loch.

In 1856 the water had been run off this loch, and the land around

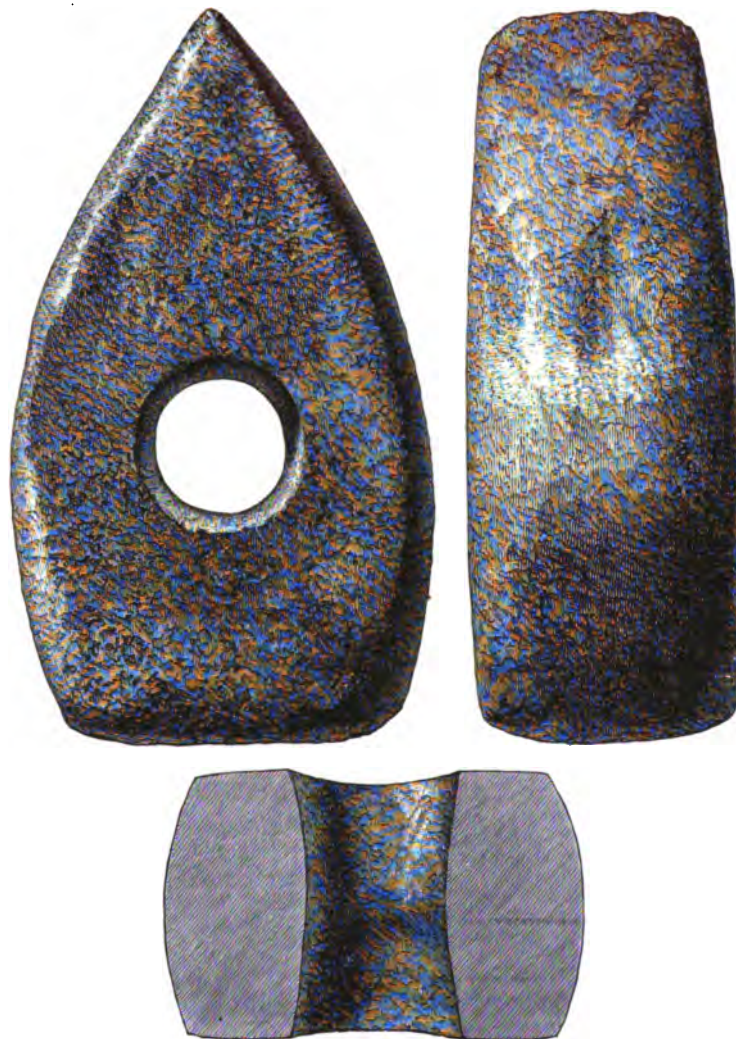


FIG. 5.—Lochlands, Maybole. Scale  $\frac{1}{4}$ .

drained with tiles. Whether the axe had been thrown up unobserved on the surface during the draining operations, or whether it had been lying at no great depth and been disturbed at the time by the plough, cannot now be ascertained. But there is no doubt that the spot was more or less under water previous to 1856.

The axe, which may be regarded as belonging to the third of the subdivisions given above, is about 8 inches in length and  $3\frac{3}{4}$  inches wide at the butt, which is  $2\frac{3}{4}$  inches thick and almost straight. The shaft-hole is  $1\frac{3}{4}$  inches in diameter, and tapers inward from the faces, though very slightly. The circumference of the middle is 13 inches, and the weight 6 lbs. 3 oz. It is formed of diabase or dolerite, belonging to a type of rock found intrusive in the central valley of Scotland, and formerly spoken of as "greenstone."

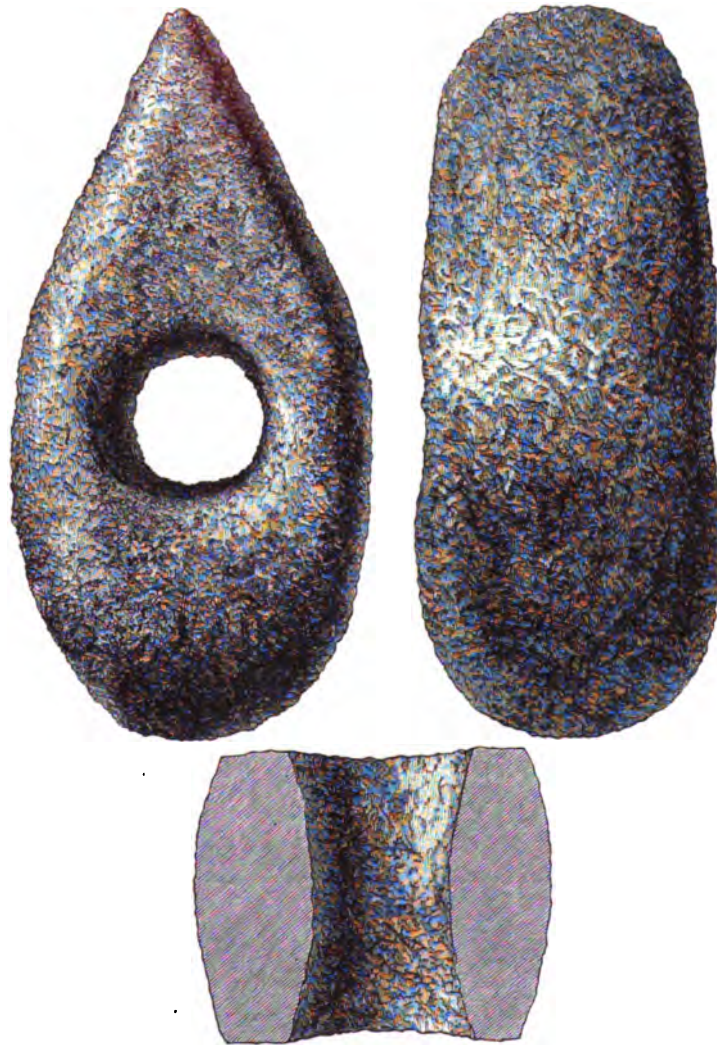


FIG. 6.—Moat, Ochiltree. Scale  $\frac{1}{2}$ .

*Moat Axe.*—The axe shown in Fig. 6 is of a similar type to the last, but somewhat different in form. It has been kindly lent me by Miss Sloan,

and was in the small collection of Ayrshire antiquities formed by her brother, the late Dr. Chas. F. Sloan, Ayr, some of which were described in a former Volume of the "Collections."<sup>1</sup> In the course of professional visits that he had occasion to make a good many years ago to Ochiltree, he observed it lying on the window-sill of a cottage near the Moat toll, a short distance west of the village. After passing it several times, as he used humorously to tell, he could "thole" no longer, and one day made bold to stop and ask the mistress of the house if he might be allowed to carry it off. Her reply was that she could not give him permission to do so without first consulting her husband, "as he had put it there." Next time he was at Ochiltree the woman came out and cheerfully presented it to him.

Dr. Sloan was under the impression that it had been found by its Ochiltree possessor at the Moat, and close to the house where he himself got it; but no particulars have been preserved. It is nearly  $7\frac{3}{4}$  inches in length,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches thick, and the diameter of the shaft-hole is  $2\frac{1}{4}$  inches at each face, but narrower in the centre. The circumference in the middle is about 13 inches, and the weight  $4\frac{3}{4}$  lbs. It is scarcely possible to tell what it is made of without fracturing it, but it appears to be a micaceous quartz porphyry.

Another form of axe-hammer is represented by Figs. 7, 8, and 9, all of which belong to the fourth subdivision of the class, and closely resemble each other in shape, while two of them at least have accompanied interments.

*Fardenreoch Axe-Hammer.*—This relic, which has been obligingly sent me for these "Notices" by Dr. A. Milroy, Kilwinning, was found in 1865 on the farm of Fardenreoch, in the parish of Colmonell, by the proprietor, Mr. John Dunlop, at the junction of the Linkumtry burn with the Duisk. Both streams had long washed, as they met, the foot of a mound overgrown with sloe bushes and hazel, which, on being removed in the year above mentioned, was found to be a cairn of stones. In the course of carting these away, a human skull, teeth, and bones were discovered, as well as this axe-hammer. Near the cairn was what has been described to me as "a circular pit, of considerable depth, lined with stone."

<sup>1</sup> See "Collections," Vol. I. pp. 31-54.

The axe-hammer is  $5\frac{1}{2}$  inches long and  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches across at the semicircular cutting edge. The circumference round the shaft-hole is 6 inches, the diameter of the latter being an inch at each face, though less towards the centre. The butt-end, which is rounded, measures about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches across. The two



FIG. 7.—Fardenreoch, Colmonell. Scale  $\frac{1}{2}$ .

faces are concave, and the weight is 14 oz. It is formed of diabase, slightly pyritous, which may have come from any of the igneous rocks of the south-west of Scotland. On the surface of the axe is a ferruginous incrustation.

*Chapelton Axe-Hammer.*—The axe-hammer represented by Fig. 8 was first described by R. W. Cochran-Patrick, Esq., M.P., in a *Notice of some Antiquities recently discovered in North Ayrshire*, read before the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, and published in their *Proceedings*, vol. ix. pp. 385-387, accompanied with a plate containing woodcuts of it and the one to be next noticed. I am unable to add anything to his account of it. "This very fine specimen," he says, "was found on the farm of Chapelton



[in the parish of West Kilbride], occupied by Mr. David Cunninghame, in the spring of 1865. From the intelligent description given me by Mr. Cunninghame, Junior, who was present at the discovery, I am enabled to furnish the following particulars. It was found under a small inverted urn, immediately beside a larger urn containing remains of bones, etc. The plough broke the top of the larger urn, and in trying to get the



FIG. 8.—Chapelton, West Kilbride. Scale  $\frac{1}{4}$ .

remains of it out, by loosening the ground round about it, the smaller one was unluckily broken, but the hammer was noticed and preserved."

The Chapelton axe-hammer has since been presented to the Society by Mr. Cunninghame, and is now in their Museum. It is  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches long, and  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches across at the cutting edge. Round the shaft-hole, the diameter of which is 1 inch, it measures 6 inches. The butt-end, where narrowest, is  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch across. The two faces are oval and concave, and round them run three parallel lines or grooves. Its weight is scarcely 11 oz. The stone

resembles some of the coarse porphyries associated with the lower old red sandstone in the central valley of Scotland.

*Montfode Axe-Hammer.*—In the same communication Mr. Cochran-Patrick gave the following account of another axe-hammer that bears in



FIG. 9.—Montfode, Ardrossan. Scale  $\frac{1}{2}$ .

shape a close resemblance to the one just described:—"It was found," he states, "the year before, not a very great distance from where the first was discovered, and, like it, is in a high state of preservation. Dr. J. R. Brown, of Saltcoats, to whom the hammer belongs, informs me that it was turned up by the plough in a field on the top of Montfode Braes, a little to the north of Ardrossan, and near the remains of several ancient forts."

This elegant axe-hammer is nearly 5 inches long and 3 inches wide at the cutting edge, and its circumference in the middle is 6 inches. The



butt-end, after narrowing symmetrically, has at its abrupt termination a breadth of scarcely an inch. The diameter of the shaft-hole, the sides of which, except at the faces, are nearly parallel, is  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inches. There is a small protuberance or knob on each side opposite the shaft-hole. Both faces are oval and concave, and encircled by two lines or grooves. Its weight is  $12\frac{1}{2}$  oz. The rock is a "greenstone," probably from some igneous mass, such as is found intruded into the carboniferous rocks of the district.

JAMES MACDONALD.

AYR, *January* 1882.



V.

### KILMARNOCK FUNERAL BELL.

THIS Bell, which bears the inscription "Kilmarnock, 1639," has been in the possession of the Town Council from time immemorial, and was used at funerals ; it is of bell metal, and measures  $8\frac{1}{8}$  inches in height and 7 inches in diameter across the mouth.

There were old inhabitants living in the Town within the last thirty years who remembered seeing it used in their young days on such occasions. It is not known where it was made, as the records of the Burgh now existing do not extend so far back as its date.

JAMES HAMILTON, *Town-Clerk.*





Drawn & Designed by Sir Herbert Maxwell Bart.

Chromo Lithog by W & A K Johnston Edinburgh & London.

Earl of Galloway.

ATK & WIGTON ARCHT ASSOCY 1878.

10

Age Group	1997	2000	2003
18-29	~75%	~80%	~85%
30-49	~65%	~70%	~75%
50-69	~55%	~60%	~65%
70+	~45%	~50%	~55%

— — — — —



VI.

THE HERALDRY OF WIGTONSHIRE.

PLATE IV.—THE ARMS OF SIR ALAN PLANTAGENET STEWART,  
Earl of Galloway and Lord Garlies in the Peerage of Scotland;  
Baron Stewart of Garlies in the Peerage of Great Britain; and a  
Baronet of Nova Scotia.

BLAZON—

Or, a fess chequy, argent and azure, surmounted of a bend engrailed,  
gules, within a double tressure flory-counterflory, of the last.

Crest—A Pelican in her piety, proper.

Supporters—Dexter, a savage, wreathed about the head and loins  
with laurel, holding a club over his dexter shoulder, all proper: Sinister  
—A lion gules, armed and langued azure.

Motto—"Virescit vulnere virtus."

## VII.

### WOODWORK AT ROWALLAN CASTLE.

SCOTLAND is famous for its old woodwork, and Rowallan Castle contains many fine specimens of the sixteenth century. From its rich treasures the accompanying plates have been taken by the kind permission of Lord Loudon. They show an oak press standing in the dining-hall of the castle, which is constructed in a thoroughly good and sound manner, decorated with rich mouldings, and elaborately carved. The enrichments are vigorously cut, and are very characteristic of the period they have been executed in. The side view shows the end to have been as richly dealt with as the front, contrasting strongly with much of our modern woodwork. The press measures 3 feet 11 inches across the front, 7 feet 3 inches in height, and 1 foot 5 inches across the end. From the second plate, which shows parts of the press drawn to a larger scale, one can form a good idea of the elaborate character of the subject under review. The plates have been drawn very carefully from measurements and full-sized drawings taken on the spot by Mr. J. W. Small, F.S.A. Scot.

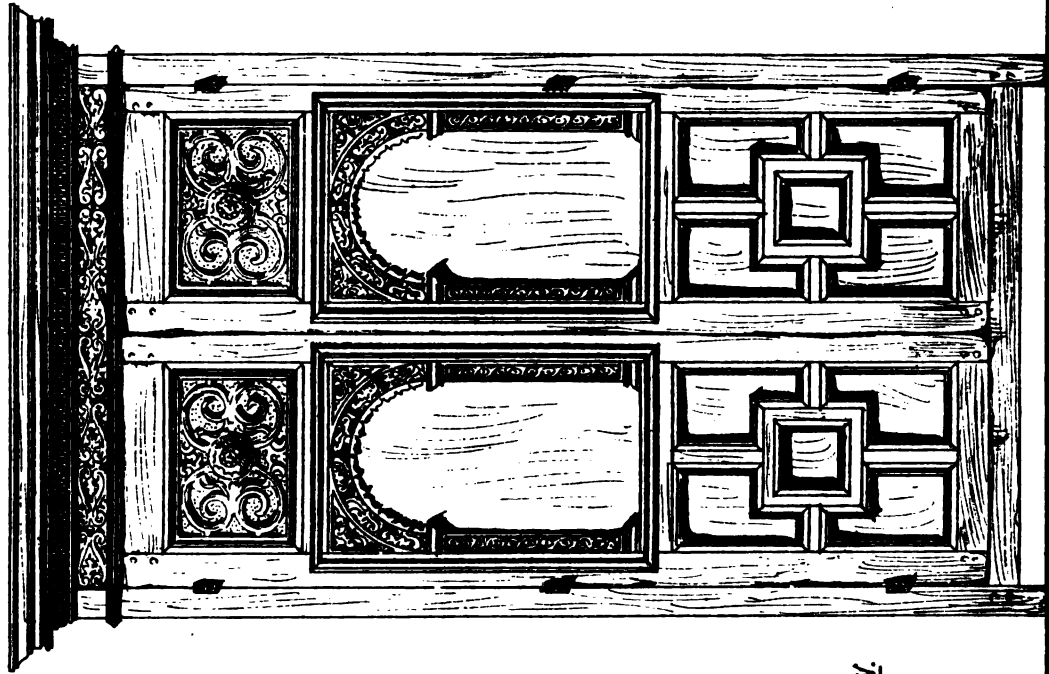
Amongst the other objects in wood worthy of notice are two Ambrys, with characteristic moulded and decorated doors; remains of wall paneling, showing plainly that tapestry has at one time filled in the panels; a massive extending dining-table, constructed exactly on the same principle as one in Holyrood Palace; an old arm-chair, with the initials S. W. M., and date 1612, carved on the back; and a remarkably effective outside door, enriched with bold carvings, especially in the upper panels. The mouldings used throughout are very fine, and many of them are richly carved. These examples of woodwork are testimonies to the honest work of the sixteenth century, and are worthy of imitation at the present day.

JOHN POLLOCK.

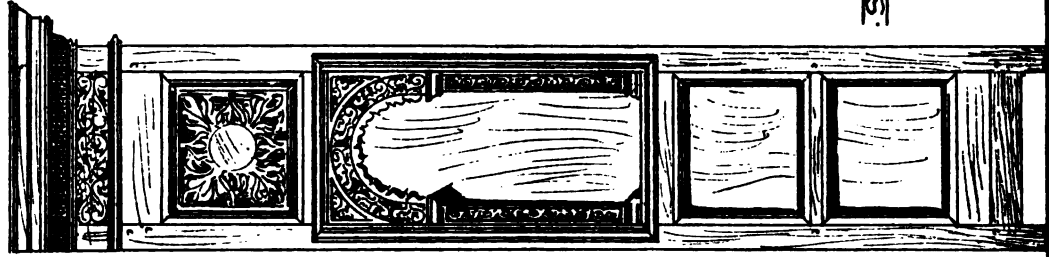




Rowallan Castle Ayrshire Oak-pressin-hall.



Front View.

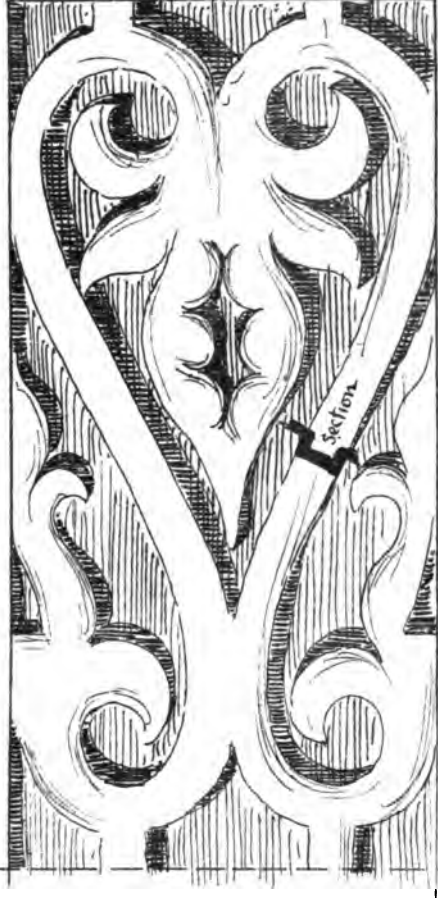


Side View.

Scale 1/2 inch = 1 foot

Scale 1/2" = 1' 2" = 3' Feet

Carved work in frieze.



Section of Cornice  
& frieze molding.

Carved work in arches.



Section of panel molding.





## VIII.

### HOLY WELLS IN WIGTONSHIRE.

HOLY WELLS are generally in the vicinity of ancient ecclesiastical ruins. Not a few of them enjoyed, in the Middle Ages, the reputation of being under celestial favour. They were visited by pilgrims, even from far-away districts, out of devotion, or as an act of penance, or in quest of supernatural gifts. For more than a century after the Reformation they held good their renown, and won votive offerings from many a grateful devotee—so firm a hold had an old cult on this kingdom. Some of the wells were, not improbably, Druidical, that is to say, they had been used by the Druids in their worship. "It seems quite certain that the Druids worshipped at wells; and for a long time after the death of St. Patrick the clergy had to warn the faithful against the traditional Druidical superstitions at those wells."<sup>1</sup>

The *Penitientiale* of St. Cummin, who died in 669, has this canon:—

Si quis ad arbores, vel ad *fontes*, vel ad angulos, vel ubicumque, nisi ad Ecclesiam Dei vota voverit, aut solverit, tres annos pœniteat, unum in pane et aquâ; et qui ibidem comederit aut biberit unum annum.

The Bobbio *Penitientiale*, which is Irish, repeats St. Cummin's canon. In an Irish Homily, in manuscript of the eighth century, preserved at the Vatican Library, is the following sentence:—

Cum ergo duplicia bona possitis in Ecclesia invenire quare per cantatores, et *fontes*, et arbores, et diabolica filacteria precatorios aurispices et divinos, vel sortilegos multiplicia sibi mala miseri homines conantur inferre.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Bishop Moran's letter, dated 9th July 1880.

<sup>2</sup> Bishop Moran, in letter dated 9th July 1880, says:—"I copied these extracts when I was in Rome some years ago."

It is obvious, from the warnings and discipline of the Irish Church, that Pagan rites were observed at wells which had been used by Druids before the establishment of Christianity in Ireland, and continued to be practised long after that event. If the Druids had a name and habitation in Wigtonshire, which is not improbable, it may be assumed that their sacred fountains were exorcised by the Celtic missionaries, who were the earliest to raise the Cross in Scotland. This assumption is apparently challenged by the discipline of the Irish Church. Many of its canons were framed against certain practices in connection with those springs. It is fair, however, not to forget the purpose of those ecclesiastical codes. They were drawn up, and put, no doubt, into execution against abuses. It will be observed it is chiefly against persons who worshipped at wells instead of at church, that the canonical punishments were devised. This is noteworthy. Further, even supposing those fountains had been sacred to Pagan ritual, the Church did not regard them outside the range of exorcism. The form of blessing a well, according to the *Rituale Romanum*, would imply as much. This is that form :—

## BENEDICTIO PUTEI.

V. Adjutorium nostrum in nomine Domini

R. Qui fecit cœlum et terram

V. Dominus vobis-cum. R. Et cum spiritu tuo.

## OREMUS.

Domine Deus Omnipotens qui in hujus putei altitudinem per crepedinam fistularum copiam aquarum manare jussisti præsta, ut Te adjuvante atque bene ✠ dicente per nostrae officium functionis, pulsus hinc phantasmaticis collusionibus, ac Diabolicis insidiis, purificatus atque emendatus hic puteus perseveret. Per Christum Dominum. R. Amen.<sup>1</sup>

Mabillon gives a form of blessing a well according to a Bobbio MS.<sup>2</sup> This document is very ancient ; for, writing of it in 1724, Mabillon stated :—

Scriptus est codex ante mille annos.

The venerable MS. which contains the subjoined form is the *Missale Sancti Columbani* :—

<sup>1</sup> *Rituale Romanum Supplementum*, p. 43, Editio Mechliniae, 1872.

<sup>2</sup> *Museum Italicum*, tom. i. p. 275.

## BENEDICTIO SUPER PUTEUM.

Domine Sancte Pater Omnipotens Æterne Deus, qui Abraham, Isaac et Jacob patres nostros Fœderis fodere atque ex his aquam bibere propicia divinitate docuistis, Te supplices deprecamur, ut aquam putei hujus ad communis vitæ utilitatem celesti benedictione sanctifices, ut fugato ea omni Diaboli tentationis, seu pollutionis incursu, quicumque ex ea, deinceps biberit, benedictionem Domini nostri Jesu Christi percipiat. R. Amen.

Dr. Arthur Mitchell confirms what is implied, if not expressed, in the above forms, namely, that many Holy Wells were once Pagan. "Many of those Holy Wells were objects of adoration before the Christianising of the country. The early missionaries, by taking them over as lavers of regeneration, believed themselves to be doing wisely in trying to give a new direction to the respect paid to them. Their success, however, does not seem to have been complete and lasting."<sup>1</sup> Superstition held sway at those fountains. This may have arisen from the difficulty of abolishing established customs, and in some cases because the idea which the missionaries entertained in adapting them to their service had been distorted.

The following passage from Adamnan's *Life of St. Columba* shows that the Celtic missionaries blessed fountains worshipped by the pagans to expel the demons and consecrate them for Christian service:—

"Whilst the blessed man was stopping for some days in the province of the Picts, he heard that there was a fountain famous among this heathen people, which foolish men, having their senses blinded of the devil, worshipped as a god. For those who drank this fountain, or purposely washed their hands or feet in it, were allowed by God to be struck by demoniacal art, and went home either leprous or purblind, or at least suffering from weakness or other kinds of infirmity. By all these things the pagans were seduced and paid divine honours to the fountain. Having ascertained this, the saint one day went up to the fountain fearlessly, and on seeing this the Druids, whom he had often sent away vanquished and confounded, were greatly rejoiced, thinking that, like others, he would suffer from the touch of the baneful water. The saint then blessed the fountain, and from that day the demons separated from the water; and not only was it not allowed to injure any one, but even many diseases amongst the people were cured by this same fountain after it had been blessed and washed in by the saint."<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> *The Past in the Present*, p. 151.

<sup>2</sup> Adamnan's *Life of St. Columba*, p. 45.

Holy Wells, so far as they related to the early missionaries, are Celtic. They are the expression of an Irish cult. "I do not know whether there was anything peculiarly Celtic in this devotion (Holy Wells), but at this day such are found in Cornwall, Wales, and Scotland."<sup>1</sup> Bishop Moran, an acknowledged authority on Irish Church history, wrote thus:—"Holy Wells seem to be most strikingly Celtic."<sup>2</sup> Ireland abounds in them; they are found all over that country, and frequently in clusters.<sup>3</sup> It is remarkable they are met with in considerable numbers on the Continent, and in those districts of England and Scotland where the Celtic apostles earned greatest renown.

The history of the Church in Ireland, in its earliest stages, may be read off from Holy Wells as from the pages of a book.<sup>4</sup> Their existence in Wigtonshire is an evidence of intercourse between the Celtic nation in the sister island and on the western shores of Scotland. A Scottish antiquary, the late Robert Love of Threepwood, F.S.A. Scot., told me that an archæological discovery in Ireland seldom failed to shed light on the history of this kingdom—both lands seemingly having drawn civilisation and religion from the same source. Assuming, not without reason, that Holy Wells are, in a Christian sense, a Celtic cult, it may be permitted to seek in Ireland for customs and rites in connection with them which are disused or forgotten in this realm. Therefore the trysts, fairs, and devotions on certain days, at the Irish Holy Wells, were observed at the now deserted ones in Wigtonshire.

*Primo*, Frequently the wells bore the names of saints. "Some have the names of saints attached to them."<sup>5</sup> This circumstance arises from one or several of the following reasons: (a) either because saints had used them in baptizing neophytes; (b) or had exorcised and blessed them; (c) or had done some notable deed at them; (d) or had their cells hard by them; (e) or had been buried near them; (f) or churches had been reared there in their honour. The titles they bore, centuries ago, remain intact in not a few instances, despite social and ecclesiastical changes; but too often those designations have lost their original form, and are at this day manifest corruptions.

Not names only, but wells themselves have disappeared, having been

<sup>1</sup> Bridgett's *Our Lady's Dowry*, p. 330.

<sup>2</sup> July 9, 1880.

<sup>3</sup> *Ossory Archæological Papers*, 1880, vol. ii. part i.

<sup>4</sup> Cusack's *Life of St. Patrick*, *passim*.

<sup>5</sup> *The Past in the Present*, p. 151.



drained by industrious agriculturists. Some loose stones, and the roots of trees, mark here and there their sites. The Holy Wells in Ireland help to supply the want created in this district—Wigtonshire—by the ploughshare. They retain what is lost here.

*Secundo*, The Irish Holy Wells are seldom without trees hanging over them, on which votive offerings are fastened. This, I think, was the case in Wigtonshire, if the following description of St. Enoch's Holy Well, taken from *Old Glasgow*, be a representative one of those in Scotland: "It was shaded by an old tree which drooped over it, and which remained till the end of the last century. On this tree the devotees who frequented the well were accustomed to nail as thanks-offerings small bits of tin-iron, probably manufactured for that purpose by a craftsman in the neighbourhood, representing the parts of the body supposed to have been cured by virtue of the blessed spring, a practice still common in Roman Catholic countries. The late Mr. Robert Hart told me that he had been informed by an old man, a Mr. Thomson, who had resided in the neighbourhood, that at the end of the last century, or the beginning of the present, he had recollected this well being cleaned out, and of seeing picked out from among the débris at the bottom, several of those old votive offerings, which had dropped from the tree, the stump of which was at that time still standing."<sup>1</sup>

I presume, in this particular, the trite quotation *ab uno disce omnes*, may be accepted; so that, it may be assumed, Holy Wells in Wigtonshire were not unlike St. Enoch's Well in Glasgow. Indeed, there are instances, as will be seen, showing that the roots of trees still cling to the places where they existed in that district.

Patterns, that is to say Saints' days, and their accompanying festivities, are observed in Ireland, Holy Wells being the rendezvous on such occasions. I have made enquiries in different quarters, and correspondents have informed me that Holy Wells, in certain districts, are still, on Saints' days, places of meeting. The custom, however, is losing its once firm hold on that country. One correspondent gives a vivid description of scenes he had witnessed at Kilmallock, County Limerick, half a century ago, showing it was not always religion that attracted crowds around a Holy Well. It demands but a feeble effort of the imagination, helped by the descriptions afforded by letters and other sources of in-

<sup>1</sup> *Old Glasgow: the Place and its People*, by Andrew Macgeorge, p. 145.

formation from Ireland, to repeople the abandoned chapel green on a Saint's day in Wigtonshire. The young men of the parish, emulous of the reputation of the English bowmen, practised archery yonder; not far from the Gothic portal of the shrine merchants exposed their wares for sale; a dancing-party was here; and devotees knelt on those scattered stones which used to form the fringe of the margin of the well, sheltered by a tree, whose branches bore scores of *ex votos*.

A writer of the second century gives room for the thought that water was not foreign to the mind of the Church. "Nowhere is Christ found without water. He is Himself baptized in it. He inaugurates in it the first manifestation of His divine power at the wedding-feast of Cana. When He preaches, He cries 'If any man thirst, let him come to me and drink.' He sums up His whole gift to man under the image of a fountain of water. When He gives instruction upon charity, He instances a cup of cold water given to a disciple. He sits down weary at a well, and asks for water to refresh Himself."<sup>1</sup>

Certain features which are effaced from the vicinities where sacred fountains were in Wigtonshire, may in part be restored by visiting or reading about extant wells in Ireland. But it must be owned, even by the most enthusiastic student, that the spirit—*genius loci*—is departed from them in Scotland. They are not, however, devoid of interest. Even the practices which are, in remote corners of this kingdom, performed at them may afford glimpses of the social and religious condition of a far-off Past,—those practices being fragments of heathen and mutilated Christian rites. It is likely that the spots in Wigtonshire where Holy Wells were, marked the route pursued by pilgrims bent on doing honour to the relics of St. Ninian at Whithorn. A well, in those days, could not be other than a sort of oasis to the wayfarer and the stranger. They may have shaped the roads by which the most distant parts of the country were linked together. Nor are they without interest to the topographer—being custodiers of names interwoven with the districts, and indicating the localities in which they are found, for their names, according to a bygone practice, were, sometimes, descriptive. Their history, if investigated, might fill up, now and then, a hiatus found on the pages of our annals. The list of Holy Wells in Wigtonshire, which I here append, is by no means an

<sup>1</sup> Tertullian :—*Tract de Baptismo ap Roma Sotteranea*.

exhaustive one: every parish has some of them, though, in most instances, only the faintest traditions, if any, linger around them. Virtue no longer goes forth from them; their sacred character is lost.

ST. COLUMBA'S WELL, KIRKCOLM.

Strangers will find, not far from Corswell Lighthouse, "a bubbling spring of pure water on a grassy bank not far above high-water mark, which bears the name of St. Columba's Well. Pious Roman Catholics who visit the well quaff its waters with some degree of reverence, and a tradition of sanctity still lingers about it. There is every reason to suppose that it is the Cross-well, or Holy well, which has led to the locality being called Crosswell, Corsewell, or Corswell. The association of St. Columba's name with the well is not improbable; the name of the parish, Kirkcolm, is but a corruption of St. Columba's Kirk."<sup>1</sup>

ST. BRIDE'S, KIRKCOLM.

This well lies between east, west, and south of Kirkbride. It is remarkable for its pure water, which never fails in the driest season. St. Bride was one of the most popular of the Celtic saints.<sup>2</sup>

ST. MARY'S, KIRKCOLM.

"Near the site of the ancient Kirk, called Kilmore, on the shore of Loch Ryan. It was dedicated to the Virgin Mary. Kilmore, or the Chapel of the Virgin, is near an excellent spring of water, of old esteemed beneficial in many disorders. Superstition attached to it the infallible power of becoming dry if the patient for whom its water was sought had a mortal malady, but of appearing in abundance if the disease was curable."<sup>3</sup>

"St. Mary's Well, into which people used to dip their dishes, has disappeared, but the spring of water which supplied it still flows on. Within recent years it has been diverted into tiles, and forms a spout well."<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup> *Visitor's Guide to Wigtonshire*, p. 111.

<sup>2</sup> Bishop Forbes' *Kalendar*, Feb. 11.

<sup>3</sup> *Statistical Account*, vol. iv. Wigton, Kirkcolm.

<sup>4</sup> M'Iraith's *Guide to Wigtonshire*, p. 109.

## ST. JOHN'S WELL, STRANRAER.

Probably in honour of the Evangelist of that name, and not of the Baptist. The annual fair of the burgh falls early in May, and on the 6th of that month is celebrated "S. Joannes apud Portam Latinam."

## ST. PATRICK'S WELL, PORTPATRICK.

The Ordnance Survey Map indicates the site of this well. It flowed where there was a quarry used for the harbour works. The writer of this notice heard from two men, John Mulholland and Owen Graham, dwelling at Portpatrick in 1860, that they had seen on the rock beside the well what tradition said was the impression of the knees and left hand of St. Patrick.

Besides this well there was another, thus described by Dr. Archibald: "There is a large cave, called the cave of Uchtrie Macken, close by the sea, near Portpatrick, accessible by six steps of a stair entering a gate built with stone and lime; at the end of which is built an altar, at least a structure after that figure, to which many people resort upon the first night of May, and there do wash diseased children with water which runs from a spring over the cave, and afterwards they tye a farthing or the like, and throw it upon the altar."<sup>1</sup>

## ST. CATHERINE'S WELL, STONEYKIRK.

This well is on an eminent site near Eldrig Hill. The ebb and flow of the tide influence this well. A graveyard formerly lay around or near the well. Human bones were found in the ground on which stands the threshingmill of Eldrig. The writer of these notes was so informed by the son or grandson of the occupant of the farm in 1867.

## ST. MEDAN'S WELL, KIRKMAIDEN.

"From the superstitious observances connected with this spot, it seems likely that it was the abode of some Druid or other recluse in times prior to Christianity, and in latter times it might have been the retreat of some monk, or disciple of St. Medan, who would probably take advantage

<sup>1</sup> *Further Account anent Galloway*, pp. 150-51.

of its locality and reputation to serve his own interested views. To bathe in the well as the sun rose on the first Sunday of May was considered an infallible cure for almost any disease, but was particularly efficacious in the recovery of back-gane bairns. And till no very remote period it was customary for almost the whole population to collect at this spot on the first Sabbath of May, which was called Co. Sunday, to bathe in the well, to leave their gifts in the cave, and to spend the day in gossiping or amusements. The well is a natural cylindrical hole in the solid rock, about four feet in diameter and six feet deep, filled with loose stones to about half its depth. Round its mouth are three or four small holes<sup>1</sup> which were used for bathing the hands and eyes, while the large one was used for the body generally. There is no spring; the well is kept full by the surf breaking over the rock at full tide and spring tides. The inner apartment of the chapel or Co.<sup>2</sup> is a natural cavity in the rock. The outer is of rude mason work, with a door and a window. The walls are greatly dilapidated, and the roof long gone. At its best it must have been a mortifying residence. Strangers, on a first visit, are still reminded of the custom of leaving a present or a gift at departure. A pin, a blade of grass, or a pebble from the beach, are now considered sufficient; though, no doubt, in the days of our hermit, more substantial offerings were looked for and bestowed."—(Rev. Mr. Lamb, Minister of Kirkmaiden, 1830.)

"The attendance on the well on Co. Sunday was so general that public worship in the parish church had to give place to it. The last minister of the parish to whom these superstitious observances proved an annoyance was Mr. Robert Callander. He, though not considered a powerful preacher, was a pious and good man, and made a point, while in health, of having service in the church on that day, even though the congregation were small. In May 1799, he, being from infirmity unable to walk on foot to the church, ordered his servant lad, before saddling his horse, to go and see if anybody was waiting. The lad finding only the beadle, precentor, and two others, the old man did not turn out. From that period the observance of Co. Sunday rapidly declined. During the last thirty years it has scarcely been named."<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> These hollows are "pot holes," formed by the action of the waves by rolling about the gravel stones and sand in hollow places in the rock.

<sup>2</sup> That is cove or cave.

<sup>3</sup> *MS. History of Kirkmaiden*, p. 40, by Mr. William Todd, schoolmaster, written 1854, in his 80th year.

Mr. Todd gives it as his opinion that originally the observances at St. Medan's cave had been pagan, and connected with the festival. He thinks other wells, etc., had been consecrated by pagan rites.

#### MONTLUCK, KIRKMAIDEN.

"In this gentleman's (Patrick M'Dowall of Logan) land, about a mile and a half from the parish kirk, is a well called Montluck; it is in the midst of a little bog, to which several persons have recourse to fetch water for such as are sick, asserting (whether it be truth or falsehood I shall not determine) that if the sick person shall recover the water will so buller and mount up when the messenger dips in his vessel that he will hardly get out dry shod, by reason of the overflowing of the well; but if the sick person be not to recover, there will not be any such overflowing in the least. It is also reported (but I am not bound to believe all reports) that in this gentleman's land there is a rock at the sea-side, opposite the coast of Ireland, which is continually dropping, both winter and summer, which drop hath this quality, as my informant saith, that if any person be troubled with chincough he may be infallibly cured by holding up his mouth and letting this drop fall therein."<sup>1</sup>

#### PETER'S PAPS, KIRKMAIDEN.

"This is a dropping cave. It is the cave to which Symson alludes in his large description of Galloway, where he says 'it is reported,' etc. Other caves are mentioned, and in rare instances were of late resorted to, but the infallibility of the cure is now very much suspected."<sup>2</sup> He refers particularly to the "Millar's Co.," a capacious dropping cave in the Clanyard Mill Croft, with large stalactites. The original name, if it had any, is unknown.

ST. BRIDE'S WELL, near KIRKBRIDE, KIRKMAIDEN.

ST. KATHERINE'S WELL, LOW DROMORE, KIRKMAIDEN.

ST. MARY'S or LADY WELL, near LOGAN, KIRKMAIDEN.

CHIPPERDINGAN, at NEW ENGLAND BAY, KIRKMAIDEN.

<sup>1</sup> Symson's *Description of Galloway*, p. 67.

<sup>2</sup> Todd's *MSS.*, p. 32.

### ST. KATHERINE'S WELL, OLD LUCE.

"This Well is on the edge of the highway, just opposite the Abbey, at the foot of a wooded bank. It is called *St. Katherine's Well*. When the highway was made, about fifty years ago, it was found that pipe tiles had been laid to convey the water to the Abbey. The old road to New Luce is at the top of the wooded bank, where a cottage bears the name of Auchenmanster, that is, the Monastery Field."<sup>1</sup>

### ST. FILLAN'S WELL, on the Farm of KILFILLAN, OLD LUCE.

"St. Fillan's blessed Well,  
Whose springs can frenzied dreams dispel,  
And crazed brains restore."

"Here a white thorn tree, in the Jerusalem Fey, is supposed to mark the site of the old chapel. There had been a village there, and the Ordnance surveymen, in digging, found a place where the roof had been covered with slates, and marked that spot as the site of the chapel. A little way off, in a marshy place on the opposite side of the brook, on the South Milton farm, is a well, said to have been the Holy Well of the chapel, but I have not heard the name of any saint connected with it."<sup>2</sup>

### THE LADY'S WELL (1), NEW LUCE.

On the edge of the Old Port William Road, a little to the east, is this Well.

### THE LADY'S WELL (2), NEW LUCE.

"This Well is in a plantation between the highway and the river Luce, just opposite the fifth mile-stone from Glenluce."<sup>3</sup>

### MOCHRUM.

"This loch is very famous in many writers, who report that it never freezeth in the greatest frosts. . . . Whether it had any virtue of old I

<sup>1</sup> Rev. George Wilson's letter, 25th June 1880. <sup>2</sup> Rev. George Wilson's letter, 29th July 1880.

<sup>3</sup> Letter from Rev. George Wilson.

know not, but sure I am it hath it not now. However, I deny not but the water thereof may be medicinal, having received several credible informations that several persons, both old and young, have been cured of continued diseases by washing therein. Yet still I cannot approve of their washing three times therein, which, they say they must do; neither the frequenting thereof the first Sunday of February, May, August, and November; although many foolish people affirm that not only the water of this loch, but also *many other springs and wells, have more virtue on those days than any other.*"<sup>1</sup>

#### CHIPPERFINIAN, MOOHRUM.

"This is the name always given by the people, but in the *Statistical Account* and Ordnance Survey Map it is called Chapelfinian. The foundations of an old chapel are close beside it, and the word 'chipper' seems to have been regarded as a vulgar corruption of the word chapel. But it is given correctly in the map on the adjoining farm Chippermore, and seems to be a form of the Celtic word for a well, found in such names as Tobbermore and Tipperary. It is nearly six miles from Port William on the road to Glenluce. On the right hand, about 16 feet from the stone fence, the foundations of the chapel are seen, of about 20 × 15 feet, inside measure, the walls having been built with lime mortar. It has been enclosed by a wall or fence, the remains of which are seen about 10 feet off at the sides, and 5 at the east end. Two stones at the south-east angle, beside an old thorn tree, seem to mark the gateway; and at the south-west, close behind the highway wall, there is a circular hollow edged with stones. This seems to have been the well at some early time, and on the 6-inch map it is marked as a well, with the name in black letter 'Chapel Finian Well.' Separated from it by the thickness of the highway fence is the wall in its present form, which is a quadrangle built with stones level with the surface. A stone on the north side bears an inscription which I could not get at for the water. It is a date, cut in Roman letters which do not look old. I am told they were cut by a schoolmaster to give the supposed date of St. Finian. The Chapel Fey is to the south, the whole being at the foot of a lofty bank of boulder clay which marks the line of an old sea-beach, 25 feet above the present sea level. Three miles eastward

<sup>1</sup> Symson's *Description of Galloway*, p. 53.



is Loch Brain, and to the north the water of Malzie, which flows from Mochrum Loch to the Bladenoch, near Culmalzie.”<sup>1</sup>

#### ST. NINIAN'S WELL, PENNINGHAME.

On the roadside, right hand, going from Newton-Stewart to Wigton.<sup>2</sup>

#### ST. MEDAN'S WELL, GLASSERTON.

With this well the following tradition is connected: The Lady Medan, or “Madana, was an Irish lady of great beauty and wealth, and had resolved to devote herself and her substance to the service of God. Sought in marriage by many, she rejected all suitors, and they gave her up in despair, all save one ‘miles nobilis,’ to avoid whose importunity she fled to the sea-shore, and got on board a little ship with two shields, and landed in the Rhinds, on the Galloway coast. There she spent some time in security in the performance of works of charity. Upon a rock are to be seen the marks of her knees, so constant was she in prayer. ‘Miles nobilis,’ however, found and followed her. Seeing no other means of escape she jumped into the sea, and, with two sacred shields, swam to a rock not far from the shore. The knight prepared to follow her; she prayed to the saints and the rock began to float, carrying her and her two maids across the bay to Fernes. When landing, she thought herself safe. The knight, however, soon discovered her, and came upon her and her two maids asleep on the shore. But the saints who watched over her caused a cock to crow preternaturally loud, and so awakened her. To save herself she climbed a tree, and addressed the disappointed ‘miles nobilis’ in reproachful terms: ‘What is it in me that so provokes your evil passions to persecute me thus?’ He answered: ‘That face and those eyes;’ upon which, without hesitation, she pulled them out and handed them to him. The knight, struck with penitence, left her in peace. She could find no water to wash the blood from her face, but the saints again befriended her, when up came a spring from the earth; which remains,” says the legend, “to testify by its medicinal virtues the truth of the miracle.”<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Rev. George Wilson's letter, 25th July 1880.

<sup>2</sup> Letter, William Black, sexton, Whithorn, May 8, 1880.

<sup>3</sup> *Lands and their Owners in Galloway*, vol. i. p. 505.

## CHIPPERHERON, WHITHORN.

One mile north-west from Whithorn; called *Chapelheron* in the Government map.

ST. JOHN'S, PORT-GLASGOW,  
*November 24, 1881.*

DANIEL CONWAY,  
*R.C.C.*

## IX.

### EARLY CHRISTIAN REMAINS IN AYRSHIRE.

THE stones illustrated in Plates 1 and 2 have long been associated with what were apparently the remains of an old chapel, on a site known from time immemorial as Machar-a-kill, on the farm of Whitehill, in the parish of Dailly, the property of Sir James Fergusson, Bart., of Kilkerran. Regarding this chapel no tradition or authentic record exists so far as known. Both in the *Old* and *New Statistical Accounts* there is a brief notice of it, differing only in this, that the one mentions it in the present the other in the past tense.<sup>1</sup> In Blaeu's Atlas<sup>2</sup> it is distinctly indicated as an existing building, under the name of "Machrymkil." Chalmers,<sup>3</sup> in his notice of the parish of Dailly, states that "In this parish, which was anciently of much greater extent, there were several chapels. There was one dedicated to St. Machar, and named from him Machri-kil, which stood on a rivulet about half-a-mile north-west from the old castle of Kilkerran, at a place which still bears the name of Machrikil, where the ruins of the chapel are extant." The site itself lies at a considerable height up the steep acclivities, to the south of the Girvan. It commands a noble prospect, embracing all the lower portion of the valley watered by this river, of which, even in the sixteenth century, Buchanan writes, "*multis amœnis villis cingitur*,"<sup>4</sup> and including the major part of the parishes of Dailly and Girvan, the Bay of Girvan, and the distant Ailsa Craig.

If the surmise above mentioned be correct, in this lonely spot amid the Ayrshire uplands we have an interesting dedication to a well-known

<sup>1</sup> "At the place called Machry-kill, there remain the vestiges of a small church or chapel, probably dedicated to St. Macarius."—*Old Statistical Account*, sub Parish of Dailly, vol. x. p. 53. The *New Statistical Account* merely varies

the statement with "there *was* a small church or chapel," etc., vol. v. p. 384.

<sup>2</sup> *Caricta Borealis*.

<sup>3</sup> *Caledonia*, vol. iii. p. 537.

<sup>4</sup> *Hist. Scot.* lib. i. cap. xx.

name in Scottish hagiology. The commemorations of St. Machar lie chiefly in Aberdeenshire, where he is notably patron saint of the Cathedral, built in massive and enduring granite on the banks of the Don. Son of an Irish chieftain, or, as the *Aberdeen Breviary*<sup>1</sup> has it, "*ex regali germine puer erat natus*," he first appears under the name of Mocumma or Mochonna. Joining St. Columba in Iona, he was educated by him, and under the name of *Tochannu-mocufir-cetea*, is enumerated as one of his twelve disciples or followers, who formed the original family of Hy.<sup>2</sup> Being ordained a bishop, in conformity with a favourite duodecimal arrangement he was sent with twelve companions by St. Columba on a mission to Pictavia.<sup>3</sup> It is said that he afterwards went with his master to Rome, was received by Pope Gregory, who gave him the name of Mauricius, in its Celtic form Machar or Macarius, and that he ultimately filled the chair of St. Martin as Bishop of Tours. His life is thus summed up in the *Aberdeen Breviary*:<sup>4</sup> "*Sanctum virum gignit Ibernia, educavit illum Albania, cujus corpus in reverencia Turonensis tenet ecclesia.*" The reasons for connecting his name with this site it would be impossible now to discover, but, combined with circumstances to be afterwards mentioned, it is highly probable that in the relics now to be described, we have the traces of an early Columban cell which has long since passed into oblivion. Facts like these only make us regret all the more the destruction of the small edifice whose foundations were uprooted at a date so recent as 1850.

The Rev. George Turnbull, minister of Dailly, who in a local supplement to *Life and Work* for January 1881, introduced this subject to public notice, has kindly sent me some information which it is desirable to place on record, and also a relative plan very neatly drawn to a scale of 1 inch to 12 feet. After recalling the fact that in the name of the adjoining castle and neighbouring localities we are introduced to another Celtic saint, S. Ciaran, who has also given his name to the church and parish of Kilkieran in Kintyre, Mr. Turnbull states—"There was, I believe, another so-called font, lying in a corner among the rubbish in the interior of the 'chapel,' but after frequent inquiries I can find no traces of it. About a year ago I got Mr. Couper [the tenant at Whitehill] to make out, or cause

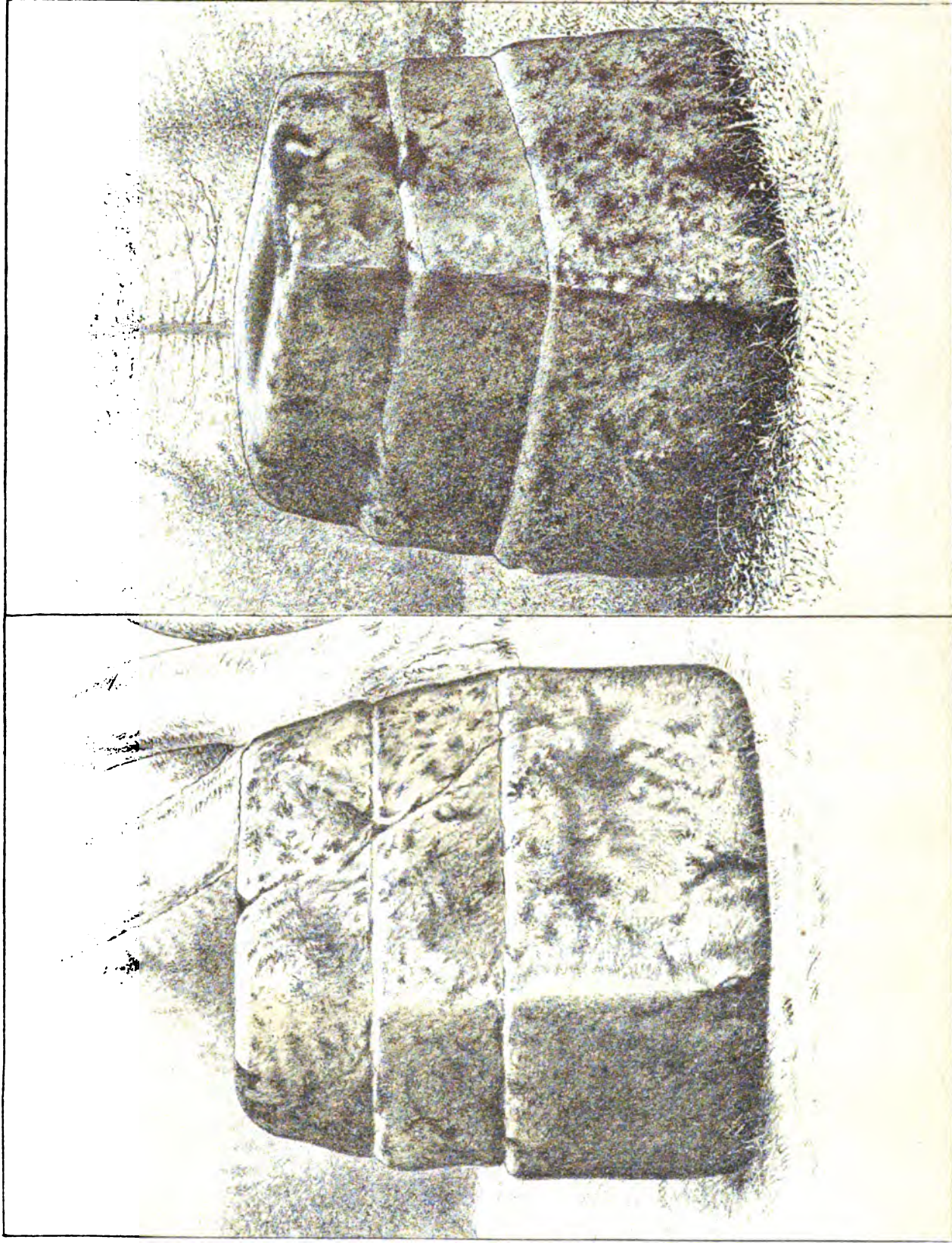
<sup>1</sup> *Sub Nov. 12, fol. cliiii.*

<sup>2</sup> Reeves's *Adamnan*, Introd. p. lxxii., and Notes to Introd. p. 229.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.*, p. lxxii.

<sup>4</sup> Fol. clvi.

EARLY CHRISTIAN REMAINS IN AYRSHIRE.



W. Gallwey, Mens. et del.

Waterston & Sons, Lith'g Edin'.

STONE FROM MACHAR-A-KILL.

*(Mens. taken from Opposite Angles.)*





to be made out from his recollection, which seemed to be quite distinct and definite, a plan of the stones, the chapel, and their relative positions. I now enclose it for any use you may wish to make of it. Mr. Couper, shortly after he entered on the farm, finding the spot somewhat useless for agricultural purposes, and overgrown with scrub, which injured the sheep's wool, dug a hole and tumbled the stones of the old chapel into it, and also at considerable labour removed the monolith to the old ash, where it would be less in the way of the plough, and where it now stands. The missing font was not buried, so far as I can gather, but disappeared in some other way. Mr. Couper assures me that none of the stones were hewn, they were all *rubble*, and there was no lettering on any of them.

"I have been informed on other authority that inside the ruin were a number of flat stones, supposed to be tombstones, and it used to be known as the 'auld graveyard.' Mr. Couper, however, says that he saw no signs of the ground ever having been used for any such purpose. Some of the flat stones are said to have been used as 'culverts' for drains."<sup>1</sup>

In the plan forwarded the small edifice measures 13 feet in length by 8 feet in breadth, stated in the notice of *Life and Work* at 9 feet, and the walls are shown 18 inches thick. The west end is in a due line with the existing ash tree, to the north of which the building is distant 11 feet 6 inches. The original site of the monolithic pedestal now to be described, is set down as being about 80 feet distant from the south-west angle of the building, and therefore by so much farther down the slope of the hill. The distance which it has been removed northward to its present site is just 60 feet. Archæologists will unite in wishing that Mr. Couper had devised some means of getting rid of the scrub, or fencing in the site, apart from interference with the lithic remains. That the small edifice was built entirely of rubble work, with no admixture of hewn stones, and no lettering, tells rather

<sup>1</sup> In answer to further inquiries regarding the small edifice removed in 1850, Mr. Turnbull further states, that "the highest part of the wall was between 4 and 5 feet, but in some places it was broken down to the ground. There was no foundation-course, and nothing special in the foundation, which was quite shallow. The rubble was what Mr. Couper calls 'water-stone' or trap, none of it was freestone. There were no indications of a door, nor of any support for an altar. There were no signs of a window.

The general direction, Mr. Couper assures me, was north and south. Mr. Couper made some drains across the site of the chapel. They were made through 'moor band,' and there was no indication of graves." With regard to the position of the two smaller socket-stones, the missing stone is stated to have lain "midway between the side walls. The cross-carved stone lay near the end of the building, *within the walls*. There was fully a foot between them."

in its favour as a relic of antiquity. With an attention, all too late for the interesting points which might otherwise have been settled, the site has been subsequently fenced in, planted, and the cross-carved socket-stone, No. 2, replaced within its precincts, beside the monolithic pedestal. Rising above the saplings, the only relic of the old site yet in position, there still remains the well-grown ash-tree referred to above, peculiar for the return of one of its leading offshoots into the parent stem at some height above the ground.

The first of the stones referred to has evidently been the pedestal of a very large cross, and is hewn out of a single block of white freestone. With exception of a little weathering and other slight injuries, it is still in a very perfect condition, measuring 4 feet 2 inches in total height, and 3 feet 6 inches by 3 feet 3 inches at the base. It is divided or calvaried into three steps or stages, and so gradually diminishing until reduced at the top to 3 feet by 2 feet 6 inches. The socket is rectangular in plan and section, 2 feet in length by 8 inches in breadth, and about a foot in depth. While such are the general dimensions, various irregularities occur, which show unmistakably that this pedestal was wrought into its present form with little aid from, or reference to, strict architectural or masonic precision, such as we might reasonably expect to find called into exercise in what must have been for its time an important work of art.

Making every allowance for alterations due to weathering, it is evident that the sculptor of this monolith had not square and level, but his eye only to guide him in working out the idea he had in view. There are irregularities of width in the plan, of convexity or bulging in the sides, and of variation in the depth of the staging, which prove this in the most marked manner. The second or middle stage especially, which is 11 inches deep at one angle, instead of being run round horizontally, declines on either side, until it is at the opposite angle 14 inches in depth.

Variations like these, evincing a total unacquaintance with the strict rules of art, are suggestive of considerable antiquity, and give an extremely primitive air to this otherwise noble pedestal, to which its luxuriant coating of moss and lichen lends an additional attraction. Unity of purpose, combined with irregularity in execution, forms one of its marked features. It may then reasonably be inferred that the cross it was designed to bear aloft was not only of considerable dimensions but of very early character. This supposition is strengthened by the fact, that while there cannot be the



shadow of a doubt as to the original purpose this monolith was intended to serve, no notice, no tradition, of the existence of such a cross now remains.

To give a possible clue to its dimensions it may be interesting to compare this pedestal at Machar-a-kill with that of St. Martin's cross, Iona, hewn out of a single block of red granite. In the Iona example, the spread of the base is greater, the extreme dimensions being about 5 feet by 4 feet 6 inches, but with a more rapid diminution, in three stages also, to 2 feet 7 inches, by 1 foot 8 inches at the top. The height, however, is nearly one-half less, being only 2 feet 6 inches against 4 feet 2 inches.<sup>1</sup> The socket of St. Martin's cross is 1 foot 8 inches in length by about 9 inches in breadth, but the cross itself is tenoned, so that its greatest breadth immediately above the socket is 2 feet 3 inches by 10½ inches, and the total height nearly 14 feet 3 inches.<sup>2</sup> If the cross at Machar-a-kill was also tenoned, it may have been over 30 inches in breadth, soaring to an equivalent height; a noble landmark, visible from afar to the storm-tossed mariner across the Bay of Girvan.

Comparison between this stone and other monolithic pedestals both in Scotland and Ireland renders it extremely probable that elevation was the great object aimed at. While much more expansive, the bases even of the largest of the Irish crosses, including those of Tuam and Monasterboice, are inferior in height to this Ayrshire example. Out of seventeen monolithic bases given by O'Neill in his *Sculptured Crosses of Ancient Ireland*, those presenting the closest approximation to it, both in size and proportions, are the bases of the South Cross at Clonmacnoise, and of crosses at Ullard and Moone Abbey. The base at Clonmacnoise<sup>3</sup> is similarly staged, and is about 3 feet 6 inches high by 4 feet in greatest breadth. The base at Ullard<sup>4</sup> is nearly the same height, but only 3 feet in greatest breadth, and, together with the Moone Abbey base,<sup>5</sup> is not staged, but graduates with a plain slope. The latter base agrees within a few inches with that at Machar-a-kill, being 4 feet in height and 3 feet 1½ inch by 2 feet 9 inches at greatest breadth, diminishing to 2 feet 3 inches square at the top. Between this base proper and the shaft of the cross there is a pyramidal

<sup>1</sup> The granite base of St. John's cross, also in one stone, is still smaller in its dimensions.

<sup>2</sup> For these hitherto unpublished dimensions of St. Martin's cross I am indebted to the careful drawings of the well-known antiquary

Sir Henry Dryden, Bart., of Canons Ashby, Northamptonshire, who has made a very accurate survey of the buildings at Iona, with their adjuncts.

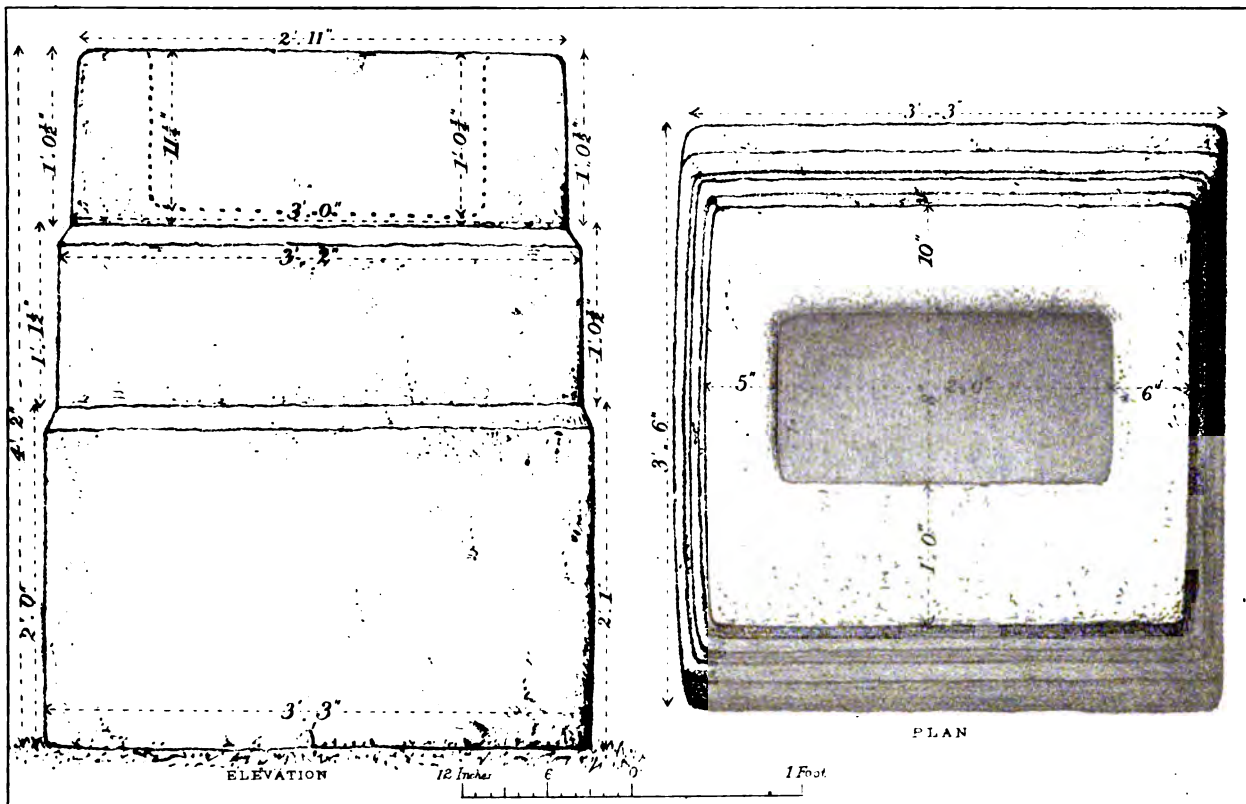
<sup>3</sup> Plates 25 and 26.

<sup>4</sup> Plate 9.

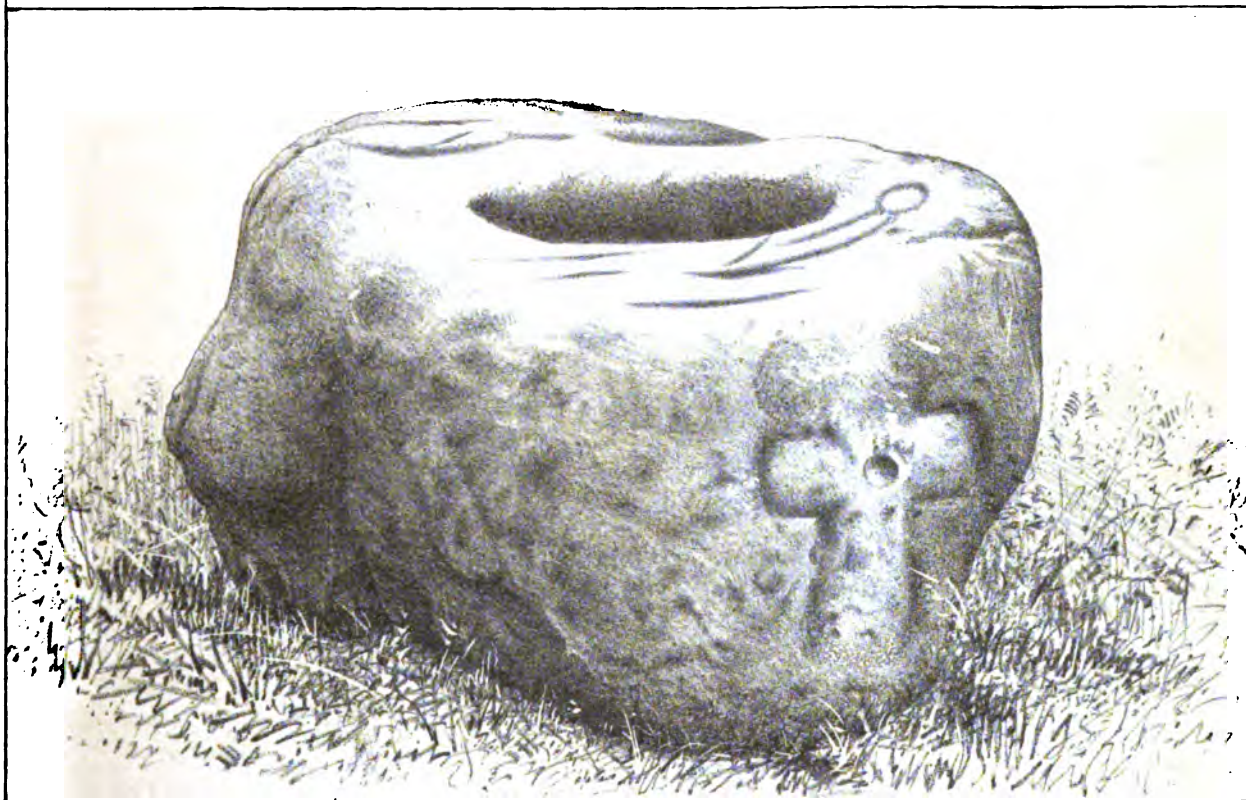
<sup>5</sup> Plates 17 and 18.

portion, but whether it be in one stone with the base is not stated ; if not merely supplemental, it would give the pedestal a total *quasi*-elevation of 6 feet 1½ inch. Like the great majority of the Irish bases, those just cited differ from the Scottish example in being richly carved.

The second stone from Machar-a-kill, of which a view is given in Plate 2, has evidently been a rough boulder or unhewn block of freestone, and measures 2 feet 9 inches by 2 feet 7 inches, and 1 foot 7 inches in depth. I first saw it at the Whitehill farm-steading, where it had lain for some years, and, curiously enough, during all this time its most distinctive feature, the incised cross, had never been observed. The socket, which is rectangular in plan and section, roughly hewn, and evidently designed to support a moderate-sized cross or other upright stone, is 14 inches in length by 8 inches in breadth, diminishing to 7 inches at the ends, and nearly 9 inches in depth. On what may be regarded as the front of the stone, a space has been polished, and upon it there is incised a small Latin cross, with a little pit, an inch and quarter diameter, at the intersection. The upper arm is entirely defaced, a large piece of the stone at this point being broken off as if by a blow or other injury. The breadth at the arms over the incisions is 7¾ inches, and the present length 7½ inches, representing an original total of say 10 inches. The formation of the cross is extremely primitive, and it has one noteworthy characteristic, viz. that the broad incision marking the general outline is omitted at the foot. At first sight this may appear a trivial distinction, but it is really of importance as indicating a change, or at least variation of idea in the formation of the symbol, and being a presumptive mark of a very early date. In the great bulk of incised work proper, it is by a circumscribing line or series of lines, quite continuous and more or less sharply cut, that the idea of the cross is suggested or conveyed ; here it is the internal space, which the broad irregular groove surrounding it merely places in relief, and the reason for the discontinuity of the groove or line at the foot of the cross is obvious. It represents the ground on which the cross in relievo is supposed to stand. In the one case then linear continuity is essential to the completeness of the symbol, in the other case it is at variance with it ; and in the present instance instead of being incised in the strict sense of the word, we have really a cross in relief, with the space surrounding it only partially cleared away, or just sufficiently so to indicate the general outline.



STONE FROM MACHAR-A-KILL.



W Galloway, Mens et del.

Waterston & Sons, Lith<sup>rs</sup> Edin<sup>g</sup>

INCISED STONE FROM MACHAR-A-KILL.



All these questions of line *versus* space, and also of sunk space *versus* raised space, are fully illustrated in a very curious, and indeed unique, group of stones described by me in the *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland*.<sup>1</sup> They occur in a long disused burying-ground, in the heart of a wood, on the west side of Loch Caolisport. Two features distinguish it from the great majority of West Highland burial-places:—

1. An entire absence of the recumbent slab, all the stones without exception, even when of large dimensions, having been designed for headstones.
2. An entire absence of the ornamentation so common, and indeed all but universal, throughout these districts.

Out of eleven stones, most of them carved on two, one of them on four sides, only one is distinctively ornamented. With this exception the subject of the carvings is the symbol of the cross, in ever-varying forms and modes of representation, some of them not to be elsewhere cited in Scotland. The same remark applies to the decoration referred to, which is of a very delicate and graceful character, much more akin to Irish than Scottish examples. The probability is that this burying-ground was practically disused from a very early period, and has come down to us as a relic from Dalriadic times, a supposition to which its distance of only a couple of miles from the cave-chapel and church dedicated to St. Columba at Cove lends additional interest. Out of the varied forms in which the cross is represented on these eleven stones six instances occur of a treatment analogous to this stone at Machar-a-kill, the symbol being represented either by a broad groove discontinued at the foot, or with the surrounding surface more or less partially cleared away, and marking in a most interesting manner the transposition of ideas between the cross carved in relief (ground inclusive) and in intaglio. The cross carved in the living rock, on the side of the cave-chapel at Cove, equally illustrates the principle in question. It is of the Latin form, still sharp and perfect in detail and tooling,  $6\frac{1}{4}$  inches in height, by  $5\frac{1}{2}$  inches over the arms. Except at the foot the rock-face around it has been hewn away to an irregular outline, just sufficient to exhibit the cross *statant* in bold relief. The line indicative of ground is straight, save on the right, where care has been taken to avoid encroaching on an incised cross still earlier, and more rude in its formation. As showing the rarity of this special form, it may be mentioned that in neither of the two volumes of

<sup>1</sup> First Series, vol. xii. part I. pp. 32-58.

the *Sculptured Stones of Scotland* are equally primitive examples given. Instances do occur in upright slabs, where incised lines terminate indefinitely towards the foot of the stone,<sup>1</sup> or where the cross carved in relief merges into some more or less definite support, but in both cases with a marked absence of the archaic character exemplified in those just cited.

The existence of the small incised cross may, as an apparent redundancy, at first sight appear to militate against the supposition of this stone having been intended to support a standing cross. A cognate example of a later and more ornate character occurs, however, at the Collegiate Church of Sempill, Lochwinnoch, Renfrewshire. It is locally termed "the font," and is an octagonal stone decorated with a large bead or roll moulding on all the angles. The socket is of exactly the same character as this one at Machar-a-kill, and is roughly tooled internally. The stone has evidently formed the top of an octagonal stepped pedestal, carrying an ordinary wayside or churchyard cross. But the curious thing is that the Latin cross, carved in relief, and subject to various decorative modifications, forms a prominent feature on five out of the eight sides, the others, with no apparent reason, being left blank. The church itself was founded by John, first Lord Sempill, in 1505, and erected shortly thereafter. O'Neill also represents the South Cross at Kilkispeen as having a Latin cross carved centrally in relief on each side of the base, the spaces on either side being filled in with animals.<sup>2</sup>

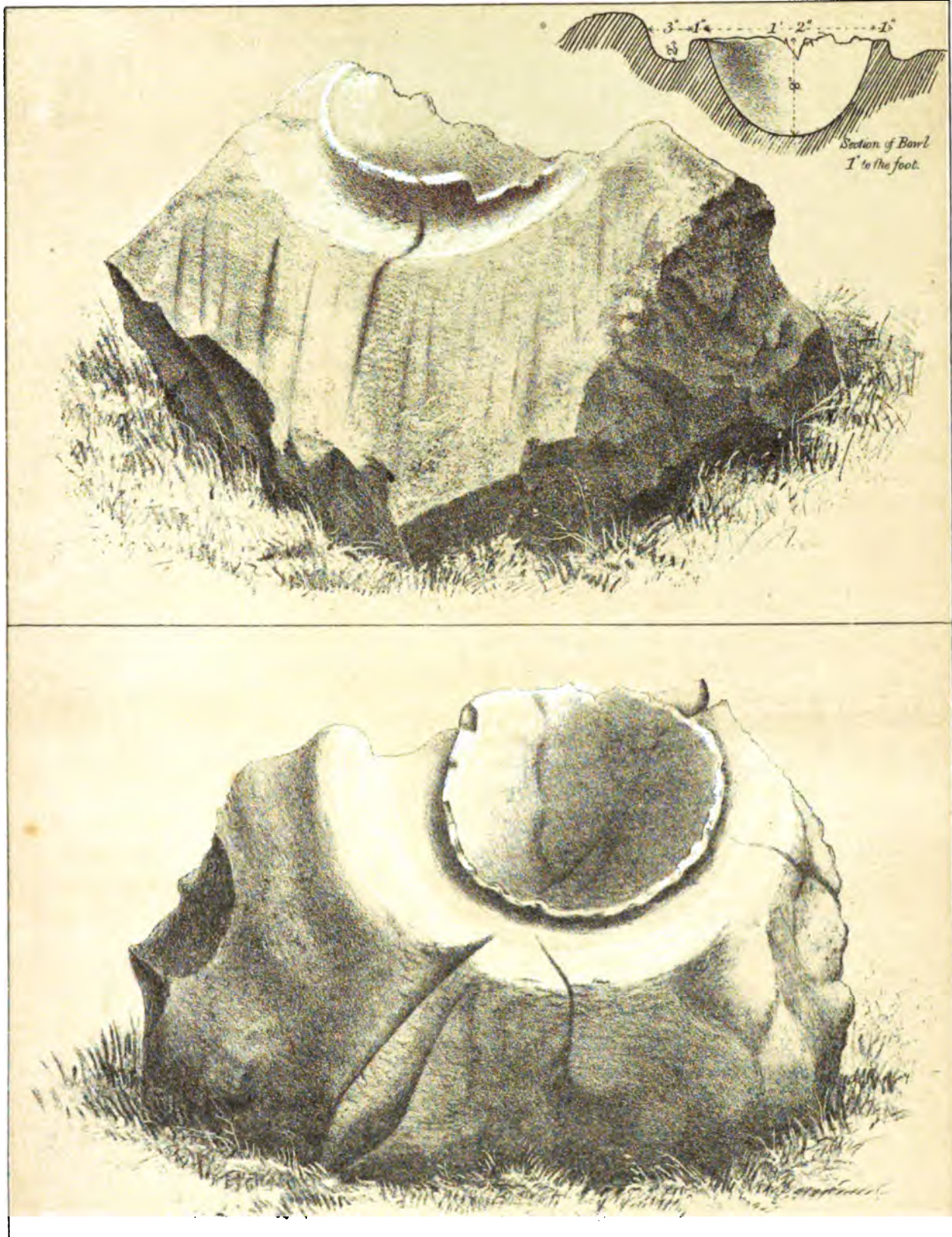
Assuming the missing stone to have been also a socket-stone, a noteworthy point in connection with this site is the multiplicity of crosses which appear to have been congregated on it, probably indicating a centre of pilgrimage. This feature is of frequent occurrence in Ireland. Of crosses within the same churchyard O'Neill gives at Kilkispeen two (traditionally three), Ullard three, Monasterboice three, Clonmacnoise three, Kilkeeran two, Kells two; and in Scotland we may add Iona (Abbey) three.

The remarkable stone given in Plate 3 was discovered in November 1875 on the lands of Prieston (Priest's Stone or Priest's Town?), now included in the farm of Garnaburn, in the parish of Colmonell, the property of the Right Hon. the Earl of Stair. When found it was quite perfect, but unfortunately the bowl or cavity was considerably fractured before the

<sup>1</sup> *Vide* vol. ii. pl. liii. lvi. lxxiii.

<sup>2</sup> *The Sculptured Crosses of Ancient Ireland*, Plates 4 and 5.





W Galloway, Mens et del

Waterston & Sons, Lithrs Edinr

STONE FROM COLMONELL, — NOW AT BARGANY.

*(Views taken from Opposite Sides.)*

Arch & Worm Anct<sup>y</sup> Assoc<sup>n</sup> 1882.





removal of the stone in 1877 to Bargany, where it is now carefully preserved in the grounds attached to the house. In its original state it has evidently been a compact porphyrite boulder of exceedingly hard and durable quality, and still exhibits to a great extent the worn and striated surfaces, the result of ice-action and other erosive agencies. Unfortunately, in exhuming it from the spot where it had lain so long buried, it was deemed expedient to remove, to a considerable extent, the lower portion of the stone, and here the fracture is characteristically sharp and angular, presenting a curious contrast to the older surfaces. The present dimensions of the stone are 3 feet 5 inches in length and breadth, by 1 foot 9 inches in depth.

The upper portion of this boulder has been utilised in a very singular fashion, so as to form a large bowl-shaped cavity, rising up with a distinct and independent necking, a large portion of which was destroyed subsequent to the discovery of the stone. This bowl is 14 inches in diameter one way, by 15 inches the other way, but probably 16 inches when unfractured, the extreme depth from the unbroken edges or lip being 8 inches. The necking, about an inch in thickness, rises externally two inches above the stone, which, round the entire circumference of the bowl, has been carefully hewn down with a curved section, to a breadth of about 3 inches. The interior of the bowl is striated horizontally to a considerable extent, and also traversed by various faults or lines of cleavage. Beyond these unmistakable traces of human workmanship, the stone presents no indication whether the object it served was secular or sacred, and in the absence of any such criteria it were vain to speculate as to its origin or use. At the same time it is evident that unless there were at the first some natural feature to suggest or aid in the formation of this peculiarly-fashioned bowl, the labour of hewing it, and especially the projecting necking, out of so hard a material must have been very great. Such cavities, artificially formed for the preparation of grain, are by no means unfrequent either on boulders or the native rock; but if merely designed for daily use and so domestic a purpose, that the stone should have been hewn away so far below the lip or edge of the bowl it is difficult to believe.

R. Inglis, Esq., Lovestone, factor on the Bargany estate for the Right Hon. the Earl of Stair, and Mr. Henry Dougan, farmer, Garnaburn, have kindly communicated to me some interesting information regarding the circumstances under which the stone in question was found. It appears

that the present farm of Garnaburn includes a number of what were formerly small holdings or possessions, and it is to one of these that the name Prieston applies. The lands so named lie on the north bank of the Stinchar, near Colmonell. Mr. Inglis states—"I have gone back to 1768, and the lands are at that time described as 'Prieston' and 'Priesteraig,' but being let with other lands I cannot find out their extent, but the pronunciation still remains the same;" and further, "The lands of Prieston are of a dry gravelly nature, but the hollows are of a deep rich loam, and the stone, when accidentally discovered in ploughing the land, would be about nine inches or so under the surface, and as near as possible in the position in which you saw it at Bargany [*i.e.* with the bowl or cavity uppermost], to which place it was removed in 1877. Of course it was supposed by the ploughman to be an ordinary granite boulder which the plough had touched, but when Mr. Dougan discovered its character, he was at some pains to preserve the basin entire, but being put down on the side of the public road the basin unfortunately got chipped in the way you saw it. From what I have said it could not be known to exist in the district, but it is somewhat singular that it was found on the lands of Prieston."

Mr. Dougan also informs me that the stone was found in a hollow about three hundred yards from the Stinchar, and that about eighty yards distant from the stone itself he raised what appeared to be the foundations of an old farm-steading. The land had been under cultivation for a long time previously, but he was ploughing a great deal deeper than his predecessor had done, and raising all the stones touched by the plough. The stone was resting on blue till, with an accumulation of from three to three feet and a half of loam atop, at least this was the depth of the hole out of which the stone was removed. In removal there would be about a cwt. broken off it, and in all probability there would have been still more, "but it was very hard and difficult to break." Mr. Dougan also states that the bowl when found was almost perfect, except a small chip or two broken off by the plough; and that the stone lay about a year on the roadside, "and curious people broke small pieces off the basin during that time." It was subsequently taken possession of by an adjoining proprietor, and was only recovered by the Earl of Stair with some difficulty.

WILLIAM GALLOWAY.

That the relics now described are of the Early Christian Period may be safely admitted. The following letter from Mr. Joseph Anderson, Assistant-Secretary to the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, addressed to Mr. Cochran-Patrick, M.P., gives all that can be said about them in our present state of knowledge :—

November 11, 1881.

DEAR SIR—I have to thank you for sending me proofs of the three plates of Early Christian Remains in Ayrshire, which are to form part of the Third Volume of the Ayr and Wigton Association's Collections.

They are exceedingly interesting, and your Association is doing an admirable and much-needed service to the archæology of Scotland by the discovery and publication of hitherto undescribed, or imperfectly described, objects of this nature, as well as by the systematic investigation of the remains of remote times.

The stone from Machar-a-kill, with the rectangular cavity in the top, is, in my opinion, certainly the pedestal of a standing cross. Although I cannot at this moment point to any pedestal completely resembling it, yet it has much of the character of those of the larger and earlier crosses at Iona, and more closely resembles several of the Irish examples, which are usually hewn out of a single block of stone, and formed in three stages with slightly sloping sides and corners.

But the unhewn block from the same place, with the circular cavity on the top, and the rude cross on the side, is not so easily disposed of. The cross is not of the distinctively Celtic form, and may be either very early or very late. The hollow on the top might answer either for that of a font or that of a knockin'-stane for preparing pot-barley. In either case it appears that the stone has been much worn on its upper surface since the cross was carved upon it, the upper limb being almost obliterated. I see no objection to its being a knockin'-stane, signed with the cross, to bless the barley prepared in it. If there was a religious settlement at Machar-a-kill, there would probably be a knockin'-stane as well as a font. I must add, however, that I know no knockin'-stane so signed with the cross; and I am equally unable to produce an instance of a font so rude in character. I am aware that several such stones with circular cavities have been described as fonts, because the describers have conjectured them to have been early baptismal basins; but I am unable to adduce at present an absolutely authentic instance.

The stone from Colmonell, though equally rude in its general aspect, presents more of the apparent character of a rude font and less of the essential character of the knockin'-stane. The ring round the central cup recalls the form of the cup and ring sculpturings. But I know nothing like it, and we must be content to wait until some others are found before we can assign it to its proper place in the series, whether of Pagan or of Christian antiquities. It is certainly more like a font than anything else, but I know no fonts of this special form. It is quite possible, however, that it may be a *local* form, and it would therefore be all the more interesting if others of the same character were to be found, now that the attention of the members of the Association has been directed to the subject.—I am, dear sir, yours truly,

JOSEPH ANDERSON.

## X.

### THE BOYD PAPERS.

#### INTRODUCTION.

THE Boyd Papers have remained in the custody of the town-clerks of Kilmarnock from the period of the attainder of the last Earl of Kilmarnock for accession to the Rebellion of 1745. A selection of these papers was published in the *Miscellany of the Abbotsford Club*, Vol. I., and some of them are to be found in the *Memorials of the Montgomeries*. Such of the papers already printed as are of special interest have been transcribed, and others have simply been noted.<sup>1</sup>

The Boyd Papers, which cover a period of over one hundred years, are specially interesting as showing the rapid rise of the Boyd family to influence and wealth and their equally rapid fall.

Lord Boyd was created a peer towards the end of the reign of James II.,<sup>2</sup> and through his influence, his brother, Sir Alexander Boyd, was appointed instructor in the art of chivalry to the youthful James III. Their ambition, however, aimed somewhat higher, and fortifying themselves, after the custom of the time, with a band,<sup>3</sup> they hazarded the audacious enterprise of seizing the young King's person. While at a Court held at Linlithgow on 9th July 1466, the King was required by the Boyds and their friends to accompany them to Edinburgh. It does not appear that any violence was used, probably none was necessary, but that the

<sup>1</sup> It has not been thought necessary otherwise to refer to the following bands between the Boyds and the Lairds of Kelsoland, Bichoptown, Cauldwell, Kylbirny, Fargushill, Lochrig, Rouallane, Arroquhair, Cambustrodan, Blair, Cullellan, Ryisholm, and Assloss, William Farlie,

and Lord Angus; all of which will be found in the first vol. of the *Abbotsford Miscellany*.

<sup>2</sup> Crawford's *Officers of State*, p. 313. Douglas's *Peerage*, Second Edition, ii. 32.

<sup>3</sup> Printed in Tytler's *Hist. of Scotland*, vol. iv. App. p. 404.

conspirators had grave fears as to what might be the ultimate consequences of their exploit is proved by the anxiety they displayed in the endeavour to secure their safety. At a Parliament, held at Edinburgh on 13th October following, the King is made to declare that he had conceived no indignation against Lord Boyd and the others, and that no prejudice should, in future, arise to them on account of that raid, and this declaration was confirmed under the Great Seal. The highest honours were now within the reach of Lord Boyd; he was at once appointed governor of the King, his brothers, and the royal fortresses, during the minority; while his eldest son was shortly afterwards raised to the Earldom of Arran and united to the Princess Mary, sister of the King. The power of the Boyds was, however, destined to be of short duration. In 1469 the mind of the King was alienated from them; they were tried and found guilty of treason in respect of the raid at Linlithgow, and their lives and estates were forfeited. Lord Boyd only escaped from death by timely flight, while Sir Alexander, notwithstanding the King's former affection for him, was beheaded on the Castle-hill of Edinburgh. The Earl of Arran, who was at this time engaged in escorting home the royal bride, received warning from his wife of the fate in store for him and fled with her to Denmark. At the command of the King, however, the Princess Mary was compelled to leave her husband; and a divorce was obtained on the flimsy pretext, it is supposed, of a prior contract to the Lord Hamilton. During the lifetime of the Earl of Arran the Princess is said to have been confined in Dean Castle,<sup>1</sup> and after his death she was married to Lord Hamilton.

The family fortunes were to a considerable extent retrieved by Robert, fourth Lord Boyd, who was for many years the faithful friend and trusty counsellor of Mary Queen of Scots.

It only remains to add that the plates of Dean Castle,<sup>2</sup> the ancient seat of the Boyds, were presented by the late Duke of Portland, and that the architectural description which follows is from the pen of Mr. Galloway.

<sup>1</sup> Grose's *Antiquities*, ii. 214.

<sup>2</sup> Called also Kilmarnock Castle: Pont says:—"Killmarnock Castle, it is a staitly faire ancient bulding arysing in tuo grate heigh towers and bult arround courteweyes vith fyne low buldings. It (*sic*) is veill planted and

almost environed vith gardens, orchards, and a parke, it belonged first to ye Locartts, Lordes thereof, then to the Lord Soulis, and now the cheiffe duelling almost for 300 zeirs of ye Lords Boyde."—Dobie's *Pont's Cuninghame*, pp. 292, 293.

## DEAN CASTLE.

DEAN CASTLE, the ancient seat of the Earls of Kilmarnock and their predecessors, is beautifully situated at the meeting of the Borland and Craufurdlan Waters, about a mile distant from the town which gave its title to the Earldom. Surrounded on nearly every side by gentle acclivities clothed with wood, the only open prospect is towards the south-west, where through a small valley, partly pasture-land and partly arable, the streams just mentioned meander in united strength, the name being now changed to "Kilmarnock Water." At the head of this valley the venerable ruins stand out prominently from their dark investiture of trees, and with a foreground full of browsing cattle or glinting water form a scene delighting the eye with its quiet and sequestered beauty. The castle is now the property of the Duke of Portland, and, maintained in good repair, mantled with ivy, its grim walls rising amid all the amenities of a well-kept garden, this ancient stronghold bids fair still to last for many a day in green old age. The ruins really comprise two distinct buildings, structurally independent, and referable to very different periods of time. There is first of all what may appropriately be designated the keep, forming, *per se*, the original castle, the true fortalice of the feudal chief, where he held his state and exercised baronial sway. It is a plain quadrangular mass, about 38 feet by 53 feet, with walls from 8 to 9 feet thick, and a sheer vertical height of 62 to 63 feet from the ground to the ragged top of the battlements, or 81 feet in all to the top of the chimney copes. Investing as it does this keep with an air of high antiquity, the first peculiarity which cannot fail to strike the observer is its evident adaptability for passive rather than active defence; the mere inert resistance of strong walls giving no inlet or point of vantage to the foe. The external aspect is thus stern and forbidding in the extreme, but internally the building has been admirably adapted to its purpose, and must have contained a large and varied amount of accommodation, increasing in comfort, and in facilities for light and air, in precise ratio to its height above the ground.

The recognised entrance to the Great Hall, accessible by an external flight of steps, is certainly not the original one, and is not older probably than some of the more recent additions to the adjacent building. The true entrance, or rather entrances, must be sought for at what is now the back of the forta-

lice, but which must at the first have fronted to the north-east, and have no doubt been protected at this point by advanced works. On the ground floor a low-browed arched doorway, 3 feet 9 inches wide by 5 feet 6 inches high,<sup>1</sup> gives access to a vaulted passage 10 feet in height, over 4 feet in width, and 8 feet in length. The door has been hinged to the left hand, and immediately behind it, on each side, will be noticed the square holes through which a strong back-bar was drawn. On the right may also be noticed a small recess, about 16 by 19 inches, for the deposition of a lamp or the keys. At the farther end of the passage a door of similar construction to the outer one gives access to a vaulted apartment 19 feet by 15 feet 6 inches, with two roughly formed recesses or aumbries on its southern side. Through a partition-wall about 2 feet thick, a doorway of the same width as the others, but only 5 feet high, and with the arch formed of two stones jointed in the centre,<sup>2</sup> conducts into the kitchen, an apartment of the same dimensions as the last, the central area of the keep, about 19 feet by 33 feet, with a barrel-vault 11 to 12 feet high, being exactly bisected by the wall mentioned. At the farther extremity is the fireplace, which is somewhat peculiarly formed. It is about 7 feet 2 inches wide, gradually contracting with a circular back to the depth of 5 feet 7 inches. This vacuity goes right up to the vault, but at the height of about 5 feet 3 inches above the floor, and 2 feet 8 inches back from the face of the wall, a lintel 2 feet deep and 3 inches thick is inserted, the major portion of the space above it being filled in with a large stone of the same thickness, but 3 feet deep. An examination of the wall on the outside shows there is a small opening at some height above the ground, communicating with the vent above this fireplace. It can scarcely have served for the admission of light, but may have been inserted to quicken the current by a supply of external air, and so assist the more speedy exit of the smoke. In neither of the vaulted apartments mentioned is there the slightest provision for light, so that even during the daytime the inmates must have been entirely dependent upon their cruises, or on the fitful gleams shot from the burning logs or smouldering peat on the kitchen hearth.

The present access to the kitchen is from a doorway to the south, but it is by no means likely this opening was formed at an earlier period than that to the Great Hall above. That it is not original is evident, as there is a complete change in the style of masonry in the ingoing, compared with the rest

<sup>1</sup> *Vide* Plate 6.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*

of the interior walling. For about 8 feet up from the floor, or to the spring of the vaulting, the walls are built of large massive stones laid pretty regularly, while the vault has been turned in long thin stones. If the doorway had been original, the likelihood is the same style of masonry as appears in the rest of the walls would have been carried round the two sides of the passage-way cut through the thickness of the wall. Instead of this we find it faced up on both sides with comparatively small stones, which form an awkward junction with the larger masonry at the internal angles, very unlike the carefully hewn masonry which everywhere else protects exposed or salient angles in the rest of the building.

Returning to the entrance passage, it may be mentioned that there is a considerable space to the right, to which until recent years there was no access from the ground floor, but as it forms an appendage rather to the floor above, I reserve for the present any further remarks. To the left, in the passage, a doorway opening outwards gives access to a narrow and tortuous stair, forming the only means of communication between the ground floor and the rest of the castle. It is difficult to believe that this stair was so formed otherwise than with a view to defence, and to increase the difficulties of assault in the event of hostile entry being obtained to the passage below. For service, especially between the kitchen and the Great Hall, nothing can have been more awkward. An enlarged plan of the stair is given with the supplementary details in Plate 1. The full height to be ascended is 16 feet, and there are 21 steps, arranged in three flights, giving an average of 9 inches in height to each step, some of them being however a foot in depth. The treads are in proportion equally narrow, and what with the variation in the position of the steps, and the perfect darkness, ascent even at any time is by no means easy; while to an enemy powerless to use their weapons in so narrow a space, and exposed to the full vengeance of an armed force above, the task would be almost insurmountable. In the first flight there are eight wheel-steps, forming a quarter circle, and terminating on the side of the staircase, a short flight of six steps then brings us to a narrow landing and turn in the stair, from which a flight of seven steps nearly at right angles to the other conducts to the top. At this point a doorway, only 20 inches wide and 4 feet 6 inches high, gives access to a long narrow apartment, 14 feet 6 inches in length by 4 to 5 feet in breadth, which may be looked upon as a guard or service chamber, as the case might be, and no doubt served both purposes. It is lit by two



openings, respectively 1 foot, and  $13\frac{1}{2}$  inches high, and 5 inches wide. From this chamber a doorway, of the same height as the last and only 2 inches wider, gives access to a narrow landing, conducting to another doorway, 2 feet  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches wide, close to one angle of the Great Hall. From this landing three steps, one of them forming the top of the stone bench, go down to the level of the hall floor. Such, until say the seventeenth century, were the arrangements connected with the ground floor of this Castle, and the only internal means of access from it to the floors above.

Returning to the outside of the Castle; directly over the doorway already described, the outline of a large arched opening will be seen, which must have been built up for a very long period. There can be no doubt that, just as the doorway below gave entry to the basement story, so was this the original entrance to the principal floor of the Castle. The height from the ground floor to the sill or threshold of this doorway is 13 feet 6 inches, corresponding exactly with the floor-level of the hall. By what means access was obtained to it can now only be conjectured; no trace of a stair remains, but most probably there would be an outwork from which a wooden bridge might be laid, capable of being elevated at pleasure. On either side of the doorway, indeed, the rybats have been cut back in a sloping form, as if to furnish rests for some timber construction; but as to how this opening was got at there is very little evidence to found upon either way. The doorway itself is 3 feet 3 inches in width by about 7 feet high. Like all the large windows above of original formation, there is a check about 4 inches in depth and as much in breadth carried round it; so that the full width externally is 3 feet 11 inches by nearly 8 feet. So carefully has it been built up, that, if we except the fact of the masonry at the sides and vaulting passing onwards into the thickness of the wall, there is internally no trace of its existence; and it is only from the built-up outline on the outside that we are enabled to judge of its original character.<sup>1</sup> I have been thus particular in the description of this doorway, as it involves the recovery of a fact in the history of the building which seems to have been entirely lost sight of. It gave entry to a small passage somewhat similar to that beneath. On the left a door 2 feet 3 inches wide leads to the turnpike stair conducting to the upper floors of the Castle, and which seems to have contrasted favourably with that leading to the basement story. The well is over 7 feet in diameter, and the

<sup>1</sup> For illustrations of this doorway see Plate 6.

steps broad and easy, although, unfortunately, very few of them now remain. On the right in the entrance passage is a small apartment 5 feet 6 inches in width by 10 feet 9 inches in length, lit by a small opening similar to those in the guard-chamber. In the centre of this apartment is a man-hole, 1 foot 10 inches square, and passing through a thickness of 5 feet of solid masonry. It has been carefully built at the sides, and at the top has a chack  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches broad by  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches deep, for the insertion of a flagstone or trap-door. This man-hole conducted to a dungeon below, and formed indeed the only means of access to it. The floor of the dungeon was on the same level with the rest of the basement story, and the space itself about 13 feet 10 inches in length by 4 feet 10 inches in breadth, and about 8 feet 6 inches high. The full depth from the floor above was thus about 13 or 14 feet, through which space the prisoner would have to be dropped vertically by means of ropes or other appliances. The only means of supplying light or air was through a small orifice 8 inches by  $2\frac{1}{2}$ , conducted in a slanting direction through the thickness of the wall, from a height of 14 feet above the dungeon floor. To any one incarcerated within its walls escape from this living tomb must have been literally impossible; he was entirely at the mercy of his captors; solid walls surrounded him on every side, while death by starvation might take place without the slightest hope of relief. The only means of egress was by the man-hole and trap overhead, and without external aid to the immured any attempt at escape would be utterly vain.<sup>1</sup> At the further extremity of the apartment above there is a small recess in the wall, which may have served the same purposes as that in the ground floor passage.

Returning to the passage, an arched doorway 3 feet in width by 6 feet 5 inches in height opens directly into the Great Hall, a noble apartment, over 38 feet in length by 22 feet in breadth, with a full semicircular or barrel vault, about 26 feet in height from the floor to the crown. Close to the angle on the left is the door already mentioned, with its ascent of three steps, communicating with the tortuous stair to the basement floor. At the further extremity is the fireplace, which strikes one as being very

<sup>1</sup> A section through this dungeon, illustrating the features mentioned, is given in the supplementary details, Plate 1. Unfortunately for the romance of the place, at the cost of great labour a doorway has been broken through the

basement wall of the Castle, and, by a strange irony of fate, this whilom dungeon, stripped of all its horrors, now forms a very cool and convenient milk-house!

small for the size of the apartment. It is only about 4 feet 8 inches wide by 3 feet deep, and 4 feet high from the floor to the under side of the lintel. The lintel with the masonry above it is gone, so completely exposing the course of the vent, and also that from the kitchen. The masonry of this fireplace has been carefully dressed, but it is very plain, a simple roll moulding being the only decoration. It is a curious fact that the undermost stone on the north side has been at the first building turned upside down, the chamfered stop being above, and the continuation of the roll below, instead of *vice versa*. At the same extremity of the hall there has been on either side a window of some size, with a large internal bay, elevated above the general level of the floor, and benched on both sides. The most perfect is that remaining on the north side, a plan of which is given to a larger scale in the supplementary details, Plate I. The daylight of the opening is about 4 feet 9 inches in height, by 20 inches in width. As already described in the case of the entrance doorway, the inner rybats are receded about 4 inches from the face of the wall. Internally the window is formed into a bay 7 feet 4 inches in width; the floor being elevated to the same height as the top of the benching at the sides of the hall, *i.e.* about 2 feet.

Two feet above this elevated floor rose the stone benching at the sides of the windows, the breadth of the seat being 15 inches, while those at the sides of the hall are only 12 inches. The opposite recess has been formed in exactly the same manner, and must undoubtedly have contained a window originally. It now forms the principal entrance to the Great Hall, but the evidences of alteration are unmistakable. In the first place, at the sides of the recess, close to the floor, the rough hearting of the wall is fully exposed to the height at which the elevated flooring must have stood previous to its removal. So roughly has the alteration been made that it was not considered worth while to reface this part of the wall; and above it, at a height which now renders them practically useless, are the stone benches, corresponding exactly to those on the other side of the hall. Except on the supposition that this was originally a window, these benches so raised would be altogether devoid of purpose or meaning; while the 2 feet of rough ragged work below shows beyond a doubt that this exceptional height is due to the removal of the elevated floor of the recess, which was cut down to admit of the new door being inserted at the ordinary level of the hall. All traces of the window are of course entirely

gone, but the rude and almost careless junction of the old and the new masonries is still distinctly traceable outside the inserted openings. These consist of a doorway and square window over it, now built up, substituted instead of that which was removed.

In the angle of the Great Hall, close to this bay, there is a stone bench 2 feet 3 inches high, and 3 feet by 2 feet broad; the seat or capstone being bevelled off below in the same manner as the rest of the stone benching. At the extremity of the hall opposite to the fireplace, and elevated about 11 feet 3 inches above the floor, is what, from its probable use, I take the liberty of terming the Minstrels' Gallery. I know, at least, of no other purpose to which, with its peculiar conformation, it could be applied; and here, doubtless, on festive occasions, when the Great Hall below was thronged with guests of high degree,—knights and ladies fair, from this benched recess overhead inspiring strains would urge the brilliant throng through the mazes of many a gay and courtly dance.<sup>1</sup> The entrance to this gallery was from the turnpike stair where a small doorway under 2 feet in width, and about 5 feet high, gave access to a narrow passage in which two or three steps brought the entrant to the level of the stone bench running round the gallery, and from it of course he must have stepped down to the ordinary level of the gallery floor. This gallery formed a kind of square recess about 7 feet in width, by about 6 feet 7 inches in depth, benched round three sides, and on the side next the hall probably protected by some wooden framework. The benching is 20 inches high, carefully formed, with a bevelled seat a foot broad and 8 inches thick, but a great part of it has been defaced; the gallery flooring is also entirely gone. Towards the hall this recess formed a circular-headed opening, about 12 feet 9 or 10 inches high, and rising to about 2 feet below the crown of the vault. The wall at the back of the recess is about 2 feet 6½ inches thick, and in it is a large circular-headed window 2 feet 1 inch in width, and 5 to 6 feet in height, with its sill about 5 feet above the gallery floor. Like the rest of the larger original openings this window has an external check 4 inches in depth carried entirely round it. The arch being very much wasted, the height is necessarily indeterminate.

<sup>1</sup> Amongst other items given in a list of repairs on Maxstoke Castle, when the Lord's parlour, and the Lady's closet, near the chapel, were built anew in the 30th of Henry VI., notice of the oriel or minstrels' gallery occurs, certain nails of various sizes being bought "pro novo Oreyell pro *Trumpetes* Domini in aula ibidem." Roll in the possession of the Right Hon. Lord Stafford. *Archæologia*, vol. xxiii. p. 113.

At the side of the gallery, directly opposite to the entrance from the turnpike, is a small circular-headed doorway arched in two stones, and of nearly the same dimensions as that entering from the stair. The principal distinction is that it is "giblet-checked," so that the door opened up to the exterior instead of folding inwards as in the other case. This doorway gives access to an apartment about 9 feet 4 inches in length, by 5 feet 6 inches in breadth at the one end, and 4 feet 2 inches at the other. The floor is at the same level as the top of the benching in the gallery, the height of the ceiling about 9 feet 7 inches; it is flagged at the top with a slight in hanging of the walls on every side. A small window about 14 inches high and 5 inches wide gives light to it.

The continuation of the turnpike stair which led to the second or chapel floor is now entirely demolished, and it can only be reached by means of a ladder. On getting to the top we are ushered into an apartment about 21 feet by 32 feet 4 or 5 inches. These dimensions are rather less than in the hall below, and result from the fact that the walls are built even thicker at this level, with the evident object of providing increased breadth for the battlements and walls above. This apartment must have been in all probability subdivided by some means or other, as there are two large fireplaces, but no indications remain as to how this was effected. These fireplaces are illustrated in Plate 5, and they present considerable contrast both in size and style to the two solitary examples in the lower floors of the building. On the south side there is a large window, forming indeed the only apparent means by which light could be admitted to this floor, with the exception of that to be afterwards noticed in the chapel, and so increasing the difficulties of subdivision. This window is constructed externally in quite a different manner from those previously described. The rybat head is built flush with the outer face of the wall, and finished with a simple quarter round. It is also checked for a window-frame in the regular way, while there is no such provision in the undoubtedly original windows on the first floor. These facts I think leave very little doubt that this window, externally at least, has been renewed, this renewal probably also including the scoinson vaulting which is in two lengths or rings, the voussoirs being much more carefully hewn than appears elsewhere. The same remarks are applicable to the external part of the window in the sacrarium or chapel, which is unfortunately now built up, but so far as can be judged is of exactly the same formation. Indeed the junction between

the old and new masonries within the rybats is unmistakable, there being a clear unbonded junction on both sides, the scoinsons and interior arch being of old date, and the rybats themselves new. In this re-edification, dating probably from the sixteenth or seventeenth century, I would include the two fireplaces; indeed it is very likely that the upper part of the building was then extensively remodelled. The massive corbelling which carried the floor above is certainly original, so also is the chapel, excepting the exterior part of the window; but the existing gables and chimney stacks, with the fireplaces and windows referred to, are undoubtedly of later date. The upper part of the tower, through exposure to the weather, would in the lapse of time be the most liable to decay, and so combine with the desire for more extended convenience to dictate the necessity for a renewal.

The most interesting feature in this floor is the sacrarium or chapel, a small space 11 feet 9 inches by 7 feet 10 inches recessed off the main apartment, with an aumbry on the one side and piscina on the other. An arch 14 inches broad, with a 2-inch chamfer off each side, and 10 feet from floor to crown, spans the entrance. A large aumbry or dark closet in thickness of south wall, and a cabinet or small apartment with narrow windows on either side at the south-west angle of this floor, complete its leading points of interest. Climbing still farther up the well-hole of the now demolished turnpike, access is obtained to the battlements, the attics, and guard-chamber at the south-east angle, the latter being well provisioned with fireplaces with plain chamfered jambs. The battlements are very much dilapidated, none of the embrasures, if such there were, remaining. The parapet walls are 2 feet 3 inches in thickness, the gables 3 feet, with a passage-way all round the summit of the tower.

Such is one of the most interesting examples we possess of a baronial fortress dating it may be from the thirteenth or earlier part of the fourteenth century. With exception of the modifications noted, so simple and so massive has been the original structure, and so complete in itself, that all subsequent alterations may be pretty safely traced. In imagination we can easily restore the appearance it must have presented in the days of old, with its two entrances facing the north-east,—one to the basement floor, the other to the Great Hall, with the existing staircase removed and its connected doorways built up. The outworks and the means of access alone have completely perished.

The same remark applies to that part of the courtyard wall of a later date, by which this massive memorial of an early age was surrounded. This wall must at the first have enclosed a quadrangular area of over 160 feet by 120 feet, walls inclusive. At the extreme south-west angle rises the tower illustrated in Plates 5 and 7, and termed by Pont the "laigh tower." It measures about 23 feet square, comprising four stories and attics, accessible by a turnpike stair at the south-east angle, and from which a doorway also opens out on the top of the courtyard wall. The ground and upper floors alone are vaulted, and it is the only part of the entire series of buildings which is roofed in stone. Instead of encroaching on the internal area of the tower as in the older castle, space is obtained for the parapet and way inside it by a series of bold corbellings carried round the four sides of the tower and interrupted only at the staircase. The parapet walls are entirely gone, and the grass grows green where once the warder kept his vigilant outlook.

In a line with this tower there extends a range of domestic buildings, about 24 feet in breadth, and with an entire frontage, tower included, of 80 feet 6 inches. The ground-floor only is vaulted, and in any degree of preservation. Cross walls divide it into a series of apartments of various kinds, the northmost of which is the kitchen, 18 feet 3 inches by 15 feet 6 inches, with an ample fireplace, 10 feet wide and 5 feet deep, next the terminal gable. At one side the oven, nearly 6 feet in diameter, still remains well preserved. All this part of the building is evidently coeval with the "laigh tower." Of much later date is the existing entrance and staircase projecting into the courtyard. A panel, illustrated in Plate 7, containing the armorial bearings of the Boyd family, with a monogram and all but effaced inscription, identifies it as the work of James, eighth Lord Boyd, who died March 1654. The monogram combines his own initials with those of Katherine Craik, his wife. The upper part of the buildings was entirely demolished in the great fire of 1735, and nothing now remains save the north gable, and raglin marking where the roof terminated immediately under the corbelling of the "laigh tower."<sup>1</sup>

The other two sides of the quadrangle are still enclosed by the courtyard wall, a massive defence, from 4 feet 6 inches to 5 feet in thickness.

Did space permit, the relative date of these various buildings would form an interesting topic of inquiry. Tradition carries back the origin of the keep to the thirteenth century, and it is said to have been besieged by Edward I. in 1296. Whether its erection was due to the Balliols or the

<sup>1</sup> *Vide* Plate 5.

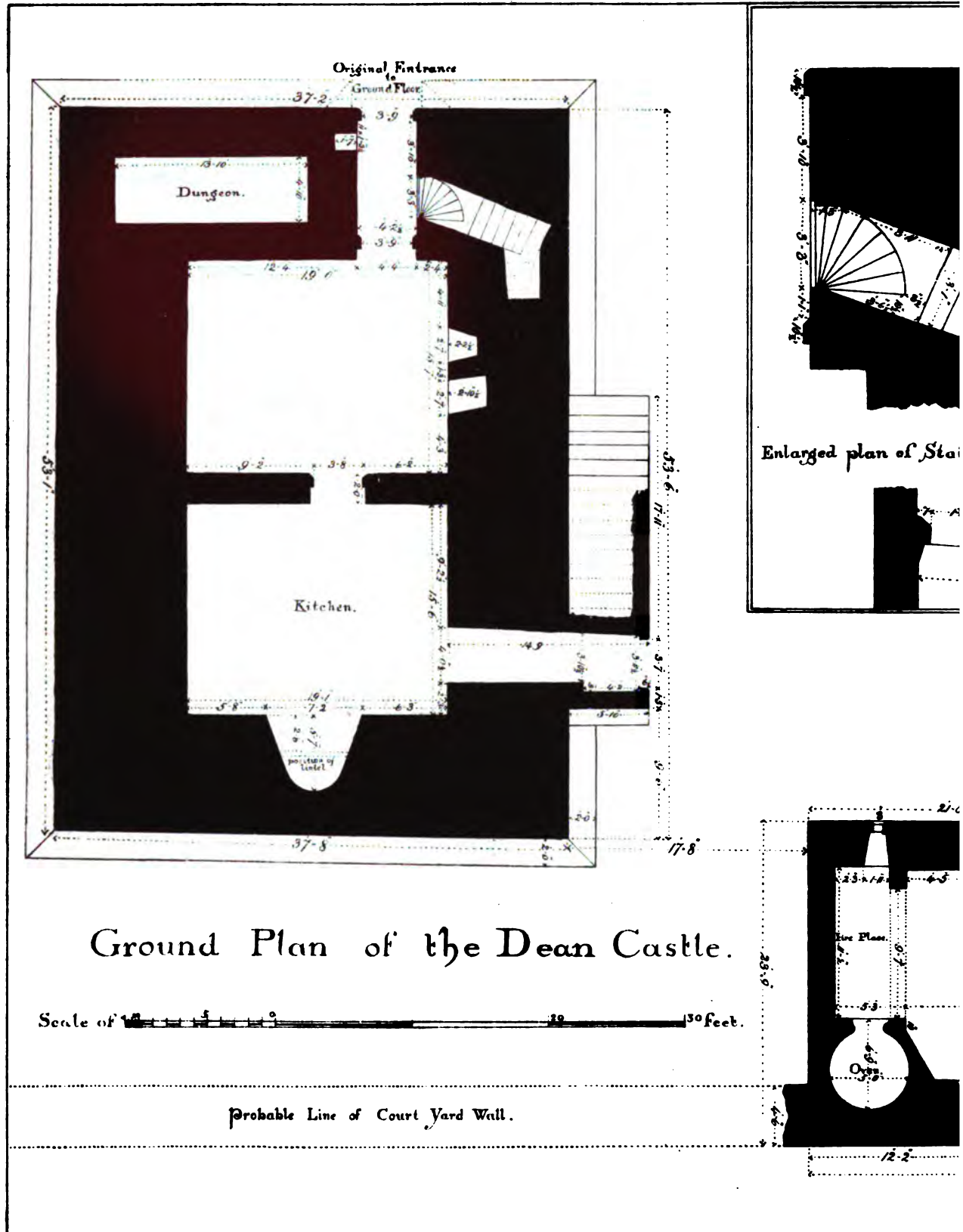
expense of the said hie and michtie princes ;" while the lessee undertakes on his part to "uphald the said *castell* and *place* unto the ische of the said nyne yeris siclik as it beis deliverit to him now efter the thekin and makin of the samyn watter ticht." Two facts are thus brought under notice : first, that at this particular date, *i.e.* the very beginning of the sixteenth century, the buildings, or at least their roofs, had fallen into a certain measure of disrepair ; and, secondly, that the castle itself, and the place or residential buildings, were covered with thatch, the "fortalice" or "laigh tower" only being roofed with stone, and so agreeing exactly with what the present state of the building would lead us to believe. The indenture further makes the following interesting provision against the exigency of a royal visit : "And gif the said hie and michtie princes happinnis to cum to the said castell and place of Kilmernok the said Alexander and his aieris sall ressave the said princes with her court that cumis to the said castell and place of Kilmernok and mak thame to have fre ische and entre tharin till in all placis and houssis of the said castell at thare plesure and thar to remane als lang as plesis the said mychtie princes apoun hir awne expensis." Whether during her many peregrinations throughout Scotland, as wife or widow of James IV., the queen ever visited Kilmarnock Castle, we are not informed. Dying in 1541, the barony she had so long held in dowry was restored in 1545 by her grand-daughter, Mary Queen of Scots, to Robert, fourth Lord Boyd, being conveyed "*cum castro fortalicio maneriis ortis pomariis molendinis*," etc., the last and the most minutely detailed of these charter references (*vide postea*, page 175).

Sadly dilapidated as they are—the mere wreck of former grandeur, in all their main features the buildings exist to-day just as, from 1503 to 1541, they were held in liferent by Margaret Tudor. Even at her entry they had fallen into neglect, and there was no period between this date and the forfeiture of 1469 when they were likely to have been erected. Additions so extensive must have taken several years to build, especially in a style which made them worthy to rank as a royal demesne. Faithfully reflecting, through six centuries of Scottish history, the varying fortunes of the great family with which they were so long associated, twice forfeited to the Crown, and held by it in possession for a lengthened period, surely it is not too much to hope that instead of mere reparation, these interesting remains may be made the object of an effective restoration.

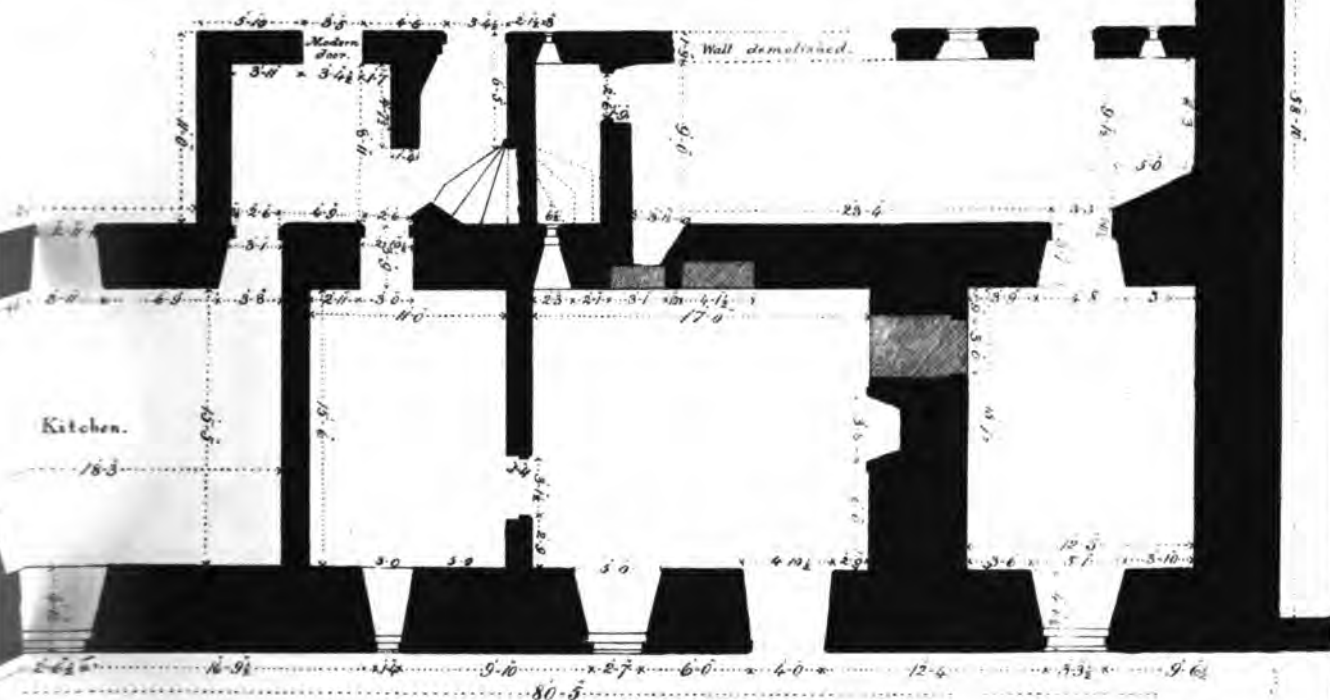
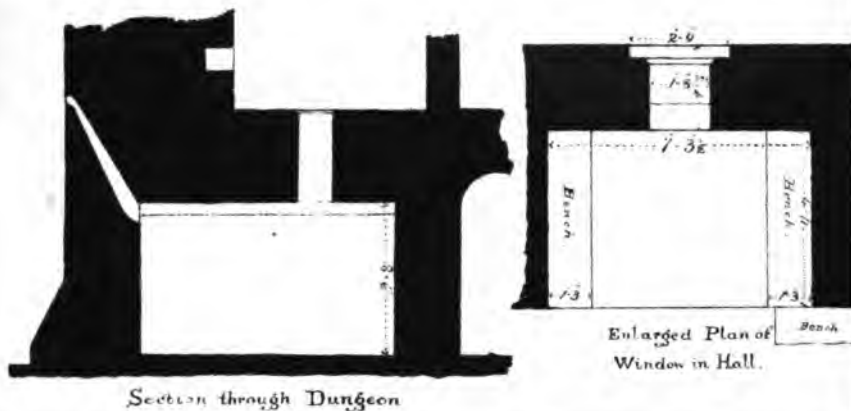
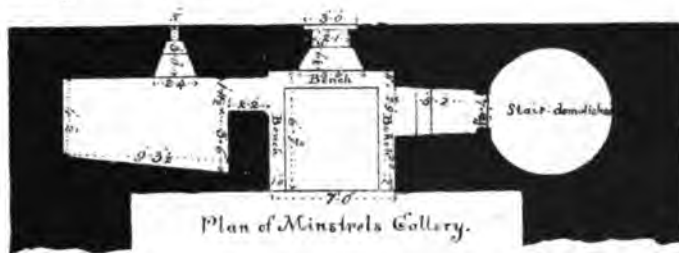
WILLIAM GALLOWAY.



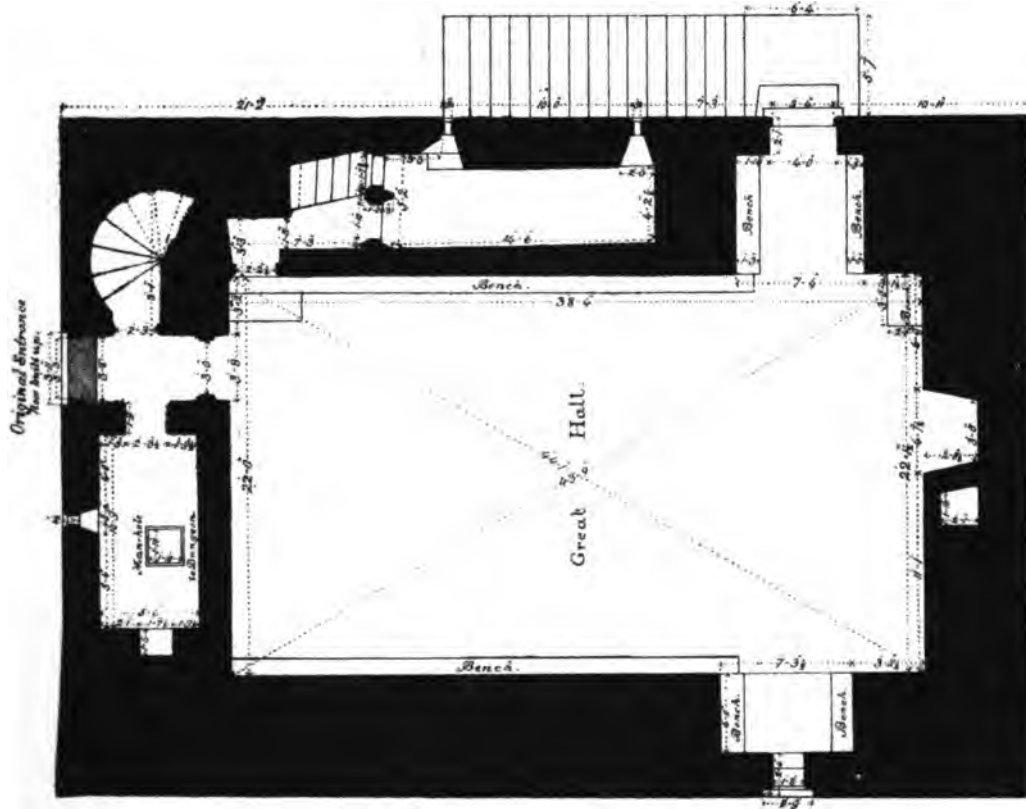




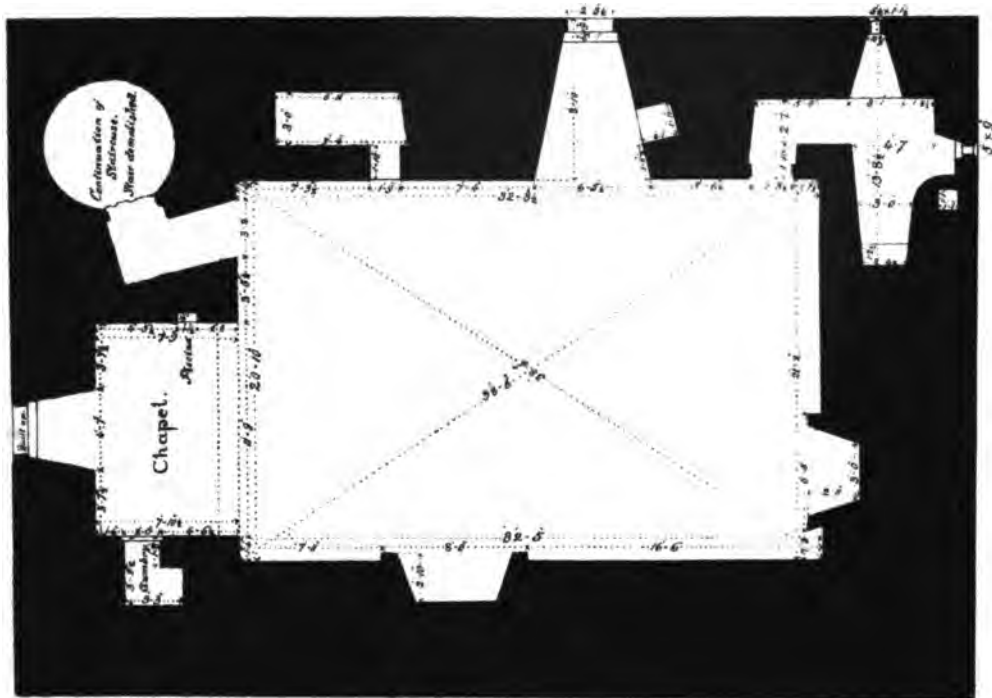
Supplementary Details.







Plan of First Floor.

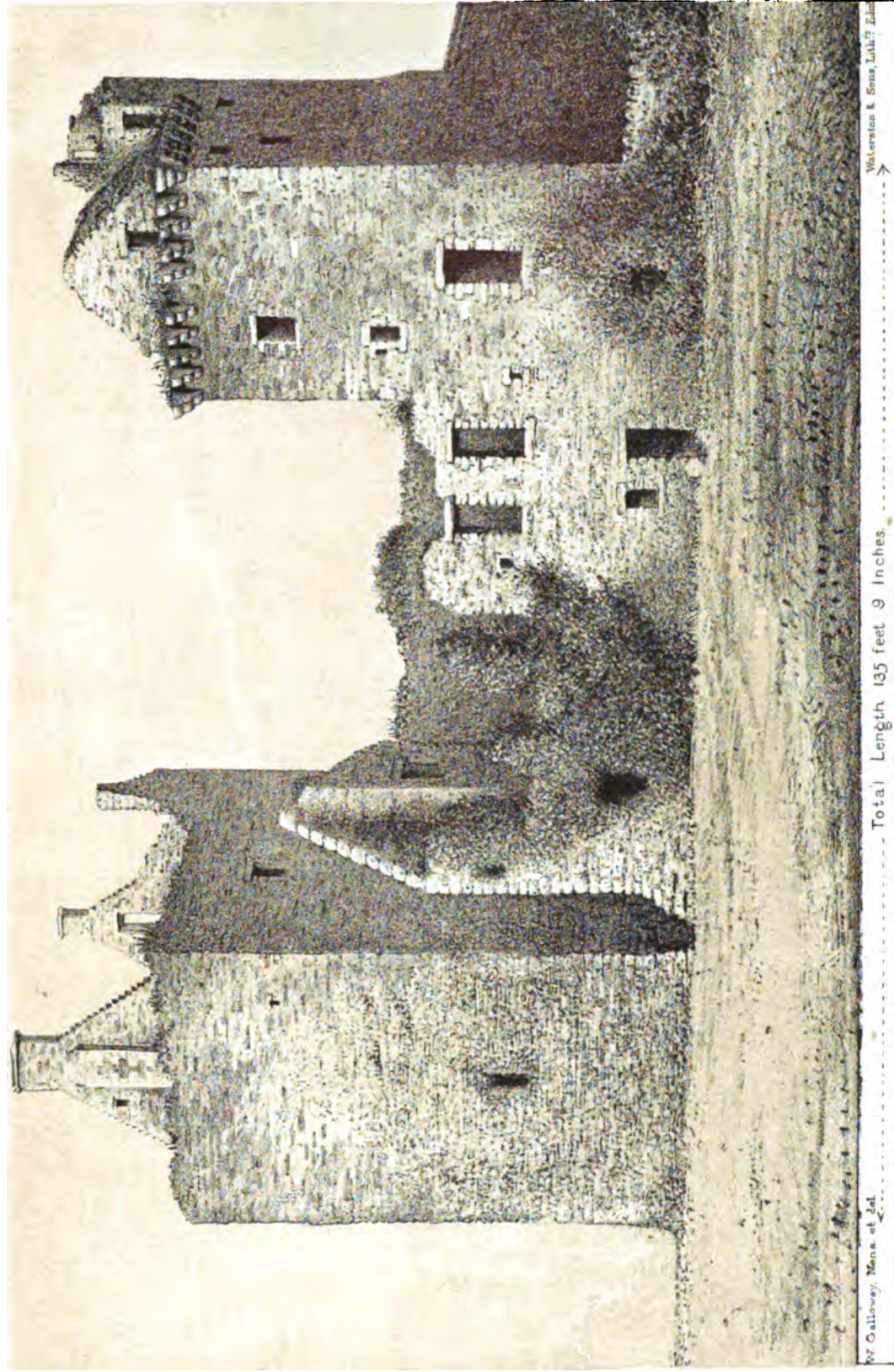


Plan of Second Floor.

Scale of 1" = 10' 0"



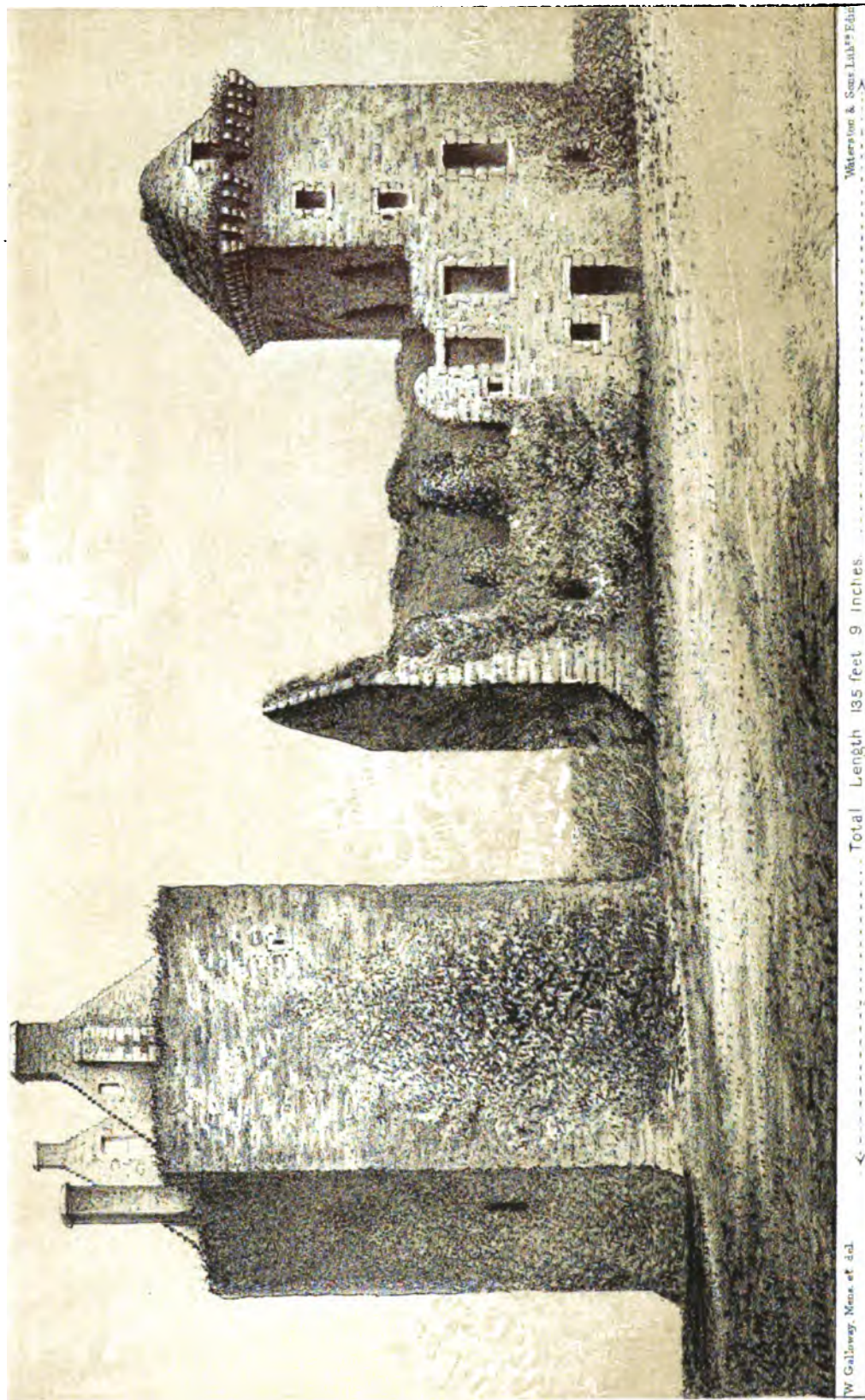




VIEW OF THE BUILDINGS FROM THE SOUTH



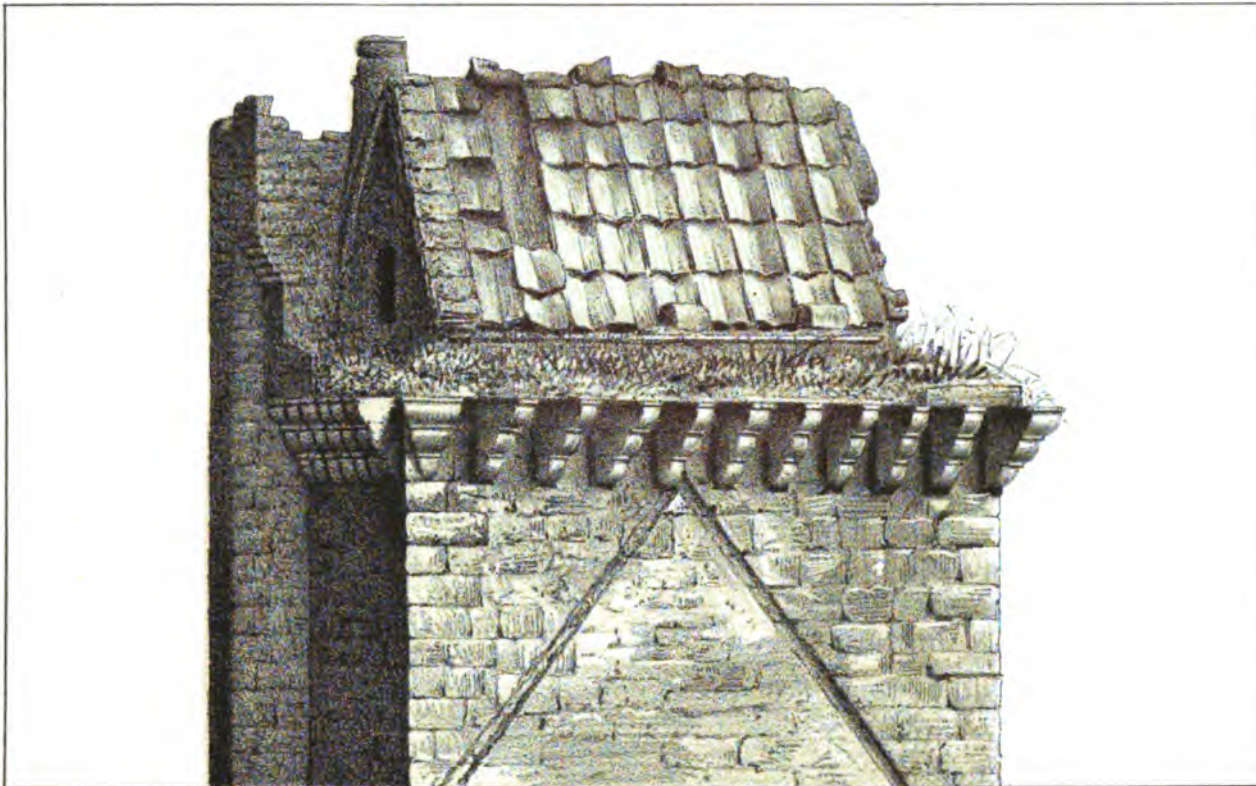




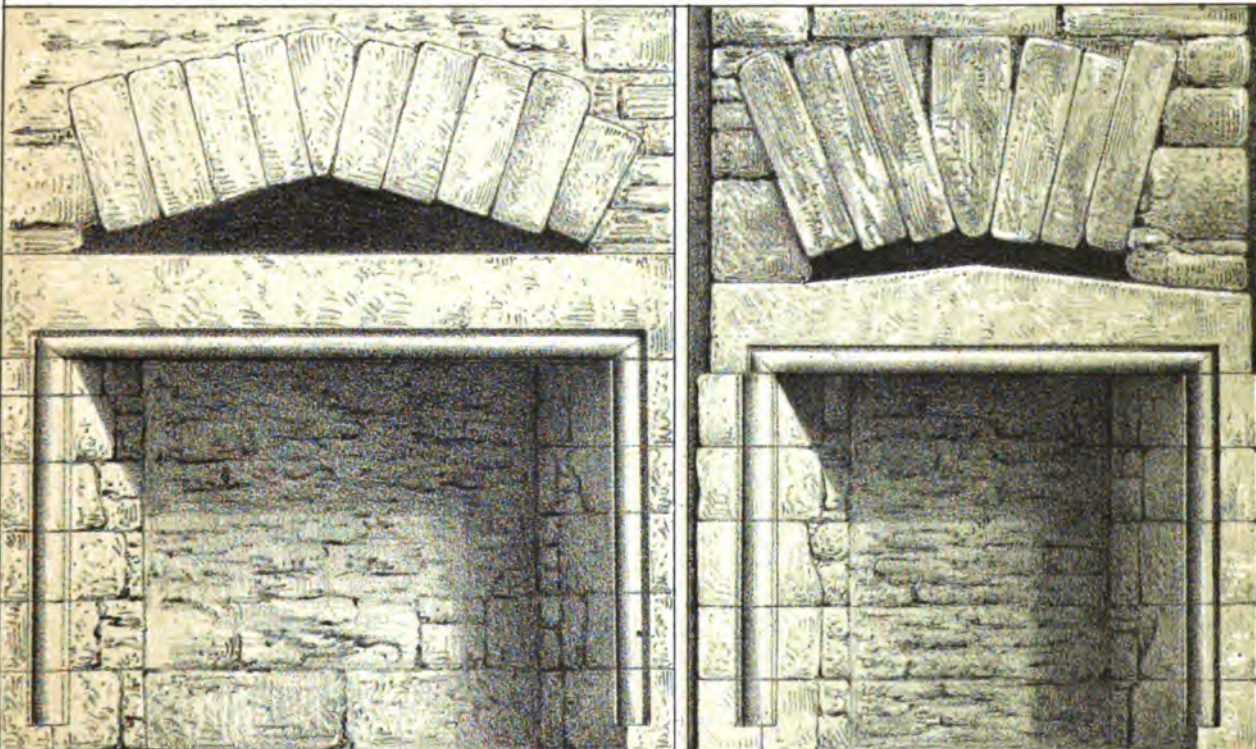
VIEW OF THE BUILDINGS FROM THE SOUTH WEST.







View of upper part of Southern Tower showing original stone roofing &c.

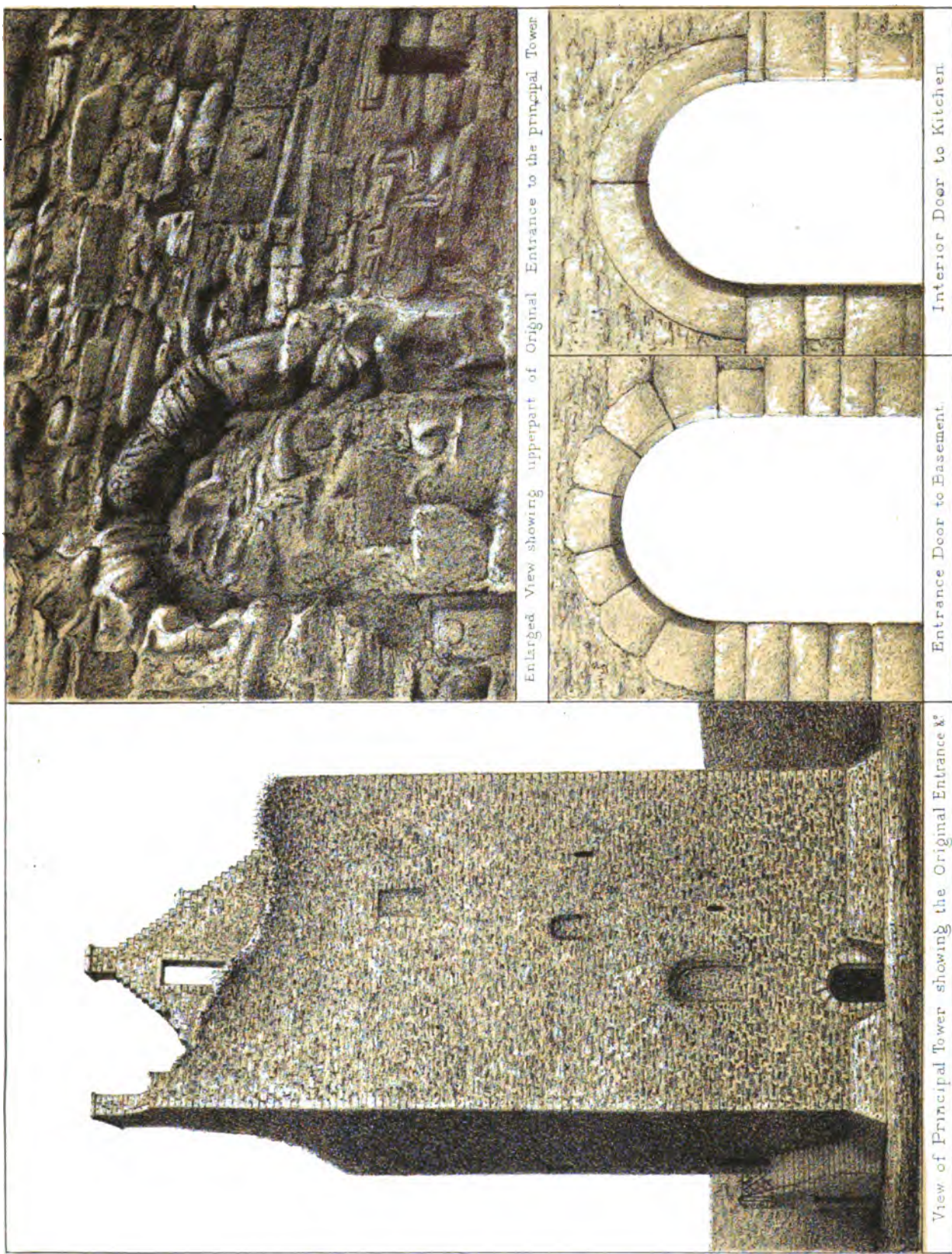


Inserted Fireplaces in upper storey of the principal Tower.

SCALE FEET







View of Principal Tower showing the Original Entrance &c

Enlarged View showing upperpart of Original Entrance to the principal Tower

Entrance Door to Easement.

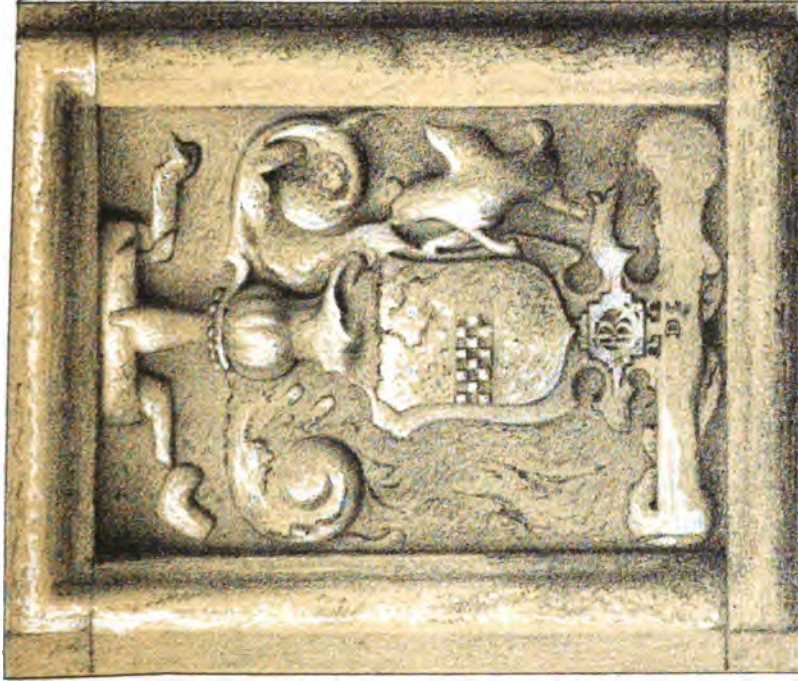
Interior Door to Kitchen

W. Galloway, Mens. et del.

Waterston & Sons Lithrs Edin.





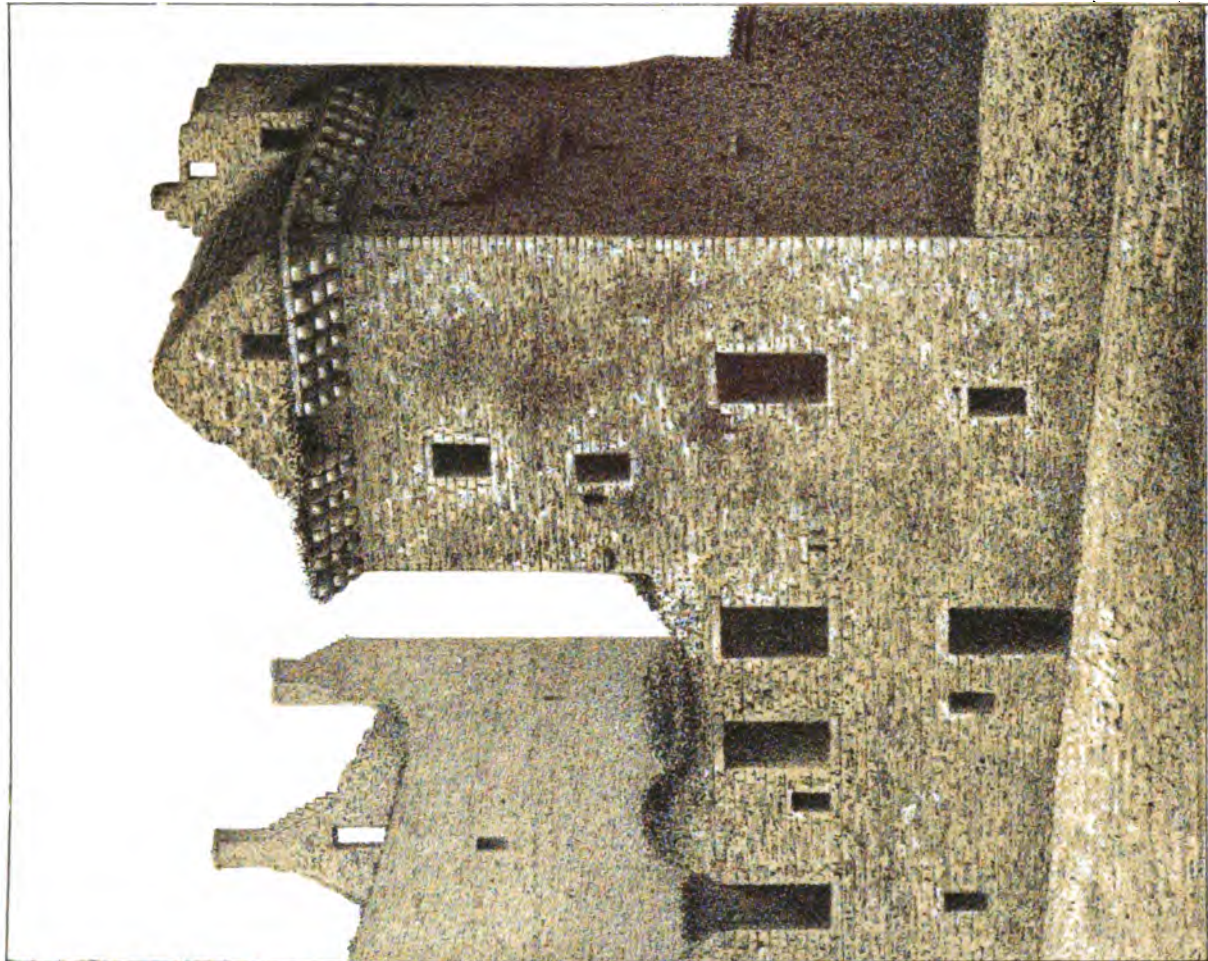


Coat of Arms over Doorway in Quadrangle.



Monogram below Shield, & the full size.

W Galloway Mess & del.



Enlarged View of Tower at South Angle of Buildings.

Watkinson & Sons Lith'rs





## THE BOYD PAPERS.

1. *Confirmation, under the Great Seal, of a Declaration by King James the Third, in Parliament, that he was not offended by the conduct of Robert Lord Boyd, in riding with him from Linlithgow to Edinburgh.*<sup>1</sup> [25th October 1466.]

Jacobus dei gracia Rex Scotorum Omnibus probis hominibus suis ad quos presentes litere pervenerint salutem Sciatis nos quoddam actum in parlamento apud Edinburgh anno die et mense subscriptis per nos proprio motu in presencia trium Regni nostri statuum pronunciatum et per clericum nostrorum Rotulorum et Registri infrascriptum nostro de mandato in scriptis redactum utique intellexisse sub hac forma In parlamento excellentissimi et potentissimi principis ac domini nostri metuendissimi domini Jacobi tercii dei gracia Scotorum Regis illustrissimi tento apud Edinburgh decimo tercio die mensis Octobris Anni M<sup>mi</sup> iiii<sup>Cmi</sup> lxvj<sup>ti</sup> Ipso illustrissimo principe in Regali solio sedente Comparuit nobilis et potens dominus Robertus dominus Boyde peciit quod humiliter ad genua sedens coram tribus Regni statibus a sua serenitate declarari an aliquam animi indignacionem aut aliqualem offensionem contra eundem concepisset ex eo quod cum a palacio suo de Linlithqw post scaccarium ad Edinburgum cum eodem equitasset Qui supremus dominus noster mature et consulte avisatus coram eisdem Regni statibus vive vocis oraculo declaravit clare lucide quod edixit se nullam indignacionem offensam aut mentis rancorem contra eundem dominum Boyde Adam Hepburn filium et apparentem heredem Patricii domini Halis Johannem dominum Somerville Andream Ker filium et heredem apparentem Andree Ker de Cesfurde aut aliis cum eodem domino Boyde et personis predictis existentibus aliquam concepisce nec infuturum concepere velle sed eos ex huiusmodi equitatu per preceptum sue Serenitatis facto extra omnem noxiam et culpam esse et eos ut suos fidos ligios reputavit et in cares habuit Ita quod ex huiusmodi equitatu nullum eis et eorum alicui aut personis cum eisdem tunc presentibus futuris temporibus quovismodo preiudicium aliquod dampnum molestiam aut gravamen generaret Quam rem et suppremi domini nostri Regis declaracionem dictus dominus Boyde pro se et personis cum eo superius nominatis peciit in actis parlia-

<sup>1</sup> *Acts of the Parliament of Scotland*, vol. ii. p. 185.

menti redeggi et sub magno sigillo suppremi domini nostri Regis sibi et aliis personis predictis ad perpetuam rei memoriam inde confeci et donari Extractum de libro actorum parlamenti per me Fergusium M'dowel clericum Rotulorum et Registri domini nostri Regis sub meis sigillo et subscripcione manuali anno die mense et loco predictis Quod quidem actum ac omnia et singula in eodem contenta in omnibus suis punctis et articulis approbamus et tenore presencium declaramus et confirmamus Datum sub magno sigillo nostro apud Strivelin vicesimo quinto die mensis Octobris Anno Domini M<sup>mo</sup> iiiij<sup>Cmo</sup> lxxvj<sup>to</sup> et Regni nostri septimo.

## ABSTRACT.

Ratification by King James III., under the Great Seal, of an Act passed in the Parliament at Edinburgh, on 13th October 1466, his Majesty being present, and sitting upon the throne, to the effect that Robert Lord Boyd having appeared before the three estates of the kingdom on that occasion, and kneeling down, humbly requested his Highness to declare whether he had conceived in his mind any indignation or displeasure against him, because he rode with him from his palace of Linlithgow after the Exchequer to Edinburgh. The king after consultation being ripely advised, declared clearly and distinctly by the lively oracle of his voice, that he had conceived no indignation, displeasure, or rancour of mind against the said Lord Boyd, Adam Hepburn, son and apparent heir of Patrick Lord Hales, John Lord Somerville, Andrew Ker, son and heir-apparent of Andrew Ker of Cessfurd, or other persons equally with the said Robert Lord Boyd ; nor did he intend in future to conceive any displeasure against them ; but that raid having taken place by command of his Highness, he accounted them free from all blame, and had them in favour as his faithful lieges ; and therefore that no prejudice or hurt should in future arise to them, or any one of them, on account of that raid. Which thing, and the declaration of his Majesty, the said Robert Lord Boyd, for himself and the persons named with him, requested to be recorded in the Acts of Parliament, and to be given to him and the other persons mentioned, under his Majesty's great seal, for the perpetual remembrance thereof ; which was done by this confirmation given under the great seal at Stirling, 25th October 1466.

2. *Appointment, under the Great Seal, of Robert Lord Boyd, as Governor of the King during his minority.*<sup>1</sup> [25th October 1466.]

Jacobus dei gracia Rex Scotorum Omnibus probis hominibus suis ad quos presentes litere pervenerint salutem Quia nos in parlamento nostro ultimo tento apud Edinburgh mentem nostram coram tribus Regni nostri statibus declaravimus quod quam plurimum nobis placuit ut consanguineus noster Robertus dominus Boide gubernacionem et regimen nostre persone et fratrum nostrorum et fortaliciorum tanquam unus de intimis nostris consulibus habeat in nostre auctoritatis Regie et Justicie executione

<sup>1</sup> *Acts of the Parliament of Scotland*, vol. ii. p. 185.

usque ad nostram etatem legitimam viginti unius annorum Ea propter dictum Robertum dominum Boid consanguineum nostrum ex consensu et deliberacione ceterorum dominorum nostri concilii gubernatorem nostre persone ac fratrum nostrorum et fortaliciorum usque ad nostram etatem predictam constituimus et ordinavimus ac ut premittitur constituimus et ordinamus per presentes strictius inhibentes ne quis in contrarium presentis nostre ordinacionis aliquotiens devenire presumat sub omni pena quam erga nostram Regiam incurrere poterit maiestatem in hac parte Datum sub magno sigillo nostro apud Strivelin vicesimo quinto die mensis Octobris Anno Domini M<sup>o</sup> iiij<sup>o</sup> sexagesimo sexto et Regni nostri septimo.

## ABSTRACT.

Charter by King James the Third, under the great seal, whereby his Majesty, having already declared his mind to the Estates of Parliament, that Robert Lord Boyd as one of his most intimate counsellors should have the government of his Majesty's person, his brothers, and his fortresses, in the administration of his royal authority and justice, until his Majesty should attain to the lawful age of twenty-one years ; therefore constituted and ordained the said Lord Boyd governor accordingly, with the consent and deliberation of the other Lords of his Majesty's council. Given at Stirling, 25th October 1466.

3. *Charter by King James the Third to Thomas Boyd, Earl of Arran, and Mary, his spouse, of the lands of Stewartoun and Others.*<sup>1</sup> [26th April 1467.]

Jacobus Dei gracia Rex Scotorum omnibus probis hominibus tocius terre sue clericis et laicis salutem Sciatis nos ob singularem favorem dilectionem et amorem quos erga carissimam sororem nostram Mariam Comitissam de Arane gerimus in honorem nostri sanguinis et sobilis ex ea veresimiliter sustentandum Atque propter obsequium et servitium dilecti consanguinei nostri Thome Boide Comitis de Arane sponsi dicte carissime nostre sororis dedisse concessisse et hac presenti carta nostra confirmasse dicto consanguineo Thome Boide Comiti de Arane et carissime sorori nostre Marie sponse sue predictae et eorum alteri diutius viventi totas et integras terras nostras de Stewartoun cum tenentibus et tenandiis earundem cum pertinentiis jacentes infra vicecomitatum nostrum de Are Necnon omnes et singulas [terras] de Trarinzeane cum turre ac tenentibus et tenandiis earundem cum pertinentiis infra dictum vicecomitatum Necnon terras de Turnbery cum tenentibus et tenandiis jacentes in vicecomitatu nostro de Carric terras de Risedalemure cum pertinentiis jacentes in balliatu de Cunynghame infra dictum vicecomitatum de Are ac eciam omnes et singulas terras de Mekilcumray cum pertinentiis jacentes infra vicecomitatum nostrum de Bute Quas omnes et singulas predictas terras de Terinzeane

<sup>1</sup> *Registrum Magni Sigilli*, lib. vii. No. 116.

cum turre ac terras de Turnbery cum omnibus tenentibus et tenendiis terras de Risedalemure et Mekilcumray cum pertinentiis prefatis terris de Stewartoune annexuimus incorporavimus et univimus ac annexamus incorporamus et unimus pro perpetuo per presentes et ipsas omnes terras cum tenentibus et tenandiis cum pertinentiis ut premittitur invicem unitas et incorporatas in unam meram et liberam baroniam baroniam de Stewartoune nuncupandam creavimus et pro perpetuo creamus tenore presentis carte Tenendas et habendas omnes et singulas prenominatas terras sive dictam novam creatam baroniam de Stewartoune cum pertinentiis ac omnibus tenentibus tenandiis dicto consanguineo nostro Thome comiti de Arane et prefate carissime sorori nostre Marie sponse sue et eorum alteri diutius viventi et heredibus inter ipsos legitime procreatis seu procreandis quibus forte deficientibus nobis heredibus et successoribus nostris libere revertendas de nobis heredibus et successoribus nostris in feodo et hereditate imperpetuum per omnes rectas metas suas antiquas et divisas prout jacent in longitudine et latitudine in boscis planis moris marresiiis viis semitis aquis stagnis rivolis pratis pascuis et pasturis molendinis multuris et eorum sequelis acupacionibus venacionibus piscacionibus petariis turbariis carbonariis lapicidiis lapide et calce fabrilibus bracinis brueriis et genestis cum curiis et earum exitibus herezeldis blwdwitis et merchetis mulierum cum tenentibus tenandiis et libere tenentium serviciis cum furca et fossa sok sak tholl theme infangand theif outfangand theif ac cum omnibus aliis et singulis libertatibus commoditatibus et asiamentis ac justis pertinentiis quibuscunque tam non nominatis quam nominatis ad prefatas terras et baroniam de Stewartoune cum pertinentiis ac omnibus tenentibus tenandiis suis spectantibus seu quovis modo juste spectare valentibus in futurum libere quiete plenarie integre honorifice bene et in pace sine aliquo retinemento revocatione et contradictione quibuscunque Reddendo inde annuatim dicti Thomas Comes de Arane et carissima soror nostra Maria comitissa sponsa sua et eorum alter diutius vivens et heredes inter ipsos legitime procreati seu procreandi nomine warde et relevii tres sectas ad tria placita capitalia curie balliatus nostri de Cunyngame Et reddendo annuatim fratribus burgi nostri de Irwin triginta tres solidos et quatuor denarios usualis monete regni nostri sicut dicta summa persolvi solebat ac eciam reddendo dilecto nostro Johanni Chalmir de Gaitgirth militi et heredibus suis duas (*sic*) farine ad terminos consuetos tantum In cuius rei testimonium presenti carte nostre magnum sigillum nostrum apponi Testibus reverendo in Cristo patribus Andrea episcopo Glasguensi Thoma episcopo Aberdonensi dilectis consanguineis nostris Andrea domino Avandaile cancellario nostro Johanne Comite Atholl avunculo nostro Colino Comite de Ergile domino Cambell magistro hospicii nostri Jacobo domino Levinstoune magno camerario nostro Roberto domino Lile magistro Jacobo Lindisay preposito de Linclaudane nostri secreti sigilli custodi David Guthrie de eodem nostrorum compotorum Rotulatore et Archibaldo de Quhitlaw decano de Dumbar secretario nostro apud Edinburgh xxvj<sup>o</sup> die mensis Aprilis anno domini M<sup>o</sup> iiij<sup>o</sup> lxxvij<sup>o</sup> et regni nostri septimo.

## TRANSLATION.

James, by the grace of God King of Scots, to all honest men of his whole land, clergy and laity, greeting : wit ye us, for the singular favour and love which we bear towards our dearest sister Mary, Countess of Arran ; and for creditably maintaining by her the honour of our blood and posterity, and for the obedience and service of our beloved cousin Thomas Boyd, Earl of Arran, husband of our said dearest sister, to have given, granted, and by this our present charter confirmed, to our said cousin Thomas Boyd, Earl of Arran, and our dearest sister Mary, his wife foresaid, and the longer liver of them, all and whole our lands of Stewartoun, with tenants and tenandries of the same, with the pertinents lying within our shire of Ayr ; also all and sundry the lands of Trarinzeane, with the tower and tenants and tenandries of the same, with the pertinents, within the said shire ; also, the lands of Turnbery, with tenants and tenandries, lying in our shire of Carric ; the lands of Risedalemure with the pertinents lying in the bailiary of Cunynghame within the said shire of Ayr ; as also all and sundry the lands of Mekilcumray with the pertinents lying within our shire of Bute : which all and sundry the foresaid lands of Terinzeane with the tower, and lands of Turnbery with all tenants and tenandries, lands of Risedalemure and Mekilcumray with the pertinents, we have annexed, incorporated, and united, as we for ever by these presents annex, incorporate, and unite to the foresaid lands of Stewartoun ; and all these lands with the tenants and tenandries, with the pertinents united and incorporated together as is above said, we have created, and by the tenor of the present charter for ever create into one mere and free barony, to be called the Barony of Stewartoun : To be holden and had all and sundry the beforenamed lands, or the said new created barony of Stewartoun, with the pertinents, and with all tenants and tenandries, to our said cousin Thomas Earl of Arran, and our foresaid dearest sister Mary his spouse, and the survivor of them, and the heirs lawfully procreated or to be procreated between them, whom failing, to revert freely to us our heirs and successors, of us our heirs and successors in fee and heritage for ever, by all their right meithes, ancient and divided, as they lie in length and breadth, in woods, plains, muirs, marshes, ways, paths, waters, pools, rivers, meadows, pastures, and pasturages, mills, multures, and their sequels, fowlings, huntings, fishings, peats, turfs, coalheuchs, quarries stone and lime, smithies, brewhouses, brooms and heaths, with courts and their issues, herezelds, bloodwites, and merchets of women, with tenants, tenandries, and service of free tenants, with gallows and pit, sok, sak, tholl, theme, infangand thief, outfangand thief, and with all other and sundry freedoms, commodities and easements and just pertinents whatsoever, as well not named as named, belonging, or that may in any way justly belong in future to the foresaid lands and barony of Stewartoun with the pertinents, and all their tenants and tenandries, freely, quietly, fully, wholly, honourably, well, and in peace, without any withholding, again calling, and contradiction whatever. Rendering therefor yearly the said

Thomas Earl of Arran, and our dearest sister Mary his spouse, and the survivor of them, and the heirs lawfully gotten or to be gotten between them, in name of ward and relief, three suits at the three head pleas of the court of our bailiary of Cunynghame; and rendering yearly to the friars of our burgh of Irvine thirty-three shillings and fourpence, usual money of our kingdom, as the said sum was wont to be paid; and also rendering to our lovite John Chalmer of Gaitgirth, knight, and his heirs, two [chalders?] of meal, at the usual terms only: In witness of which thing, to this our present charter [we have commanded] our great seal to be affixed: witnesses, the reverend fathers in Christ Andrew bishop of Glasgow; Thomas bishop of Aberdeen; our beloved cousins Andrew Lord Avandale, our chancellor; John Earl of Athole, our uncle; Colin Earl of Argyll, lord Campbell, master of our household; James Lord Livingstone, our high chamberlain; Robert Lord Lisle; Mr. James Lyndsay, Provost of Lincludane, keeper of our privy seal; David Guthrie of that ilk, enroller of our accounts; and Archibald of Quhitlaw, dean of Dunbar, our secretary: At Edinburgh, the 26th day of the month of April, the year of the Lord 1467, and of our reign the seventh.

4. *Charter by King James the Third to Thomas Boyd, Earl of Arran, and Mary, his spouse, of the lands of Cavertoun, etc.*<sup>1</sup> [26th April 1467.]

Jacobus dei gracia Rex Scotorum omnibus probis hominibus tocius terre sue clericis et laicis salutem Sciatis nos dedisse concessisse et hac presenti carta nostra confirmasse dilecto consanguineo nostro Thome Boide comiti de Arane et carissime sorori nostre Marie sponse dicti Thome et eorum alteri diutius viventi terras de Cavertoun cum pertinentiis jacentes infra vicecomitatum nostrum de Roxburgh terras baronie de Telling cum pertinentiis jacentes infra vicecomitatum de Forfar cum annuo redditu de Brichti infra eundem vicecomitatum de Forfare terras de Polgavy cum pertinentiis jacentes infra vicecomitatum nostrum de Perth cum omnibus et singulis pertinentiis ad dictas terras et annuum redditum cum pertinentiis spectantibus Quequid terre cum anno redditu cum pertinentiis fuerunt dilecti consanguinei nostri Roberti domini Boide patris dicti Thome hereditarie Et quas terras cum annuo redditu predicto cum pertinentiis idem Robertus non vi aut metu ductus nec errore lapsus sed sua mera et spontanea voluntate in manus nostras apud Edinburgh coram subscriptis testibus personaliter per fustem et baculum sursum Reddidit pureque simpliciter resignavit ac totum jus et clameum que in dictis terris at annuo redditu cum pertinentiis habuit seu habere potuit pro se et heredibus suis omnino quitteclamavit imperpetuum Tenendas et habendas totas et integras predictas terras cum prefato annuo Reddito cum pertinentiis dictis Thome comiti de Arane et sorori nostre carissime Marie sponse sue et eorum alteri diutius viventi et heredibus masculis inter ipsos legitime procreatis seu procreandis quibus forte deficientibus veris legitimis et propinquioribus heredibus

<sup>1</sup> *Registrum Magni Sigilli*, lib. vii. No. 116.

dicti consanguinei nostri Roberti domini Boide quibuscunque de nobis heredibus et successoribus nostris in feodo et hereditate imperpetuum per omnes rectas metas suas antiquas et divisas prout jacent in longitudine et latitudine cum omnibus et singulis libertatibus commoditatibus et asiamentis ac justis pertinentiis quibuscunque tam non nominatis quam nominatis ad dictas terras et annuum redditum cum pertinentiis spectantibus seu quovismodo juste spectare valentibus in futurum Et adeo libere quiete plenarie integre honorifice bene et in pace in omnibus et per omnia sicut dictus Robertus dominus Boide aut predecessores sui predictas terras et annuum redditum cum pertinentiis de nobis aut predecessoribus nostris ante dictam resignationem nobis inde factam liberius tenuit seu possedit tenuerunt seu possederunt Faciendo inde annuatim dicti Thomas comes de Arane et carissima soror nostra Maria comitissa sua sponsa et eorum alter diutius vivens et heredes masculi inter ipsos legitime procreati seu procreandi quibus forte deficientibus veri legitimi et propinquiore heredes dicti Roberti domini Boide quicunque nobis heredibus et successoribus nostris servicia de dictis terris et annuo Redditu debita et consueta In cuius Rei testimonium presenti carte nostre magnum sigillum nostrum apponi precepimus Testibus et de data in proxima precedente carta expressatis.

## TRANSLATION.

James, by the grace of God King of Scots, to all honest men of his whole land, clergy and laity, greeting : Wit ye us to have given, granted, and by this our present charter confirmed to our beloved cousin Thomas Boyd, Earl of Arran, and our dearest sister Mary, spouse of the said Thomas, and the survivor of them, the lands of Cavertoun, with the pertinents, lying within our shire of Roxburgh ; the lands of the barony of Telling, with the pertinents, lying in the shire of Forfar, with the annualrent of Brichty within the same shire of Forfar ; the lands of Polgavy, with the pertinents, lying within our shire of Perth, with all and sundry pertinents belonging to the said lands and annualrent : which lands, with the annualrent, with the pertinents, belonged to our beloved cousin Robert Lord Boyd, father of the said Thomas, heritably, and which lands, with the annualrent foresaid, with the pertinents, the same Robert, not led by force or fear, nor fallen in error, but by his own mere and spontaneous will, surrendered, and purely and simply resigned personally, by staff and baton, in our hands, at Edinburgh, before the witnesses underwritten, and all right and claims which he had or can have in the said lands and annualrent, with the pertinents, he for himself and his heirs wholly quitclaimed for ever : To be holden and had all and whole the foresaid lands with the foresaid annualrent, with the pertinents, to the said Thomas Earl of Arran, and our dearest sister Mary his spouse, and the survivor of them, and the heirs-male lawfully gotten or to be gotten between them, whom failing, to the true lawful and nearest heirs whomsoever of our said cousin Robert, Lord Boyd, of us our heirs and successors in fee and heritage for ever, by all their just

meithes, ancient and divided, as they lie in length and breadth, with all and sundry liberties, advantages, and easements and just pertinents whatsoever, as well not named as named, belonging, or that may in any way justly belong in future to the said land and annualrent with the pertinents; and that as freely, quietly, fully, wholly, honourably, well, and in peace, in all and throughout all, as the said Robert Lord Boyd, or his predecessors, held or possessed the foresaid lands and annualrent, with the pertinents, of us or our predecessors before the said resignation thereof made to us: paying therefor yearly the said Thomas Earl of Arran, and our dearest sister Mary, the Countess, his spouse, and the survivor of them, and the heirs-male lawfully gotten or to be gotten between them, whom failing the true lawful and nearest heirs whosoever of the said Robert Lord Boyd, to us our heirs and successors, the services due and accustomed from the said lands and annualrent: In witness whereof, to this our present charter we have commanded our great seal to be affixed, with the witnesses and of the date expressed in the next preceding charter.

5. *Charter by King James the Third to Thomas Earl of Arran, and Mary, his spouse, of the lands of Arran.*<sup>1</sup> [26th April 1467.]

Jacobus Dei gracia Rex Scotorum omnibus probis hominibus tocius terre sue clericis et laicis salutem Sciatis quod ob singularem favorem dilectionem et amorem quas ad Mariam nostram carissimam sororem gerimus in honorem nostri sanguinis et sobilis ex ea veresimiliter suscitandum atque propter obsequium et servitium dilecti consanguinei nostri Thome Boide comitis de Arane dicte carissime sororis nostre sponsi dedimus et concessimus a presencium tenore damus et concedimus dictis Thome comiti de Arane et carissime sorori nostre predictae et eorum alteri diutius viventi et heredibus inter ipsos legitime procreandis omnes et singulas terras nostras Insule nostre de Arane cum pertinentiis jacentes infra vicecomitatum nostrum de Bute Quas omnes et singulas terras de Arane cum pertinentiis in unam meram et liberam baroniam baroniam de Arane perpetuis futuris temporibus nuncupandam creavimus ac creamus tenore presentis carte Tenendam et habendam totam et integram predictam baroniam baroniam de Arane ut predictum est nuncupandam cum suis pertinentiis dicto consanguineo nostro Thome comiti de Arane et sorori nostre Marie sponse sue et eorum alteri diutius viventi et heredibus inter ipsos legitime procreatis seu procreandis quibus forte deficientibus nobis et heredibus et successoribus nostris libere revertendam De nobis heredibus et successoribus nostris in feodo et hereditate imperpetuum per omnes rectas metas suas antiquas et divisas prout jacent in longitudine et latitudine in boscis planis moris maresiis viis semitis aquis stagnis rivolis pratis pascuis et pasturis molendinis multuris et eorum sequelis aucupacionibus venacionibus piscacionibus petariis turbariis carbonariis lapide et calce frabilibus (*sic*) brasinis brueriis et genestis cum curiis et earum exitibus herezeldis bludewitis et merchetis mulierum furca fossa soc sac thol theme

<sup>1</sup> *Registrum Magni Sigilli*, lib. vii. No. 117.



infangand theiffe outfangand theiffe tenentibus tenandiis et libere tenencium serviciiis unacum ura et minis libera foresta et wareнна ac cum omnibus libertatibus commoditatibus et asiamentis ac justis pertinentiis quibuscunque tam non nominatis quam nominatis ad predictas terras baronie de Arane cum pertinentiis spectantibus seu juste spectare valentibus in futurum libere quiete plenarie integre honorifice bene et in pace sine aliquo retinemento seu obstaculo quocunque Reddendo inde annuatim dictus Thomas et Maria eius sponsa prefata et eorum alter diutius vivens et heredes inter ipsos legitime procreati seu procreandi videlicet pro viginti mercatis de proprietate dictarum terrarum juxta capitale messuagium earundem proximo adiacentibus unum denarium argenti super solum dictarum terrarum in festo penthecostes nomine albe firme si petatur tantum Et pro omnibus et singulis predictis terris de Arane dictis viginti mercatis terrarum exceptis nobis heredibus et successoribus nostris servicia debita et consueta In cuius rei testimonium presenti carte nostre magnum sigillum nostrum apponi precipimus Testibus et de data in proxima precedente carta expressatis.

## TRANSLATION.

James, by the grace of God King of Scots, to all honest men of his whole land, clergy and laymen, greeting : Wit ye that on account of the singular favour, regard, and love which we bear towards our dearest sister Mary, and for the better sustaining by her of the honour of our blood and family, and in consideration of the obedience and service of our beloved cousin Thomas Boyd, Earl of Arran, husband of our said dearest sister, we have given and granted, and by the tenor of these presents do give and grant to the said Thomas Earl of Arran and our dearest sister foresaid, and the survivor of them, and the heirs to be lawfully gotten between them, all and sundry our lands of our Island of Arran, with the pertinents, lying within our shire of Bute ; which all and sundry lands of Arran with the pertinents we have created, and by the tenor of this present charter do create, into one mere and free barony, to be called in all times coming the Barony of Arran : To be holden and had, all and whole, the foresaid barony, to be called as is before said the Barony of Arran, with its pertinents, to our said cousin Thomas Earl of Arran, and our sister Mary his spouse, and the survivor of them, and the heirs lawfully gotten or to be gotten between them ; whom failing, to revert to us and our heirs and successors, of us our heirs and successors, in fee and heritage for ever, by all its right measures, ancient and divided, as they lie in length and breadth, in woods, plains, muirs, marshes, ways, paths, waters, pools, streams, meadows, pastures and pasturages, mills, multures and their sequels, fowlings, huntings, fishings, peat-mosses, turfgrounds, coalheuchs, stone and lime, smithies, brewhouses, brooms and heaths, with courts and their issues, herezelds, bloodwites, and merchets of women, gallows, pit, soc, sac, thol, theme, infangand thief, outfangand thief, tenants, tenandries, and services of free tenants, together with ore and mines, free forest and warren, and with all freedoms, commodities, and easements, and just pertinents whatsoever, as well

not named as named, belonging or that may justly belong in future to the foresaid lands of the Barony of Arran, with the pertinents, freely, quietly, fully, wholly, honourably, well and in peace, without any hindrance or obstacle whatever : Rendering therefor yearly, the said Thomas and Mary his spouse aforesaid, and the survivor of them and the heirs lawfully gotten or to be gotten between them, namely, for twenty merks worth of the property of the said lands next adjacent to the principal messuage of the same, one penny of silver upon the grounds of the said lands on the feast of Pentecost, in name of blench farm if asked only ; and for all and sundry the foresaid lands of Arran, excepting the said twenty merk lands, the services due and wont to us, our heirs and successors : In witness of which thing, to this our present charter we have commanded our great seal to be affixed, with the witnesses and of the date expressed in the next preceding charter.

6. *Charter by King James the Third to the Earl and Countess of Arran, of the Barony of Kilmarnock.*<sup>1</sup> [26th April 1467.]

Jacobus Dei gracia rex Scotorum, omnibus probis hominibus totius terre sue clericis et laicis salutem Sciatis nos dedisse concessisse et hac presenti carta nostra confirmasse dilecto consanguineo nostro Thome comiti de Arane totas et integras terras baronie de Kilmernok cum castro de Kilmernok necnon terras dominicales vlgariter nuncupatas le Holme manis terras de le Dene manis et Hartschawmur cum pertinentiis ac terras de Railstoune et decem libratas terrarum vlgariter nuncupatas Warnok landis Glastri Ganehill le twa Wellis et terciam partem terrarum de Ganeleich cum pertinentiis jacentes infra vicecomitatum nostrum de Are ac eciam terras de Naristoune cum pertinentiis jacentes infra vicecomitatum nostrum de Lanark necnon et annuum redditum decem mercarum usualis monete regni nostri terrarum de Mertuane jacentium infra dictum vicecomitatum nostrum de Are ac totas et integras terras baroniarum subscriptarum videlicet baroniam de Dalry cum pertinentiis baroniam de Kilbrid cum pertinentiis baroniam de Nodisdale cum pertinentiis et terras de Monefode et le Flat cum pertinentiis jacentes infra dictum vicecomitatum nostrum de Are Quequidem terre superscripte cum dicto castro et annuo redditu cum pertinenciis fuerunt dilecti consanguinei nostri Roberti domini Boyde patris dicti Thome hereditarie Et quas terras cum castro et annuo redditu predictis idem Robertus non vi aut metu ductus nec errore lapsus seu dolo circumventus set sua mera et spontanea voluntate in manus nostras apud Edinburgh coram subscriptis testibus per fustem et baculum personaliter sursum reddidit pureque simpliciter resignavit ac totum jus et clameum que in dictis terris castro et annuo redditu cum pertinentiis habuit seu habere potuit pro se et heredibus suis omnino quitteclamavit imperpetuum Que decem libratas terrarum predictas de Warnoklandis Glastir Ganehill et le twa Wellis et tercię partis de Ganeleich ac terras de Naristoune cum pertinentiis dicte baronie de Kilmernok

<sup>1</sup> *Registrum Magni Sigilli*, lib. vii. No. 118.

annexuimus incorporavimus et univimus ac annectimus incorporamus et unimus pro perpetuo tenore presentis carte Tenendas et habendas totas et integras terras predictas cum castro de Kilmernok et annuo redditu supra dicto cum pertinentiis dicto consanguineo nostro Thome Comiti de Arane et heredibus suis de nobis heredibus et successoribus nostris in feodo et hereditate imperpetuum per omnes rectas metas suas antiquas et divisas prout jacent in longitudine et latitudine in boscis planis moris marresiis viis semitis aquis stagnis rivolis pratis pascuis et pasturis molendinis multuris et eorum sequelis accupacionibus venacionibus piscacionibus petariis turbariis carbonariis lapicidiis lapide et calce fabrilibus brasinis brueriis et genestis cum curiis et earum exitibus herezeldis bludwitis merchetis mulierum cum tenentibus tenandiis et libere tenencium serviciis cum furca et fossa sok sak tholl theme infangand theif outfangand theif ac cum omnibus aliis et singulis libertatibus commoditatibus et asiamentis ac justis pertinentiis quibuscunque tam [non] nominatis quam nominatis ad predictas terras castrum et annuum redditum predictum cum pertinentiis spectantibus seu quovismodo juste spectare valentibus in futurum Et adeo libere quiete plenarie integre honorifice bene et in pace in omnibus et per omnia sicut dictus Robertus dominus Boide aut sui predecessores predictas terras castrum et annuum redditum cum pertinentiis de nobis heredibus et sucessoribus nostris ante dictam resignationem nobis inde factam liberius tenuit seu possedit tenuerunt seu possederunt Reddendo inde annuatim dictus Thomas comes de Arane et heredes sui nobis heredibus et successoribus nostris pro dicto castro de Kilmernok et terris nuncupatis le Holme manis et le Dene manis et terris de Hartschawmur cum pertinentiis unum denarium argenti usualis monete regni nostri in festum penthecostis apud dictum castrum de Kilmernok nomine albe firme si petatur tantum Et faciendo pro ceteris terris et annuo redditu predicto cum pertinentiis servicia debita et consueta Reservato tamen libero tenemento omnium et singularum terrarum predictarum ac castri et annui redditus supradicti cum pertinenciis dicto Roberto domino Boide pro toto tempore vite sue et rationabili tercia parte earundem terrarum et dicti annui redditus cum pertinenciis sponse dicti Roberti cum contingerit In cuius rei testimonium presenti carte nostre magnum sigillum nostrum apponi precipimus Testibus et de data in proxima precedente carta expressatis.

## TRANSLATION.

James, by the grace of God King of Scots, to all honest men, clergy and laity, of his whole land, greeting : Wit ye us to have given and granted, and by this our present charter to have confirmed, to our beloved cousin Thomas Earl of Arran, all and whole the lands of the Barony of Kilmarnok ; also the Kirklands, commonly called the Holme Mains, lands of the Dene Mains and Hartshawmuir, with the pertinents ; and lands of Railstoun, and ten pound lands commonly called Warnoklands, Glastry, Ganehill, the twa Wells, and third part of the lands of Ganeleich, with the pertinents,

lying within our shire of Ayr : and also the lands of Naristoun, with the pertinents, lying within our shire of Lanark : also an annualrent of ten merks usual money of our kingdom, of the lands of Mertuane, lying within our said shire of Ayr : and all and whole the lands of the baronies under written, to wit ; the Barony of Dalry, with the pertinents ; the Barony of Kilbride, with the pertinents ; the Barony of Nodisdale, with the pertinents ; and lands of Monfode and the Flat, with the pertinents, lying within our said shire of Ayr : which lands above written, with the said castle and annualrent, with the pertinents, belonged to our beloved cousin Robert Lord Boyd, father of the said Thomas, heritably ; and which lands, with the castle and annualrent foresaid, the same Robert, not led by force or fear, nor fallen in error, nor circumvented by fraud, but of his own mere and free will, personally surrendered, and purely and simply resigned in our hands, by staff and baton at Edinburgh before the underwritten witnesses ; and wholly renounced for ever for himself and his heirs, all right and claim which he had or could have in the said lands, castle, and annualrent, with the pertinents : which ten pound lands foresaid of Warnok lands, Glastir, Ganehill, and the Twa Wells, and third part of Ganeleich, and lands of Naristoun, with the pertinents, we have annexed, incorporated, and united, and do by the tenor of this present charter for ever annex, incorporate, and unite, to the said Barony of Kilmarnock : To be holden and had all and whole the foresaid lands with the castle of Kilmarnock and annualrent above mentioned, with the pertinents, to our beloved cousin Thomas Earl of Arran, and his heirs, of us and our heirs and successors, in fee and heritage for ever, by all their just, ancient, and divided measures, as they lie in length and breadth, in woods, plains, muirs, marshes, ways, paths, waters, pools, streams, meadows, pastures and pasturages, mills, multures and their sequels, fowlings, huntings, fishings, peat-mosses, turfings, coalheuchs, quarries stone and lime, smithies, brewhouses, brooms and heaths, with courts and their issues, herezelds, bloodwites, merchets of women, with tenants, tenandries, and services of free tenants, with gallows and pit, sok, sak, tholl, theme, infangand thief, outfangand thief, and with all other and sundry freedoms, commodities, and easements, and just pertinents whatsoever, as well not named as named, belonging or that may in any way justly belong in future to the aforesaid lands, castle, and annualrent, and that as freely, quietly, fully, wholly, honourably, well and in peace, in all and throughout all, as the said Robert Lord Boyd, or his predecessors, held or possessed the foresaid lands, castle, and annualrent, with the pertinents, of us our heirs and successors, before the said resignation was made thereof to us : Rendering therefor annually the said Thomas Earl of Arran and his heirs, to us our heirs and successors, for the said castle of Kilmarnock, and the lands called the Holme Mains and the Dene Mains, and lands of Hartshawmuir, with the pertinents, one penny of silver of the usual money of our realm, on the feast of Pentecost, at the said castle of Kilmarnock, in name of blench farm, if it is asked only ; and doing for the other lands and annualrent aforesaid, with the pertinents, the services due and wont : Reserving, nevertheless, the frank tenement of all and sundry the

lands aforesaid, and of the castle and annualrent abovesaid, with the pertinents, to the said Robert Lord Boyd, for all the time of his life, and a reasonable third part of the said lands and annualrent, with the pertinents, to the spouse of the said Robert when it shall happen : In witness of which thing, to this our present charter we have ordered our great seal to be affixed, with the witnesses and of the date expressed in the next preceding charter.

7. *Mutual Agreement betwixt the Earls of Argyle and Arran, Bishops of Glasgow and Aberdeen, Robert Lord Boyd, and others, anent the Government of the King's person.*<sup>1</sup> [25th April 1468.]

At Striveling the xxv day of the moneth of Aprile the yere of our lord j<sup>m</sup> iiiij<sup>c</sup> sixty and aucht yeris at the bidding and command of oure soverane lord the King itt is appointit and fathfully promyctit betvix richt reverend faderis in Criste rycht noble and worschipfull lordis underwritin with thare awin subscripcionys manuell in maner and forme as efter folowis, that is to say, That thai and ilkane of thaim sal remayn and abide with oure soverane lord the King and ilkane with uther in the furthputting of his autorite and ministratioun of justice till all his leigis, and rewling and governyng of his person autorite landis and gudis according till his estate worschip and honour at all thare power bathe with thare personys and gudis agane ony personys that wald tend in the contrare tharof. And attoure the said lordis bindis and oblisith thame fathfully ilkane till uder that na ane of thame sal tak upone hand to deliver conclude nor end ony gret mater concernyng the King the gude of the Realme or justice withoute avise counsale and consent of the remanent of the lordis being present for the tym : and at thai sal mak the materis that salbe deliverit be the lordis in tyme to cum be put to dew execucioun and na breking nor varians to be maid therupon withoute avise consent and deliverans of all the lordis being present for the tym And at all the materis that beis deliverit and concludit be the lordis present salbe ratifiit and approvit be thaim absent as thai had bene present therat and at thai salbe ilkane lele and trew till uder and stand in a fald lufe laute frendschip and kindnes and manteyn supple and defend utheris in all actiovnys causis and querellis lauchfull and honest defens of thare lifis landis heretaige roumys office and nane of thaim to heir se nor wit harme scathe deide nor dishorising til uderis in ony wise bot thai sal warne utheris tharof in dew tyme and let it at all thare power. And attour the said lordis lelely and trewly promyctis that thai sall with all thare diligens assist to Robert lord Boid and supple him in the governyng of the Kingis persone strenthis castellis housis and all vther thingis grantit to him be our soverane lord in his parliament contenit in the lettres under the gret sele maid to him thareupon : And at thai sal induce and persuaid oure soverane lord to hald and schew his hart lufe favouris and singulare tendernes to the said Robert lord Boid. And attour the said lord Boid

<sup>1</sup> *Kilmarnock Writs*, printed in *Abbotsford Miscell.*, vol. i. p. 5.

trewly promyctis that he sal do the counsale and avise of the remanent of the lordis of counsale underwritin in the rewling of our soverane lordis persone justice autorite and gudis and do na grete materis concernyng his hienes and the guid of the Realme withoute thare avise and deliverans nor mak na varians nor breking in any materis deliverit be thaim withoute thare avise and consent. And gif it happynnys him, as God forbeid, to falze or come in the contrare heirof he beand warnyt and reprevit be the lordis quharein he falzeis and nocht mendand nor reformand it agane with thare avise It salbe than lefull to the remanent of the lordis all or part to pas thare way and be fre and dischargit of this band and to the observyng keping and fulfilling of all and sindri the thingis abonewritin in all poyntis and artikillis forsaid all the lordis underwirtin ar lelely and treuly bundin and oblist til our soverane lord and ilkane till uder be the fathis of thare boydis the haly ewangelis be thame twichit and for the witnessing heiroff has subscrivit this lettir to endure unto our soverane lordis aige of xxi yeris complete with thare awin handis day yere and place abonewritin.

De speciali mandato nostro

JAMES REX.

A. EPUS g j

ABBIRDEN C.

ERL of ERGYLE

ROBT<sup>r</sup> LORD BOYD

ERL of ARAN

YE PREUE SELE LYND SAY

ARCHI<sup>DUS</sup> QUHYTELAW.

8. *Process and Sentence in Parliament against Robert Lord Boyd, Thomas his eldest son, and Sir Alexander Boyd of Drumcoll, Knight.*<sup>1</sup> [22d November 1469.]

Jacobus dei gracia Rex Scotorum procuratores Alexandri ducis Albanie comitis Marchie domini vallis Annandie et Mannie etc et Johannis comitis de Mar et Garvi-  
auch ceterique comites magnates procures barones civitatum et burgorum commissarii  
in Parlamento apud burgum de Edinburgh tento et inchoato vigesimo die mensis  
Novembris anno Domini millesimo quadringentesimo sexagesimo nono Universis ad  
quorum noticias presentes litere pervenerint salutem in omnium salvatore Vestre  
universitati notum facimus quod nos pro tribunali sedente vigesimo secundo die dicti  
mensis Novembris anni predicti coram nobis in pretorio burgi de Edinburgh in Parlia-  
mento prefato presentari et perlegi fecimus quasdam literas summonicionis capelle  
nostre sub sigillo officii Cancellarie sigillatas sufficienter et legitime executas et pro-  
batas vicecomiti et ballivis suis de Air directas et suo sigillo in testimonium execu-  
cionis earundem sigillatas pro summonicione Roberti domini Boyd et Thome Boyd  
eius filii promogeniti emanatas Quarum quidem literarum virtute dicti Robertus et  
Thomas apud capitale messuagium de Kilmarnok et apud crucem et forum dicti burgi

<sup>1</sup> *Acts of the Parliament of Scotland*, vol. ii. p. 186.

de Air legitime et peremptorie summoniti fuerunt ut luculenter apparebat per executionem probacionem et indorsacionem vicecomitis predicti sub suo sigillo legitime factam dictisque literis et earundem probacione et executione publice perlectis dicti Robertus et Thomas sepe vocati ad comparendum personaliter coram nobis dicto vigesimo secundo die mensis Novembris in Parlamento predicto ad respondendum nobis pro proditoria capcione nostre persone Regie tempore nostre existentis in Scaccario nostro apud burgum nostrum de Lynlythqw nono die mensis Julii in anno Domini millesimo quadringentesimo sexagesimo sexto contra nostre voluntatis libitum et in contrarium acti Parlamenti Necnon pro proditoria vituperacione et degradacione authoritatis et maiestatis nostre Regie proditorie sumendo in se regimen et gubernacionem nostre persone ac fratrum nostrorum Et pro quam plurimis aliis proditoriis actionibus rebellionibus criminibus et transgressionibus per dictos Robertum et Thomam contra nos et in opprobrium nostre maiestatis commissis et perpetratis Quiquidem Robertus et Thomas ut premittitur sepe vocati non comparuerunt tunc magister David Guthre de eodem clericus rotulorum et registri noster proloquutor de mandato nostro speciali ad probandum et clare deliberandum dictos Robertum et Thomam commisisse et perpetrasse proditoriam tradicionem in diversis transgressionibus predictis per ipsos perpetratis produxit et pronunciavit quam plures rationes allegaciones jura acta et statuta parliamentorum Quibus auditis et intellectis post longam comunicacionem inter nos Barones et commissarios burgorum habitam et ad plenum intellectam comperimus dictos Robertum et Thomam proditoriam commisisse tradicionem in omnibus articulis et actionibus precedentem proditoriam tradicionem tangentibus juxta acta et statuta Parliamentorum ac jura communia canonica et civilia ac eciam ipsos Robertum et Thomam criminosos esse et fuisse in omnibus transgressionibus antedictis Tunc vero remotis omnibus et singulis dominis prelati dicti Parlamenti et ceteris clericis infra sacros ordines constitutis quibuscunque datum fuit pro judicio per os David Dempster de Carrelstoun judicatoris curie Parlamenti quod dicti Robertus et Thomas pro dictis suis proditoriis criminibus per ipsos perpetratis ut expressum est et forisfecerunt eorum vitam et a se et eorum heredibus suas terras redditus et possessiones superioritates et officia ac omnia bona sua mobilia et immobilia ad usum et utilitatem nostram et successorum et assignatorum nostrorum hereditarie pro perpetuo applicanda Dicto etiam vigesimo secundo die mensis Novembris coram nobis in nostro parlamento predicto personaliter comparuit Alexander Boyd de Drumcoll miles per consimiles literas summonicionis nostre capelle predictae alias legitime et peremptorie ac personaliter summonitus ad respondendum nobis pro proditoria capcione nostre persone Regie tempore nostre existentis in scaccario nostro apud burgum de Lynlythqw ut supra contra nostre voluntatis libitum et in contrarium acti parlamenti in nostre Regie maiestatis derogacionem et vituperacionem et pro quam plurimis aliis proditoriis actionibus criminibus et rebellionibus per dictum Alexandrum contra nostram regiam maiestatem commissis et perpetratis Post quarum quidem literarum summonicionis lecturam Lancilotus de Abirnethie noster proloquutor

dictum dominum Alexandrum Boyd de proditoriis criminibus et transgressionibus predictis accusavit et calumniavit Quam calumniam ipse Alexander penitus denegavit et ad declaracionem assise subscripte se submitit videlicet consanguineorum nostrorum David comitis Crawfordie Jacobi comitis de Mortoun Gulielmi domini Abernethie Georgii domini Seytoun Georgii domini Gordoun Alexandri domini Glamis Georgii domini Halyburtoun Walteri domini Lorne Johannis Dischingtoun de Ardros Archibaldi Dundas de eodem Johannis Stewart de Cragie Gulielmi thani de Calder Alexandri Stratoun de Lawrestoun Johannis Wardlaw de Richartoun et Georgii Campbell de Lowdoun vicecomitis nostri de Air Quibus personis magno sacramento interveniente tactis sacrosanctis Dei evangeliiis juratis accusacionibus nostris necnon allegacionibus et rationibus dicti Alexandri perprius auditis et intellectis ipsisque de parlamento remotis et mature avisatis ac postea in eodem reintratis per os dicti Gulielmi domini de Abirnethy proloquutoris dicte assise decretum et deliberatum extitit dictum Alexandrum Boyd proditoriam tradicionem contra nos commisisse et reum criminis et culpabilem in omnibus transgressionibus predictis esse et fuisse juxta acta et statuta parliamentorum et jura communia canonica et civilia Tunc vero remotis omnibus et singulis dominis prelati dicti nostri parlamenti ac ceteris clericis infra sacros ordines constitutis quibuscunque datum fuit pro judicio per os David Dempster de Carrelstoun Judicatoris predicti caput dicti Alexandri Boyd supra montem Castri de Edinburgh pro suis proditoriis criminibus per ipsum perpetratis a suo corpore amputari et decollari Et quod terras suas redditus et possessiones superioritates et officia cum pertinenciis ac omnia bona sua mobilia et immobilia pro perpetuo forisfecit a se et suis heredibus ad usum et utilitatem nostrum nostrorumque successorum et assignatorum hereditarie et perpetuo applicanda Preterea vigesimo septimo die mensis Novembris anni predicti in dicto nostro parlamento de consensu et unanimi assensu omnium et singulorum prelatorum baronum burgorum commissariorum et liberi tenencium tres status Regni nostri representancium statutum extitit et ordinatum quod omnia et singula dominia terre et castra cum eorum pertinenciis inferius eorum propriis nominibus designata videlicet dominium de Bute cum castro de Rothesay dominium de Arran dominium de Cowalle cum castro de Dunnune comitatus de Carrik terre de Dundonnald cum castro eiusdem baronia de Renfrew cum terris et tenandriis eiusdem dominium de Stewartoun dominium de Kilmarnok cum castro eiusdem dominium de Dalry terre de Noddisdail terre de Kilbryde terre de Nairstoun terre de Cavertoun cum omnibus et singulis annexis superioritatibus et pertinenciis omnium et singularum Comitatus Dominiorum Baroniarum et terrarum prescriptarum necnon Trarinzean Drumcoll Trabach cum fortalicio eiusdem Principibus primogenitis Regum Scocie successorum nostrorum perpetuis temporibus futuris uniantur incorporentur et annexentur necnon quod terre de Teling cum annuo redditu de Brechyne que olim fuerunt dicti Thome Boyd jacentes infra vicecomitatum de Forfar nobis et successoribus nostris Regibus Scocie ac juri nostre corone Regie perpetuis futuris temporibus uniantur incorporentur et annexentur ac presentium



ordinacionis et statuti vigore realiter unita fuit incorporata et annexata Ita quod non erit licitum nobis aut successoribus nostris quibuscunque Scocie Regibus aut Principibus primogenitis ut predictum est prefata dominia terras castra vel aliquam partem eorum vlllo tempore futuro cuicunque persone cuiuscunque status vel condicionis existat in feodo aut libero tenemento dare vel concedere seu a jure et proprietate corone Regie et principibus primogenitis quovismodo alienare nisi ipsa donacio vel alienacio fuerit de avisamento matura deliberacione et decreto parlamenti trium statuum Regni nostri Et hoc etiam pro evidente commodo et manifesta utilitate nostra et successorum nostrorum Et si aliquod vel aliqua de dominiis terris vel castris antedictis per nos aut successores nostros aut Principes primogenitos nostros successores futuris temporibus absque matura deliberacione consensu et decreto parlamenti vel preter evidens commodum et manifestam utilitatem nostram et Principum primogenitorum successorum nostrorum ut premittitur quovismodo fieri contingat Que donacio seu alienacio cuiusmodi taliter facta nullius sit penitus roboris vel momenti Quinimmo licitum erit nobis Principibus primogenitis successoribus Scocie Regibus prefatas alienaciones contra presentis statuti tenorem et vigorem factas seu faciendas penitus revocare ipsaque dominia terras et castra sic alienata ad jus et proprietatem nostre corone Regie et principibus primogenitis nostris successoribus et ad usus proprios absque processu quocunque judiciario desuper habendo pro nostro libito et voluntate libera reassumere In quorum omnium et singulorum fidem et testimonium premissorum magnum sigillum nostrum apponi precepimus unacum sigillis quorundam eorum ibidem existentium prelatorum baronum et burgorum commissariorum sunt appensa anno die mense et loco prescriptis.

## ABSTRACT.

Act of Parliament narrating that Robert Lord Boyd and Thomas Boyd his eldest son were duly summoned before the tribunal of Parliament, in the Court House of the burgh of Edinburgh, on the 22d of November 1469, to answer for their treasonable seizing of the king's person at Linlithgow on the 9th of July 1466, against his Majesty's will, and contrary to Act of Parliament; and also for their treasonably abusing and degrading of the king's authority and majesty, by taking upon themselves the government of his person and of his brothers, and for other treasonable actions and crimes; and that the said Robert and Thomas not having obeyed the summons, were found guilty of treason as libelled, and their sentence pronounced by the mouth of David Dempster of Carrelstoun, to the effect that they had forfeited their lives, and that their lands, offices, and goods were forfeited to his Majesty's use. Further, that Alexander Boyd of Drumcoll, knight, having also been summoned on the said day, for the same crimes, appeared personally to answer therefor; and having been accused by Launcelot of Abernethy, his Majesty's prolocutor, he altogether denied his guilt, and submitted himself to the declaration of an assize, composed of George Earl of Crawford, James Earl

of Mortoun, William Lord Abernethy, George Lord Seytoun, George Lord Gordon, Alexander Lord Glammis, George Lord Halyburton, Walter Lord Lorne, John Dishington of Ardros, Archibald Dundas of that ilk, John Stewart of Cragie, William, Thane of Calder, Alexander Straton of Laurieston, John Wardlaw of Richartown, and George Campbell of Lowdoun, Sheriff of Ayr, who having been sworn, and after deliberation, found the said Alexander Boyd guilty ; whereupon sentence was given that his head should be struck off from his body on the Castlehill of Edinburgh, and his estates forfeited to the crown. And further, that on the 27th of November of the same year, the Parliament ordained the Lordship of Bute with the Castle of Rothesay ; the Lordships of Arran and Cowall, with the Castle of Dunoon ; the Earldom of Carrick, the lands and castle of Dundonald, barony of Renfrew ; Lordships of Stewartoun and Kilmarnock, with the castle thereof ; Lordship of Dalry, and lands of Noddisdale, Kilbryde, Nairston, and Caverton, with the lands of Trarinzean, Drumcoll, and Trabach, to belong to the first born princes of the kings of Scotland ; and the lands of Teling, with an annualrent from Brechin which belonged to the said Thomas Boyd, in the shire of Forfar, to be annexed to the crown, under the provisions expressed in the said Act of Parliament, which is confirmed under the great seal, with the seals of certain of the prelates, barons, and commons in Parliament assembled.

9. *Memorandum of Crown Charter to Mary Lady Hamilton, of the frank tenement of the Barony of Teling and others.*<sup>1</sup> [14th October 1482.]

Data fuit carta Marie domine Hammiltoun de libere tenemento omnium et singularum terrarum dominiorum baroniarum et annui redditus infrascriptorum cum pertinenciis pro toto tempore vite sue que et qui fuerunt quondam Roberti olim domini Boid et quondam Thome Boid militis sui filii videlicet omnium terrarum baronie de Telyng cum pertinenciis cum tenentibus et tenandriis iacencium infra vicecomitatum de Forfar terrarum de Cavertoun cum pertinenciis incencium infra vicecomitatum de Roxburgh terrarum de Naristoun cum pertinenciis cum tenentibus et tenandriis iacencium infra vicecomitatum de Lanark ; terrarum de Polgavy cum pertinenciis iacencium infra vicecomitatum de Perth et annui redditus decem librarum de terris de Brechty cum pertinenciis iacencium infra vicecomitatum de Forfare de data xiiij Octobris Anno Domini j<sup>m</sup> iii<sup>c</sup> lxxxij.

ABSTRACT.

Charter was given to Mary Lady Hamilton of the frank tenement of the Barony of Teling, in the shire of Forfar ; the lands of Cavertoun, in the shire of Roxburgh ; lands of Nairstoun, in the shire of Lanark ; lands of Polgavy, in the shire of Perth ; and an annualrent of £10 out of the lands of Brechty, in the shire of Forfar, which belonged

<sup>1</sup> *Registrum Magni Sigilli*, lib. x. No. 35.

to the late Robert, sometime Lord Boyd, and to the late Thomas Boyd, knight, his son. Dated 14th October 1482.

10. *Memorandum of Crown Charter to Mary Lady Hamilton of the frank tenement of the Barony of Kilmarnock and others.*<sup>1</sup> [14th October 1482.]

Data fuit alia carta Marie Domine Hammiltoun de eadem data prescripta de libero tenemento omnium et singularum terrarum dominiorum baroniarum castri et annui redditus infrascriptorum tentorum de principe que et qui fuerunt quondam Roberti olim domini Boid et Thome Boid militis filii sui videlicet terrarum baronie de Kilmarnok cum castro ac tenentibus et tenandriis eiusdem baronie terrarum baronie de Dalry et Kilbridy cum tenentibus et tenandriis terrarum de Noddisdale et Munfoid cum pertinenciis iacencium in Dominio de Cunyngham infra vicecomitatum de Are: terrarum de Rivisdalemur Railstoun et Flat cum pertinenciis iacencium infra dictum vicecomitatum terrarum de Ganenhill Warnokland duarum Wellis mercate de Gavenleth cum pertinenciis terrarum de Ormishewch, Dollywra, Pottartoun, Dryrig, Bollinschaw, Chapeltoun, Mylnetoun, Crevach, Cuttiswra, Corshill, Clertland, Blaklaw, Harschaw, Cokilvy, duarum mercatarum cum dimidia terrarum de nethir Robertland iacencium in dominio de Stewartoun infra dictum vicecomitatum et decem mercatarum annui redditus de terris baronie de Mertuane cum pertinenciis iacencium infra eiusdem vicecomitatum.

ABSTRACT.

Charter was given to Mary Lady Hamilton of the frank tenement of the barony of Kilmarnock, with the castle thereof; the barony of Dalry and Kilbride, the lands of Noddisdale and Munfoid, in the lordship of Cunningham and shire of Ayr; lands of Rivisdalemure, Railstown, and Flat, in the same shire; lands of Ganenhill, Warnokland, Two Wells, merkland of Gavenleth; lands of Ormesheuch, Dollywra, Pottartoun, Dryrig, Bollinshaw, Chapeltoun, etc., in the lordship of Stewarton and shire of Ayr; and ten merks of annualrent out of the barony of Mertuane, in the same shire, which belonged to the late Robert Lord Boyd and Thomas his son. Dated 14th October 1482.

11. *Instrument of Sasine in favour of James Lord Boyd, of the Barony of Kilmarnock, etc.*<sup>2</sup> [22d October 1482.]

In Dei nomine, Amen, per hoc presens publicum instrumentum cunctis pateat evidenter et sit notum quod anno Incarnacionis dominice millesimo quadringentesimo octuagesimo secundo mensis vero Octobris die vicesimo secundo indictione prima pon-

<sup>1</sup> *Registrum Magni Sigilli*, lib. x. No. 36.

<sup>2</sup> *Kilmarnock Writs*.

tificatus sanctissimi in Christo patris ac domini nostri domini Sixti divina providentia pape quarti anno eius duodecimo In mei notarii publici et testium subscriptorum presencia personaliter constitutus honorabilis vir Robertus Mure dominus de Powkelle vicecomes in hac parte de Ayr et ballivus de Conynghame supremi domini nostri regis vigore cuiusdam precepti sasine capelle ipsius desuper directi personaliter accessit ad castrum de Kylmernok et ibidem tradidit donavit et deliberavit nobili et illustri domino Jacobo domino Boyde sasinam hereditariam statum et possessionem omnium et singularum terrarum tocius baronie de Kylmernok cum castro predicto tenentibus et tenandriis ac aliis suis pertinenciis secundum tenorem carte dicti supremi domini nostri regis sibi desuper confecte per tradicionem terre et lapidis ut in consimilibus moris est Reservato tamen libero tenemento dictarum terrarum tocius baronie de Kylmernok cum castro tenentibus tenandriis et pertinenciis earundem Marie domine Hammiltoun matri dicti Jacobi domini Boyde pro toto tempore vite ipsius domine Super quibus omnibus et singulis prefatus Jacobus dominus Boyde a me notario publico subscripto sibi fieri peciit unum vel plura instrumentum vel instrumenta Acta erant hec infra castrum predictum de Kylmernok apud portam ferream eiusdem hora undecima ante meridiem vel eo circa sub anno mense die indicione et pontificatu quibus supra presentibus ibidem Georgeo Maxwell de Carsaloch Alexandro Boyde avunculo dicti domini Archibaldo Boyde Johanne Boyde fratribus Archibaldo Craufurde de Crawfordland Roberto Dalzell Alexandro Fowlfurd Alexandro Hamiltoun Roberto Craufurd Johanne Craufurd Thoma Boyde et Jacobo Moncreif testibus ad premissa vocatis specialiter et requisitis etc.

Et ego Johannes Wilzamsoun presbyter Glasguensis diocesis publicus imperiali et regali auctoritatibus notarius predictae sasine donacioni et eiusdem recepcioni ceterisque omnibus et singulis premissis dum sic agerentur dicerentur et sic fierint una cum prenominatis testibus presens interfui ea que sic fieri vidi scivi et audiavi ac in notam cepi Ideoque hoc presens publicum instrumentum manu mea propria scriptum confeci publicavi et in hanc formam publicam redegi signoque et nomine meis solitis et consuetis signavi et subscripsi in fidem et testimonium veritatis omnium et singulorum premissorum rogatus et requisitus, etc.

JOHANNES WILZAMSONE.

#### ABSTRACT.

Instrument of Sasine, proceeding on precept from Chancery addressed to Robert Mure, Lord of Powkelly, sheriff of Ayr in that part, in favour of James Lord Boyd, of the lands of the Barony of Kilmarnock, and the castle thereof, reserving the frank tenement of the same to Mary Lady Hamilton, mother of the said Lord James. Done at the Castle of Kilmarnock, at the iron gate thereof, at eleven o'clock before noon, on the 22d October 1482: The witnesses present being Alexander Boyd, uncle of the said Lord James, and Archibald and John Boyd brothers, etc.

12. *Instrument of Sasine in favour of James Lord Boyd, of the lands of Monfod, Kilbryd, Flat, Ravidalemure, Dalry, etc.*<sup>1</sup> [25th October 1482.]

In Dei nomine, Amen, per hoc presens publicum instrumentum cunctis pateat evidenter et sit notum quod anno incarnationis Dominice millesimo quadringentesimo octuagesimo-seculo mensis vero Octobris die vicesimo quinto indicione prima pontificatus sanctissimi in Christi patris ac domini nostri domini Sixti divina providencia pape quarti anno eius duodecimo In mei notarii publici et testium subscriptorum presencia personaliter constitutus honorabilis vir Robertus Mure de Powkelle vicecomes de Ayr et ballivus de Conynghame in hac parte supremi domini nostri regis vigore cuiusdam precepti sasine capelle ipsius sibi desuper directi personaliter accessit ad omnes et singulas terras et baronias subscriptas et ibidem tradidit et donavit circumspecto viro Archebaldo Boyde legitimo actornato nobilis et prepotentis domini Jacobi domini Boyde sasinam hereditariam statum et possessionem omnium et singularum terrarum de Montfoye cum pertinenciis: Et secundo ac consequenter omnium terrarum baronie de Kilbryde cum tenentibus et tenandriis ac aliis pertinenciis eiusdem: Tercio omnium terrarum de Flat cum pertinenciis: Quarto omnium terrarum baronie de Nodisdaill cum tenentibus et tenandriis eiusdem ac aliis pertinenciis eiusdem: Quinto omnium terrarum de Ravisdaillmur cum pertinenciis: Sexto baronie de Dalry cum tenentibus et tenandriis eiusdem ac aliis pertinenciis per tradicionem terre et lapidis ut moris est ad singulas terras et baronias predictas secundum tenorem carte dicti supremi domini nostri regis sibi Jacobo domino Boyde desuper confecti Super quibus omnibus et singulis dictus Archebaldus Boyde actornatus ut supra dicti Jacobi domini Boyde a me notario publico subscripto sibi fieri peciit publicum seu publica instrumentum seu instrumenta ad singula loca suprascripta Acta erant hec primo apud principale messuagium terrarum de Montfoye hora nona ante meridiem vel eo circa hiis testibus Johanne Boyde Jacobo Fawk Thoma Dunsyare Jacobo Boyde Patricio Boyll Henrico Steill et Carolo Dawrumpill: Secundo apud principale manerium baronie de Kylbryde hora decima ante meridiem vel eo circa coram hiis testibus magistro Jacobo Brone vicario de Kylbryde Roberto Boyde Patricio Boyll Thoma Boyde clerico parochiali David Gillys et Thoma Gillis: Tercio apud principale messuagium terrarum de Flat hora xj ante meridiem vel eo circa coram hiis testibus Georgii Mongumry de Scaylmur Willelmo Boyle de Caylburne Willelmo Kelsoland inferiori domino Archebaldo Card capellano Johanne Fresall et Roberto Thomsoun: Quarto apud principale manerium baronie de Nodisdaill hora xij vel eo circa meridiem coram hiis testibus Johanne Kelsoland de eodem Johanne Beith Hugone Beith Johanne Jamesoun Thoma Boyde Johanne Symoun Johanne Alexandersoun et Alexandro Brone: Quinto apud domum Patricii Hanyng in Rywisdaillmur hora secunda post meridiem vel eo circa testibus Carolo Dawrumpill Patricio Boyll et Patricio Hanyng: Sexto apud principale manerium baronie de Dalry hora quarta post meridiem vel eo circa testibus Thoma

<sup>1</sup> *Kilmarnock Writs.*

Boyde dominis Gawino Herwy et Thoma Craufurde capellanis sub anno mense die indicione et pontificatu quibus supra testibus ad premissa vocatis pariter et rogatis jacentes infra vicecomitatum et balliam predictam.

Et ego Johannes Wilzamsone presbyter Glasguensis diocesis publicus imperiali et regali auctoritatibus notarius predictarum sasinarum donacionibus et earundem recepcionibus ceterisque omnibus et singulis premissis dum sic agerentur dicerentur et fierent unacum prenominationis testibus presens interfui eaque sic fieri vidi sciivi et audiui ac in notam cepi ex qua hoc publicum instrumentum manu mea propria scriptum confectum publicavi et in hanc publicam formam redegi signoque et nomine meis solitis et consuetis signavi et subscripsi in fidem et testimonium veritatis omnium premissorum rogatus et requisitus.

JOHANNES WILZAMSONE.

#### ABSTRACT.

Instrument of Sasine, proceeding on Precept from Chancery, in favour of James Lord Boyd, for whom Archibald Boyd appeared as attorney, of the lands of Monfod, barony of Kilbryde, lands of Flat, barony of Nodisdale, lands of Ravisdalemure, barony of Dalry, etc. Done at the chief messuage of Monfode at nine o'clock forenoon; then at the manor-house of Kilbryde at eleven; at the chief messuage of Flat at the same hour; at the manor-house of Nodisdale at noon; at the house of Patrick Hanyng in Rywisdalemure at two o'clock, and at the manor-house of Dalry at four o'clock afternoon, before the witnesses respectively named in the deed, on 25th October 1482.

13. *Sasine in favour of James Lord Boyd, of the lands of Ormscleuch, Chapelton and others, in the Lordship of Stewarton.*<sup>1</sup> [26th October 1482.]

In dei nomine, amen: Per hoc presens publicum instrumentum cunctis pateat evidenter et sit notum quod anno Incarnacionis Dominice millesimo quadringentesimo octuagesimo secundo mensis vero Octobris die vicesimo sexto indicione prima pontificatus sanctissimi in Christo patris ac domini nostri domini sexti divina providencia pape quarti anno eius duo decimo In mei notarii publici et testium subscriptorum presencia personaliter constitutus honorabilis vir Robertus Mur de Powkelle vicecomes de Air et ballivus de Conynghame in hac parte supremi Domini nostri regis vigore cujusdam precepti sasine ipsius capelle directi personaliter accessit ad terras de Stewartone jacentes infra vicecomitatum de Air et balliam predictam de Conynghame et ibidem tradidit donavit et deliberavit circumspecto viro Archebaldo Boyd legitimo actornato nobilis et prepotentis domini Jacobi domini Boyd sasinam hereditariam statum et possessionem omnium et singularum terrarum de Ormyscleuch ac eciam terrarum de

<sup>1</sup> *Kilmarnock Writs.*

Chapelton Bollynschaw Dririg le Mylnton Crewocht Dollywraa Pottarton Cuttiswraa Cokilbe Corshil Clerkland le Blaklaw le Hairschaw et duarum mercatarum terrarum cum dimedia mercata terrarum de nether Robertland jacencium in dominio de Stewarton et vicecomitatum de Air cum pertinenciis earundem terrarum Per tradicionem terre et lapidis ut moris est secundum tenorem carte dicti supremi domini nostri regis sibi Jacobo domino Boyd desuper confecte Reservato tamen libero tenemento omnium terrarum predictarum illustri domine Marie domine Hammiltoun matri dicti Jacobi domini Boyd pro toto tempore vite ipsius Domine super quibus omnibus et singulis prefatus Archebaldus actornatus ut supra nomine et ex parte dicti Jacobi domini Boyd a me notario publico subscripto sibi fieri peciit publicum seu publica instrumentum seu instrumenta Acta erant hec primo apud antiquos muros de Ormysheuch hora nona ante meridiem vel eo circa secundo apud Pottarton et Dollywraa hora undecima ante meridiem vel eo circa Tercio apud le Chapelton Bollynschaw Dririg Mylnton Crewocht hora duodecima in tempore merediei quarto apud Cokilby Cuttiswraa Nethir Robertland Corshill et Clerkland hora secunda post meridiem vel eo circa Quinto apud Blaklaw et Harishaw hora tertia post meridiem vel eo circa sub anno die mense indiccione et pontificatu quibus supra presentibus ibidem honorabilibus et discretis viris Carolo Dawrumpill Johanne Ahar Johanne Huchunsoun Johanne Knok Johanne Bog Peris de Strazern Johanne Weir Johanne Broster Roberto Falow et Richardo Loudon testibus ad premissa vocatis pariter et rogatis.

Et ego Johannes Wilzamsone, etc. (in forma communi).

#### ABSTRACT.

Instrument of Sasine proceeding on Precept from Chancery in favour of James Lord Boyd, of the lands of Ormyscleuch, Chapelton, Bollynschaw, Dryrig, the Milnton, Crevoch, Dollywrae, Potterton, Cuttiswrae, Cokilbe, Corshil, Clerkland, the Blacklaw, the Hairshaw, and two merks of the half merk lands of Nether Robertland, in the Lordship of Stewarton and shire of Ayr. Reserving the frank tenement of the said lands to Mary Lady Hamilton, mother of the said Lord James : Done at the ancient walls of Ormyscleuch at nine, at Pottartoun and Dollywra at eleven forenoon, at the Chapelton, etc., at noon, at Cokilby, etc., at two, and at Blaklaw, etc., at three o'clock afternoon, of 26th October 1482.

14. *Instrument on the citation of the Freeholders and Barons of Forfarshire, upon the service of Margaret Boyd, Lady Forbes, as heir to her brother James Boyd.*<sup>1</sup>  
[27th March 1495.]

In dei nomine, amen : Per hoc presens publicum instrumentum cunctis pateat evidenter quod anno incarnationis dominice millesimo quadringentesimo nonagesimo quinto, die

<sup>1</sup> *Kilmarnock Writ.*

vero mensis Marcii vicesimo septimo, indiccione decima tertia, pontificatus sanctissimi domini nostri domini Alexandri pape octavi anno tercio, in mei notarii publici et testium subscriptorum presencia personaliter constitutus providus vir Patricius Homyltoun sariandus deputatus per discretum et providum virum Patricium Homyltoun unum vicecomitum deputatorum per suppreum dominum regem ut luculenter patet per unum breve capelle regie impetratum per honorabilem dominam Margaretam Boyd dominam de Forbes sororem et apparentem heredem quondam Jacobi Boyde de cuius deputacionis mandato michi constabat accessit ad crucem ville de Forfar, vocato que sibi discreto viro Jacobo Richardson communi clerico eiusdem burgi de Forfar, rogavit eundem Jacobum ut predictum suum mandatum deputacionis sue sariandrie publice legeret, una cum brevi eciam capelle regie populo circumstanti insinueret et manifestaret; quibusquidem per eundem Jacobum communem clericum sic perlectis et in vulgari manifestatis, predictus Patricius Homyltoun, sariandus deputatus monuit et citavit omnes et singulos libere tenentes et barones predicti comitatus de Forfar ad comparendum in pretorio ville de Air coram prepotentibus dominis per commissionem supprei domini nostri regis deputatis videlicet, Patricio comite de Bothuile, Alexandro domino de Hwme, magno camerario Scocie, Hugone Cambell de Lowdown, Roberto Homyltoun de Fyngaltoun, Jacobo Homyltoun de Shawfeld et Patricio Homyltoun in hac parte vicecomitibus, ad serviendum unum breve inquisitionis terrarum jacencium in vicecomitatibus de Air Lanrik Edinburgh Perth and Forfar secundum omnes et singulos punctos et precepta in eodem brevi capelle regie contenta decimo die mensis Aprilis proximo futuro: Super quibus omnibus et singulis prescriptus Patricius Homyltoun sariandus ut supra deputatus a me notario publico subscripto sibi fieri peciit unum vel plura publicum seu publica instrumentum seu instrumenta Acta fuerunt hec in burgo de Forfar predicto prope crucem communis fori ut moris est hora quasi quarta post meridiem vel eo circa sub anno die mense indiccione et pontificatu quibus supra presentibus ibidem honorabilibus et discretis viris videlicet dominis David Mortymar et Johanne Keyr capellanis, David Watsoun David Rychardsoun Jacobo de Fontibus Johanne Kede et Johanne Taylour laycis predicteque ville burgensibus fide dignis testibus ad premissa vocatis specialiter et rogatis.

Et ego Johannes de Camera presbyter Aberdonensis, etc. (in communi forma).

#### ABSTRACT.

Notarial Instrument on the citation of the Freeholders and Barons of Forfarshire, to compear in the Court of the Burgh of Ayr on the 10th of April following, before the deputies appointed by commission from the King, for serving a brieve of Inquest obtained by Lady Margaret Boyd, Lady Forbes, sister and apparent heir of the deceased James Boyd, in lands lying in the counties of Ayr, Lanark, Edinburgh, Perth, and Forfar. Done near the market-cross of Forfar on 27th March 1495.



15. *Instrument on the Premonition made to King James the Fourth, of the service of Margaret Boyd, Lady Forbes, to her brother James Lord Boyd.*<sup>1</sup> [3d July 1495.]

In Dei nomine, amen : Per hoc presens publicum instrumentum cunctis pateat evidenter et sit notum quod anno ab incarnatione domini millesimo quadringentesimo nonagesimo quinto die iij<sup>a</sup> mensis Julii, indicione xiiij pontificatus sanctissimi in Christo patris ac domini nostri domini Alexandri divina providencia pape sexti anno tercio, in mei notarii publici et testium subscriptorum presencia personaliter constitutus nobilis dominus Alexander dominus Hwme, camerarius supremi domini nostri regis commissariusque et vicecomes in hac parte specialiter constitutus et pro executione sui officii juratus accessit ad presenciam excellentissimi illustrissimi et serenissimi principis et domini nostri Jacobi quarti Scotorum regis moderni et suam excellenciam certificavit et premunivit quod certa brevia inquisitionis capelle sue ad instanciam Margarete Boid sororis germane quondam Jacobi domini Boyd exequenda erant vicesimo septimo die instantis mensis Julii in pretorio Edinburgi hora consueta ubi et quando dicta Margareta prout presumebatur proposuit prosequi terras in quibus dictus suus frater germanus obiit ultimo vestitus et sasitus ut de feodo et sic si sua maiestas regia habuit aliquod contra execucionem dictorum brevium vel processum opponeret de execucione dictorum brevium ipse nullam justam pretenderet ignoranciam : Quicquid supremus dominus noster rex se certificatum et premunitum ad dictos diem et locum pro suo interesse fatebatur fuisse et ex sua speciali gracia huiusmodi certificacionem et premunicionem legitimas approbavit, ratificavit et admisit sicut spacium quadraginta dierum habuissent non obstante quod tempus huiusmodi premunicionis brevius tempus quam quadraginta dierum a tempore deservicionis dictorum brevium continebat : Super quibus omnibus et singulis premissis prefata Margareta domina Forbes a me notario publico subscripto sibi fieri peciit publicum seu publica instrumentum seu instrumenta : Acta erant hec in opido sive palacio reverendissimi in Christo patris ac domini Roberti Dei et apostolice sedis gracia archiepiscopi Glasguensis hora quasi octava post meridiem sub anno die mense indicione et pontificatu prescriptis, presentibus nobilibus et potentibus dominis Archibaldo comite Angucie et cancellario Scocie, Cuthberto domino Kilmawris, Matheo Stewart, filio et herede apparenti comitis de Lenax et Vilelmo Dowglas herede Jacobi Dowglas de Drumlangrigh, testibus ad premissa vocatis specialiter et rogatis.

Et ego Johannes de Thornton Glasguensis diocesis presbiter, etc. (in communi forma).

#### ABSTRACT.

Notarial Instrument narrating that on the 3d of July 1495, Alexander, Lord Hume,

<sup>1</sup> *Kilmarnock Writs.*

Chamberlain of the King, and Commissary and Sheriff in that part specially constituted, and sworn for the execution of his office, went to the presence of the most excellent, illustrious, and serene Prince, James the Fourth, King of Scots, and certified and premonished his Excellency, that certain brieves of inquest of his chancery were to be executed at the instance of Margaret Boyd, sister-german of the deceased James Lord Boyd, on the 27th day of July instant, in the court-house of Edinburgh, where and when, as was presumed, the said Margaret proposed to make suit for the lands in which her said brother died last vest and seized as of fee, and so if his Majesty had anything to object against execution of the said brieves, he might pretend no just ignorance of the said execution: whereupon the King acknowledged that he was certified and premonished as to the said day and place for his interest; and of his special favour approved, ratified, and admitted the said certification and premonition as lawful, just as if they had the space of forty days, notwithstanding that the time of this premonition was shorter than forty days from the time of the service of the said brieves: whereupon the said Margaret craved instruments. Done in the castle or palace of Robert Archbishop of Glasgow, at eight o'clock in the evening of the day aforesaid.

16. *Instrument on the Proclamation of the Brieve of Service of Margaret Boyd, widow of Alexander Lord Forbes.*<sup>1</sup> [9th July 1495.]

In Dei nomine, amen: Per hoc presens publicum instrumentum cunctis pateat evidenter et sit notum, quod anno ab incarnatione Domini, millesimo quadringentesimo nonagesimo quinto, die vero mensis Julii nono, indictione decima tertia, pontificatus sanctissimi in Christo patris et domini nostri domini Alexandri, divina providencia pape sexti, anno tercio, in mei notarii publici et testium subscriptorum presencia, personaliter accessit Johannes Hamiltoune, seriandus in hac parte constitutus, ad crucem foralem burgi de Lanerk, hora nona diei ante meridiem, et ibidem ad mandatum providi viri Rogeri Clelande in hac parte vicecomitis presentis, quoddam breve inquisitionis capelle supreme domini nostri regis, pro Margareta Boid, sponsa quondam Alexandri domini Forbes, secundum tenorem eiusdem publice proclamabat fore serviendum in pretorio burgi de Edinburgh die Lune vicesimo septimo die mensis Julij supradicti, coram vicecomitibus in hac parte constitutis coniunctim et divisim contentis in dicto brevi supreme domini nostri regis; citans omnes et singulos barones et locum tenentes vicecomitatus de Lanerk, in predicta proclamatione, quod comparerent ibidem prescriptis die et loco super servicione eiusdem: Super quibus omnibus et singulis prefatus Rogerus Cleland a me notario publico subscripto sibi fieri peciit publicum instrumentum seu publica instrumenta: Acta erant hec ad prescriptum crucem foralem antedicti burgi, hora nona ante meridiem, vel eo circa, sub anno, die, mense, indictione et pontificatu quibus supra presentibus ibidem, providis et discretis

<sup>1</sup> *Kilmarnock Writs.*

viris, videlicet Thoma Weir, Johanne Mowat, ballivis dicti burgi, Andrea Williamsone, Johanne Doby, Willelmo Pursell, Willelmo Dikesone, Roberto Pedecrw, Thoma Lumisdail, Thoma Bannathyne, Johanne Madar, et domino Adam Frame, capellano, testibus ad premissa, vocatis, pariter et requisitis.

Et ego Johannes Stephani presbiter Glasguensis, etc. (in communi forma).

## ABSTRACT.

Notarial Instrument on the Proclamation of the Brieve of Chancery for the Service of Margaret Boyd, widow of Alexander Lord Forbes, at the market-cross of Lanark, by John Hamiltoun, serjeant in that part, citing the barons and lieutenants of the shire of Lanark to appear for that purpose in the court-house of Edinburgh, on Monday the 27th of July following.

17. *Letters of Procuratory by Alexander Boid in Kilmarnock, to David Colville and others, to obtain a Dispensation for his Marriage with Janet Colville.*<sup>1</sup> [3d October 1505.]

In Dei nomine amen per hoc presens publicum instrumentum cunctis pateat evidenter et sit notum quod anno Incarnacionis dominice millesimo quingentesimo quinto mensis vero Octobris die tercia indiccione nona pontificatusque sanctissimi in Christo patris et domini nostri domini Julii divina providencia pape secundi anno secundo. In mei notarii publici et testium subscriptorum presencia personaliter constitutus nobilis vir Alexander Boid in Kilmarnock omnibus melioribus modo via et forma quibus melius et efficacius potuit et debuit fecit constituit creavit nominavit et solempniter ordinavit nobiles viros David Colvile Jacobum Colvile Philippum Colvile Georgium Morane et dominum Andream Mechelsone capellanum et eorum quemlibet insolidum coniunctim et divisim suos veros legitimos et indubitatos procuratores actores factores et negociorum suorum gestores ac nuncios speciales et generales Dando et concedendo dictis suis procuratoribus et eorum cuilibet suam veram liberam puram et expressam potestatem ac mandatum speciale et generale ad comparendum pro se et nomine suo coram venerabili in Christo patre et domino domino Jacobo paciencia Dei abbate de Dunfermyne eiusve deligatis seu deligandis quibuscunque diebus et locis et ibidem quamdam dispensacionem sive affirmacionem matrimonii alias contracti inter ipsum constituentem et Jonetam Colvile suam pretensam sponsam super tercio et tercio ac quarto et quarto gradibus consanguinitatis inter eosdem existentibus Necnon super quibuscunque aliis impedimentis levandum impetrandum et optinendum ac proles inter eosdem procreatas seu procreandas legitimari petendum unum quoque vel plures procuratorem seu procuratores loco suo et cuiuslibet eorundem substituendum qui similem in omnibus et singulis premissis habeat seu habeant potestatem Et generaliter omnia alia et singula faciendum gerendum et exercendum que in premissis et circa ea necessaria fuerint seu eciam oportuna cum singulis clausulis necessariis et de jure requisitis in uberiori forma, etc. Et que ipsemet dominus constituens faceret

<sup>1</sup> *Kilmarnock Writs.*

seu facere posset si in premissis omnibus et singulis presens personaliter interesset ac si talia sint que mandatum exigant magis speciale promisit insuper idem dominus constituens michi notario publico subscripto stipulanti et recipienti vice nomine omnium et singulorum quorum interest intererit aut interesse poterit se ratum gratum firmum atque stabilem habentem et habiturum totum id et quicquid per dictos suos procuratores aut eorum aliquem substitutum seu substitutos ab eiis seu eorum aliquo actum factum gestum et quomodolibet procuratum fuerit in premissis seu aliquo premissorum sub ypotheca et obligatione omnium bonorum suorum presencium et futurorum Et in maiorem fortificationem premissorum idem dominus constituens sigillum officii officialatus Glasguensis sibi concessum huic instrumento appendi cum instantia debita procuratum Super quibus omnibus et singulis prefatus dominus constituens a me notario publico subscripto sibi fieri peciit hoc presens publicum instrumentum seu publica instrumenta Acta erant hec in ecclesia metropolitana Glasguensi loco consistoriali eiusdem sub anno die mense indictione et pontificatu quibus supra presentibus ibidem discretis viris magistris Jacobo Neilsone David Dwne Matheo Steward Vilelmo Blak domino Johanne Paris capellano et Gilberto Bynnyng cum diversis aliis testibus ad premissa vocatis pariter et rogatis.

Et ego Willelmus Kennyde artium magister ac presbiter Glasguensis diocesis publicus auctoritatibus apostolica et regali notarius Quia prefatorum procuratorum constitutioni nominacioni et potestatis dacioni ratihibicioni necnon sigilli procuracioni et concessioni et omnibus aliis et singulis premissis dum sic ut premittitur agerentur dicerentur et fierent unacum prenominationis testibus presens personaliter interfui Eaque omnia et singula sic vidi scivi et audiui ac in notam cepi ideoque hoc presens publicum manu alterius fideliter scriptum confeci et in hac publica redege signoque nomine meis solitis et consuetis signavi rogatus et requisitus in fidem et testimonium omnium et singulorum premissorum.

WILLELMUS KENNADY.

#### ABSTRACT.

Letters of Procuratory by a noble man, Alexander Boyd, in Kilmarnock, solemnly ordaining these noble men, David Colville, James Colville, Philip Colville, George Morane, and Sir Andrew Mechelsone, chaplain, his lawful procurators, to compear for him and in his name, before a venerable father, James, by the patience of God, Abbot of Dunfermline, or his delegates, and there to ask and obtain a certain dispensation or affirmation of marriage, formerly contracted between the said Alexander and Janet Colville, his pretended spouse, upon the third and third and fourth and fourth degrees of consanguinity existing between them, and upon any other impediments; and also that the children begotten or to be begotten between them be legitimated, etc.: For the greater confirmation of which Letters of Procuratory, the seal of office of the official of Glasgow was granted to be appended thereto: Done in the Metropolitan Church of Glasgow, in the consistorial place thereof, on 3d October 1505.

18. *Instrument on appointment of Procurators by Janet Colville, for Dispensation of her Marriage with Alexander Boyd.*<sup>1</sup> [27th October 1505.]

In Dei nomine amen: per hoc presens publicum instrumentum cunctis pateat evidenter quod anno Incarnacionis Dominice millesimo quingentesimo quinto die vero mensis Octobris vecesimo septimo, indiccione nona pontificatus Sanctissimi in Christo patris ac domini domini nostri Julii divina providencia pape secundi anno secundo in mei notarii publici et testium subscriptorum presencia personaliter constituta honorabilis mulier Joneta Colvill soror egregii viri domini Willelmi Colvill de Wehiltre militis, fecit constituit et solenniter nominavit honorabiles viros Robertum Coluill de Hyiltoun, Philippum Colvill magistrum Johannem Walles vicarium de Linlithquhow et Johannem M'Adame suos veros legitimos et indubitatos procuratores actores factores et negociorum suorum gestores ac nuncios speciales et generales Dando et concedendo dictis suis procuratoribus et eorum cuilibet coniunctim et divisim suam liberam plenariam potestatem et mandatum speciale ad comparendum pro se et nomine suo coram venerabili in Christo patre et domino Jacobo permissione divina abbate de Dumfermline eiusve delegatis vel delegandis quibuscunque diebus et locis, et ibidem quamdam dispensacionem seu confirmacionem matrimonii alias de facto et non de jure contracti inter ipsam constituentem et Alexandrum Boyd suum pretensum sponsum super impedimento in tercio et tercio ac quarto et quarto gradibus consanguinitatis inter eosdem existenti necnon super quibuscunque aliis impedimentis levandum impetrandum et optinendum et proles inter eosdem procreatas seu procreandas legitimari petendum absolucionisque beneficium ipsi constituenti a reatu incestus exigendum et recipiendum Et generaliter omnia alia et singula gerendum et exercendum que in premissis et circa ea fuerint necessaria seu opportuna cum singulis clausulis necessariis et in uberiori forma et que ipsamet constituens facere possit si in premissis personaliter interesset et si que sint que mandatum exigant magis speciale promisit insuper ipsa constituens michi notario publico subscripto stipulanti et recipienti se ratum et gratum firmum ac stabile habentem et habituram totum et quicquid dicti sui procuratores eorumve alter duxerit seu duxerint in premissis et circa premissa exequendum sub ypotheca et obligacione omnium bonorum suorum presencium et futurorum: Super quibus omnibus et singulis peciit dicta Joneta constituens a me notario publico subscripto publicum seu publica instrumentum ac instrumenta sibi fieri: Acta erant hec apud Berneweil hora quasi octava ante meridiem aut ea circa sub anno die mense indiccione et pontificatu quibus supra Presentibus ibidem providis et discretis viris Johanne Symontoun Johanne Boman et Thoma Duncane testibus ad premissa vocatis pariter et rogatis.

Et ego Edwardus Blair arcium magister ac presbyter Glasguensis diocesis publicus apostolica et regali auctoritatibus notarius, etc. (in forma communi).

<sup>1</sup> *Kilmarnock Writs.*

## ABSTRACT.

Instrument on the appointment by an honourable woman, Janet Colville, sister of an eminent man, Sir William Colville of Ochiltre, knight, of procurators—namely, the honourable men Robert Colville of Hyltoun, Philip Colville, Mr. John Wallace, vicar of Linlithgow, and John M'Adam—solemnly authorising them to appear for her before James, Abbot of Dunfermline, or his delegates, and there to ask and obtain a dispensation or confirmation of the marriage formerly contracted in fact but not in law, between her and Alexander Boyd, her pretended spouse, in regard to an impediment existing between them in the third and third and fourth and fourth degrees of consanguinity; and to crave that the children born or to be born between them be declared legitimate; and to require and obtain for her the benefit of absolution from the guilt of incest; and generally, to do all other things necessary which she herself might do in the premises if she were personally present; promising to hold firm and stable all that her said procurators should deem proper to be done in and about the premises, under the hypothec of all her goods present and to come. These things were done in presence of Edward Blair, notary, and witnesses therein named, at Bernweill, at 8 o'clock before noon of the 27th October 1505.

19. *Notarial Letters of Dispensation in favour of Alexander Boyd and Janet Colville.*<sup>1</sup> [23d November 1505.]

Universis et singulas has litteras seu hoc presens publicum Instrumentum visuris lecturis pariter ac audituris Jacobus permissione divina Abbas monasterii beate Margarete de Dunfermylne ordinis sancti Benedicti Sancti Andreæ diocesis salutem in domino Cum nobis per sanctissimum dominum nostrum dominum Julium divina providencia papam secundum ad dispensandum in et super consanguinitatis et affinitatis impedimentis cum viris et mulieribus in certo numero tunc expresso sit graciose concessa et attributa facultas hujusmodi tenorem qui sequitur continens Julius Episcopus servus servorum Dei dilecto filio Jacobo abbati monasterii beate Margarete de Dunfermylne ordinis sancti Benedicti Sancti Andreæ diocesis salutem et apostolicam benedictionem personam tuam nobis et apostolice sedi devotam tuis exigentibus meritis paterna benevolencia prosequentes illam tibi gratiam libenter impendimus per quam te posse aliis reddere graciosum tuis in hac parte supplicationibus inclinati tibi cum vigintiquinque viris et totidem mulieribus regni Scocie et precipue civitatis et diocesis Sanctiandreæ in tercio ac tercio et quarto ac ab inde infra affinitatis et consanguinitatis simplicibus duplicibus et mixtis gradibus coniunctis seinvicem matrimonialiter coniungendi desiderantibus de quibus tibi videbitur ut impedimento quod ex consanguinitate vel affinitate hujusmodi provenit nequaquam obstante matrimonium inter se contrahere et si contractum fuerit etiam scienter vel

<sup>1</sup> *Kilmarnock Writs.*

ignoranter tam in contracto et consummato quam contrahendo matrimonio hujusmodi remanere libere et licite valeant duimmodo mulieres ipse propter hoc rapte non fuerint dispensandi et prolem ex eis tam susceptam quam suscipiendam legitimam enunciandi ac personas quas in gradibus premissis contraxisse repereris a censuris quas premisorum occasione incurrerint in forma ecclesie consueta absolvendi plenam et liberam auctoritate apostolica tenore presentium licentiam concedimus et facultatem Datum Rome apud sanctum Petrum anno Incarnacionis dominice millesimo quingentesimo quarto quinto nonas Julii pontificatus nostri anno primo Hinc est et per presentes notum facimus quod ex parte discreti viri Alexandri Boide in Kilmernok laici et Janete Colvil mulieris Glaskewensis diocesis per suos procuratores ad hoc specialiter constitutos de quorum potestatis mandato per scripta et instrumenta publica luculenter constabat nobis oblata petitio continebat quod ipsi prefati Alexander et Janeta ex certis rationabilibus causis desiderant in matrimonio inter eos de facto contracto libere et licite remanere sed quia tertio et tertio et quarto et quarto gradibus consanguinitatis invicem sunt coniuncti et hec impedimenta scientes matrimonium in facie ecclesie de facto contraxerunt et sese pluries carnaliter cognoscentes prolem procrearunt desiderium eorum in hac parte adimplere non possunt dispensatione apostolica super hoc non optenta quare supplicarunt humiliter idem procuratores nobis suis hiis vigore predictae facultatis apostolice nobis concesse de opportune dispensationis gratia misericorditer providere Nos igitur ipsorum Alexandri et Janete cupientes animarum providere saluti eorum in hac parte procuratorum supplicationibus inclinati cum predictis Alexandro et Janeta quod impedimento consanguinitatis huiusmodi non obstante in matrimonio inter eos ut premittitur contracto libere et licite valeant remanere auctoritate apostolica qua in hac parte fungimur Dispensavimus prout tenore presentium dispensamus et prolem ex eis tam susceptam quam suscipiendam legitimam enunciantes: In quorum omnium et singulorum fidem et testimonium has nostras dispensationis et legitimationis literas seu hoc publicum instrumentum sigillo nostro quo ad hoc utimur communiri et per notarium publicum subscriptum subscribi jussimus et publicari. Datum et actum apud palacium regium Sancte Crucis vicesimo tertio die mensis Novembris sub anno Incarnationis dominice millesimo quingentesimo quinto Indictione nona pontificatus prefati sanctissimi Domini nostri anno tertio hora quarta post meridiem vel ea circa presentibus ibidem discretis et venerabilibus viris Andrea Lundy de Balgony magistro Cudberto Bailzhe canonico Glaskewensi.

Et ego Robertus Schanwell artium magister presbyter sanctiandreae diocesis publicus Imperiali et regalia auctoritatibus notarius, etc. (in communi forma).

#### ABSTRACT.

Notarial Letters of Dispensation and Legitimation granted by James, abbot of the Convent of St. Margaret of Dunfermline, in virtue of apostolic letters by Pope Julius second, therein engrossed, in favour of Alexander Boid, in Kilmarnock, and Janet

Colville, who had contracted marriage within the third and third and fourth and fourth degrees of consanguinity, and had children begotten between them, dispensing with the said marriage and declaring the children legitimate, in terms of the petitions presented by the said parties through their procurators. Given at the palace of Holyrood, 23d November 1505.

20. *Indenture between Margaret, Queen of Scotland, and Alexander Boyd in Kilmar-nock, for a Tack of the Lordship of Kilmarnock to the latter.*<sup>1</sup> [26th June 1508.]

This Indenture maid at Edinburgh the xxvj day of Junij the yeir of God ane thousand five hundrethe and aucht yeris contenis proportis and beris witnes that It is appunctit and finaly concordit betuix ane richt hie and michtie princes Margaret be the grace of God 'queyne of Scotland with the consent and assent of the richt excellent hie and michtie prince James the ferde King of Scottis hir derrest spous on the ta part and Alexander Boyde in Kilmernok on the tother part in maner and forme as efter followis, that is to say the said richt excellent princes with the consent of the hie and michtie prince hir spous forsaid Settis and to maill lattis to the said Alexander Boyde and to his aieris ane or maa all and haill the lordschipe and landis of Kilmernok Dalry Nodisdaill and Kirkbryde the Flatt Narstoun and the annuell of Martuam with tenand and tenandry and thar pertinence pertenyng to the said princes and gevin to hir in dowry liand in the lordschipe of Cunyngham and the Sherefdom of Aire with all maner of casualiteis wardis relivijis and mariage pertenyng to the said lordschippis quhen thai sall happin to fall and now wacand ffor all the dais and termes of nyne zeris nixt and immediat followand the fest of Witsonday last bipast befor the dait of thir present lettres quhilk feist of Witsonday was the entre of the said Alexander and his aieris in and to the said lordschippis and landis with tennand and tennandry and thar pertinence and fra thin furth till indure for all the dais and termes of the said nyne yeris To be haldin and had the said lordschipe and landis of Kilmernok Dalry Nodisdaill and Kirkbryde the Flatt Narstone and annuell forsaid with tennand and tennandry and thar pertinence and casualiteis forsaidis of the said Richt excellent princes induring the said nyne yeris as the said lordschippis and landis lyis in lenth and breid with castell fortalice and pertinence tharto pertenant or richtwislie is knawin to pertene ony maner of way and with power to have subtennandis and under siddillis under thame ane or maa as thai think expedient and to remove and input the samyn at thare plesure the said Alexander and his aieris pay-and to the said hie and michtie princes or to her chalmerlanis procuratouris or factouris havand pover of hir hie Grace within the town of Edinburgh the sovme of ane hundreth pundis usuall money of Scotland for the haill rest of his last compt at

<sup>1</sup> *Kilmarnock Writs.*



thir termes under writine that is to say fourty pundis of the said money at the feist of Lammes callit advincula Sancti Petri nixt tocum and the remanent of the said soume at the fest of Mertymes in winter nixt tharefter followand but ony langar delay and als the said Alexander sall content and pay to the said richt hie and michtie princes or to hir Chalmerlanis procuratouris or factouris yeirlie induring the said nyne yeris the soume of sex hundreth merkis usuall money of Scotland in the said toun of Edinburgh at twa usuall termes in the yere Mertymes in winter and Witson-day be evinlie portions alanerlie and the first terme of payment to be at the feist of Mertymes in winter nixt tocum efter the dait herof And the nixt terme of payment to be at the fest of Witsonday nixt tharefter followand and sa furth ay termliie Mertymes and Witsonday unto the ische of the said nyne yeris and the said Alexander sall find for him and his aieris sufficient plegis and dettouris burges of the burgh of Edinburgh or utheris personis responsall for the soumes and yeirlie payment forsaid to be pait in the said toun of Edinburgh at the termes abone expremitt or within fourty dais immediat followand ilk terme to the said richt hie and michtie princes hir chalmerlanis procuratouris factouris or to ony utheris quham hir hienes will assigne tharto and the said Alexander sall cause the personis quham he fyndis plegis and dettouris for him to compere befor the lordis of our soveran lordis counsall and confesse this contract and grant and confesse thame oblist and bundin for the fulfilling thir premissis and payment of the said soumes at dais and termes befor expremitt or at the ferrest the Mertymes maill to be pait at the feist of Sanct Thomas the appostill yeirlie befor the nativite of our Lord and the Witsondais maill at the fest of Sanct Thomas the merthir the sevint day of Julij but ony langar delay in the stratest still and forme of obligacioun And gif it happinnis the said Alexander or his aieris or the plegis and dettouris quhen he fyndis thame as said is to failze in the payment of the soumes and yeirlie maill before expremitt at the dais and termes as said is the said Alexander and plegis and dettouris sall consent and grant in that cace that this contract have the strenth and effect of ane decret gevin be the lordis of Counsall and that our soverane lordis letres be writine to compell and distrenze the saidis Alexander the plegis and dettouris thare landis and guidis for the payment of the forsaid soumes and yeirlie maill at dais and termes befor expremitt as accordis and as use is and as it ware recoverit debt befor the lordis of Counsall And attoure gif the said Alexander or his aieris or thar plegis and dettouris failzeis in the payment of the soumes and malis forsaid termelie and yeirlie as is befor expremitt or at the ferrest the mertymes maill at Sanct Thomas day before Yole and the Witsonday maill at Sanct Thomas day the marthir as said is the said takkis maid to the said Alexander thane as now and now as thane to be exspirit and of nane awaile strenth force nor effect as it ware undone or maid gif it be the will and plesure of the said richt hie and michtie princes And the said princes sall cause the castell and place of Kilmernok to be thekit and maid watter ticht incontinent with all diligence apoun the expense of the said hie and michtie princes And the said Alexander and

his aieris sall uphald the said castell and place unto the ische of the said nyne yeris siclik as it beis deliverit to him now efter the thekin and makin of the samyn watter ticht And gif the said hie and michtie princes happinnis to cum to the said castell and place of Kilmernok the said Alexander and his aieris sall ressave the said princes with hir court that cumis to the said castell and place of Kilmernok and mak thame to have fre ische and entre tharintill in all placis and houssis of the said castell at thare plesure and thar to remane als lang as plesis the said mychtie princes apoun hir awne expensis And gif the said hie and michtie princess chalmerlanis factouris or servandis cumis to the said place the said Alexander sall ressave thame and minister meit drink and uther necessaris to thaim for the tyme apoun his expensis and tret thame honestlie as efferis And for the fulfilling of all and sindry punctis and articulis abone expremit the said Alexander plegis and dettouris for the said Alexander salbe bundin befor the lordis of our soverane lordis counsall efter the forme befor expremit And gif the said Alexander or his plegis failzeis in ony punct of thir premiss the forsaid tak and assedacioun to be of name awaile strenth force nor effect in tyme to cum gif it be the will and plesure of the [said] hie and michtie princes providand all wayes that the said Alexander observe and keip the assedations maid be the said princes or hir commissaris the per[sonis] quham to scho maid the samyn at the generale [asse]dation In witnes of the quhilk thing to the part of this Indentur remanand with the said hie and michtie princes the said Alexander Boid has affixt his sele and subscrivit the samyn with his hand and to the part of this Indentur remanand with the said Alexander the said hie and michtie princes has affixt hir signete and subscrivit the samyn with hir hand And the said hie and michtie prince hir spous in takin of his consent has subscrivit this writ with his hand day yere and place forsaid.

(Signed) JAMES R.  
MARGARETT.

Per hanc literam allocatur in computo ballivi de Cunynghaim reddito anno etc. quingentesimo nono de fermis et relevio de Braidle et de relevio de Lyne jacente in dominio de Dalry—xvij li.

Per hanc literam allocatur in computo ballivi de Cuninghame reddito anno quingentesimo decimo de relevio de Petcon jacente in dominio de Dalry—xx li.

21. *Precept of Sasine by David Kennedy of Leswalt, for infefting John Kennedy of Knokreocht in the lands of Balgray.*<sup>1</sup> [7th November 1508.]

David Kennde de Leswalt miles ac dominus terrarum de Bawgraye delectis meis Gilberto Kennde de Kirkmichel Thome Kennde David Kennde et Ramfer Cathkert

<sup>1</sup> *Kilmarnock Writs.*

ballivis meis in hac parte coniunctim et divisim specialiter constitutis, salutem : Quia concessi et vendidi hereditarie dilecto meo Johanni Kenneyde de Knokreocht heredibus suis et assignatis omnes et singulas decem mercatas terrarum de Bawgraye cum tenentibus et tenandriis et libere serviiciis tenencium cum pertinenciis jacentes in parochia de Irwyne dominio de Cwnyghame et infra vicecomitatum de Ayr prout in carta mea sibi desuper confecta plenius continetur vobis igitur et vestrum cuilibet coniunctim et divisim precipio et firmiter mando quatenus vobis presentibus statum et saisinam hereditariam necnon realem actualem et corporalem possessionem de omnibus et singulis predictis decem mercatis terrarum de Bawgraye antiqui extentus cum tenentibus tenandriis et libere tenencium serviiciis cum pertinenciis prefato Johanni Kenneyde heredibus suis et assignatis vel suo certo actornato latori presencium per tradicionem terre et lapidis ut moris est tradatis seu alter vestrum tradat indilate saluo jure cuiuslibet ad quod faciendum vobis et vestrum cuilibet coniunctim et divisim meam plenariam ac irrevocabilem tenore presencium committo potestatem In cuius rei testimonium sigillum meum presentibus est appensum apud burgum de Ayr septimo die mensis Novembris anno domini millesimo quingentesimo octavo coram hiis testibus Thoma Corre de Kelwoud Gilberto Kenneyde de Coif Gilberto Kenneyde de Kirkmichel David Kenneyde dominis Georgio Blayr et Joanne Fayr capellanis ac notariis publicis cum diversis aliis.

(Signed)

DAWYD KANYDY

balze of Carryk w<sup>t</sup> my hand.

## ABSTRACT.

Precept of Sasine by David Kennedy of Leswalt, knight, lord of Bawgray, for infefting John Kennedy of Knokreoch, and his heirs, in all and whole the ten merk lands of Bawgray, with tenants and tenandries, and services of free tenants, in the parish of Irvine, lordship of Cunyngham and shire of Ayr, in terms of his charter granted thereupon. Dated at Ayr, 7th November 1508.

22. *Act for Robert Lord Boyd and his Spouse.*<sup>1</sup> [10th November 1513.]

Jacobus Dei gratia Rex Scotorum omnibus probis hominibus suis ad quos presentes litere pervenerint salutem : Sciatis quod suscepimus Jacobum Boyd vel eorum aliquos vel aliquem actornatos vel actornatum dilectorum nostrorum consanguineorum Roberti domini Boyd et Margarete Culquhoun sue sponse in omnibus negociis et loquelis placitis et querelis motis seu movendis ipsos Robertum et Margaretam tangentibus seu tangere valentibus quibuscunque diebus et locis contra quoscunque et coram quibuscunque Quare vobis precipimus et mandamus quatenus dictos

<sup>1</sup> *Kilmarnock Writs.*

[Jacobum Boyd, etc.] vel eorum aliquos vel aliquem quos vel quem presentes vel presentem esse contigerit tanquam actornatos vel actornatum dictorum Roberti et Margarete in premissis recipiatis presentibus pōst annum minime valituris : In cuius rei testimonium has literas nostras sibi fieri fecimus patentes. Apud Edinburgh decimo die mensis Novembris anno regni nostri primo.

(*On tag*) Actum pro consanguineo nostro Roberto Domino Boyd et sua sponsa.

#### TRANSLATION.

James, by the grace of God King of Scots, to all his faithful men to whom these present letters shall come, greeting : Know ye that we have accepted James Boyd or any of them attorneys or attorney of our beloved cousins Robert Lord Boyd, and Margaret Culquhoun his spouse, in all affairs and debates, pleas and complaints, moved or to be moved, concerning or that may concern the said Robert and Margaret, on whatever days and at whatever places, against whomsoever and before whomsoever : Wherefore we command and charge you to receive the said James Boyd or any of them present, or that shall happen to be present, as attorneys or attorney of the said Robert and Margaret in the premises : these presents not to be of force after one year. In witness whereof, we have caused these our letters to be made patent to them : At Edinburgh the tenth day of the month of November, in the first year of our reign.

(*On tag*) Act for our cousin Robert Lord Boyd and his spouse.

#### 23. *Notarial Instrument on the Complaint and Appeal of Margaret Countess of Cassills, from the Sentence of the Arbiters between her and Gilbert Earl of Cassills.*<sup>1</sup> [9th February 1515.]

In dei nomine, amen : Per hoc presens publicum Instrumentum cunctis pateat evidenter quod anno Incarnationis dominice millesimo quingentesimo decimo quinto mensis vero Februarii die nono Indictione quarta pontificatus sanctissimi in Christo patris et domini nostri Leonis divina providencia pape decimi anno tercio in mei notarii publici et testium subscriptorum presentia personaliter constituta nobilis domina Margareta comitissa de Cassillis habens et tenens in manibus suis quamdam cedulam papiream formam appellationis in se continentem quam michi publico notario subscripto tradidit perlegendam publicandam copiandam et in hanc publicam Instrumenti formam redigendam vigore cuius cedula realiter et cum effectu appellavit et reclamavit Quequidem cedula huiusmodi sequitur sub tenore Cum commune suppli-

<sup>1</sup> *Kilmarnock Writs.*

cationis auxilium contra arbitros inique pronunciantes presertim ubi compromittentes enormiter leduntur seu gravantur matura juris provisione introducatur hinc est quod ego Margareta comitissa de Cassillis sentiens me enormiter lesam et gravatam per quoddam pretensum decretum arbitrale prolatum per vos Reverendum in Christo patrem et dominum David miseracione divina Candidecase ac capelle regie Sterlingensis episcopum nobilem et prepotentem dominum Colinum comitem de Ergile arbitros pro parte Gilberti comitis de Cassillis contra me electos Gawinum Dunbar archidiaconem Sanctiandree ac Willelmum Scott de Balwery militem in una voce superiores nominatos ad cognoscendum et decidendum super controversiis inter me et prefatum Gilbertum comitem de Cassillis hinc inde vertentibus ac in compromisso inter nos confecto contentis ex et pro eo quod vos domini arbitri et superiores antedicti procidentes et more vestro cognoscentes super certis controversiis inter nos hinc inde vertentibus ac in prefato compromisso contentis vestram pretensam sententiam sive decretum arbitrale pro prefato Gilberto comite et contra me nulliter inique et contra omnem juris dispositionem tulistis prefatum Gilbertum comitem ab impetitionibus meis coram vobis deductis et luculenter probatis absolvendo meque ex adverso in petitis per eum non confessatis nec legitima probatione liquidatis condemnando enormiterque ledendo et gravando prout ex processu coram vobis deducto induci ad quem Deo duce luculenter constabit Reverenciis et honoribus vestris semper salvis. Ob igitur premissa gravamina et enormem lesionem prefatam per vos dominos arbitros et superiores prefatos et pretensum vestrum decretum michi illata a vobis dominis arbitris et superioribus prefatis ac iniquo decreto sive arbitrio per vos prolato ac omnibus punctis clausulis et articulis eiusdem me aut jus meum quovismodo ledentibus et non alias nec alio modo ac ab eorundem enormi lesione ad venerabilem et egregium virum magistrum Willelmum Wawane in decretis licenciatum cancellarium Rossensem, etc. ac officialem Sanctiandree infra archidiaconatum Laudonie tanquam judicem vestrum in hoc casu ordinarium et ad arbitrium suum tanquam arbitrium boni viri reclamo et dictum pretensum decretum reduci peto instantanter instantius et instantissime prefatum decretum in omnibus suis punctis clausulis et articulis me aut jus meum nequaquam gravantibus aut enormiter ledentibus et non aliis expresse emologando et approbando Insuper subicio me et omnia bona mea mobilia et immobilia tuitioni protectioni et omnimodo defensionis prefati domini officialis et eius venerabilis auditorii antedicti Protestando solempniter de hanc meam supplicationem et reductionem mutandi corrigendi muniendi eidem addendi et ad calamum reformandi totiens quotiens opus fuerit et de jure licebit cum certis clausulis necessariis et opportunis : Super quibus omnibus et singulis prefata domina comitissa reclamans a me notario publico subscripto sibi fieri petiit presens publicum instrumentum seu plura publica instrumenta Acta erant hec in ecclesia collegiata beati Egidii de Edinburgh hora quarta post meridiem vel eo circa sub anno mense die Indictione et pontificatu quibus supra Presentibus ibidem honorabilibus et discretis viris Patricio Hammiltoun de Kincavill milite Roberto Bruse de Arth Johanne Levingstoun de eodem magistro

Johanne Donaldi et domino Roberto Ade testibus cum diversis aliis ad premissa vocatis pariter et rogatis.

Et ego Edwardus Bog presbyter Sanctiandree diocesis publicus auctoritatibus sacra apostolica et regali Notarius quia dicte reclamacionis seu appellacionis interpositioni ceterisque omnibus et singulis dum sic ut premittitur agerentur dicerentur et fierent unacum prenominationis testibus presens personaliter interfui eaque omnia et singula sic fieri scivi vidi et audivi ac in notam cepi Ideoque hoc presens publicum Instrumentum manu mea propria fideliter scriptum exinde confeci signoque et nomine ac subscriptione meis solitis consuetis signavi et subscripsi rogatus et requisitus in fidem et testimonium omnium et singulorum premissorum.

EDWARDUS BOG.

(*Dorso.*)

In Dei nomine amen Per hoc presens publicum Instrumentum cunctis pateat evidenter quod anno Incarnacionis dominice Millesimo quingentesimo decimoquinto mensis vero Februarii die penultimo Indictione quarta pontificatus sanctissimi in Christo patris domini nostri domini Leonis divina providencia pape decimi anno tertio in mei notarii publici et testium subscriptorum presentia personaliter constituta nobilis domina Margareta comitissa de Cassillis retroscripta accessit ad personalem presenciam venerabilis viri magistri Gawini Dumbar archidiaconi Sanctiandree unius Judicum superiorum retroscriptorum sibi que retroscriptas reclamacionis literas in duplici forma Instrumenti redactas realiter et cum effectum intimavit informavit et notificavit et quia presencias aliorum retroscriptorum Judicum pro tempore habere nequiebat—eo quod non erant omnes presentes infra presens burgum de Edinburgh unde intimationem literarum retroscriptarum facere potuerat ut asseruit protestatur quod eorum absencie sibi minime preiudicaret eo quod fecisset suam exactam diligentiam pro eorum presentibus habendis : Super quibus omnibus et singulis prefata domina comitissa a me notario publico subscripto sibi fieri petiit presens publicum instrumentum seu instrumenta Acta erant hec in ecclesia collegiata beati Egidii de Edinburgh hora octava ante meridiem vel eo circa sub anno mense die Indictione et pontificatu quibus supra Presentibus ibidem providis viris Roberto Lesly et Stephano Dumbar testibus cum diversis aliis ad premissa vocatis pariter et rogatis.

Et ego Edwardus Bog presbyter Sanctiandree diocesis publicus auctoritatibus sacra apostolica et regali notarius quia retroscriptarum literarum Intimationi ceterisque omnibus et singulis dum sic ut premittitur agerentur dicerentur et fierent unacum prenominationis testibus presens personaliter interfui eaque omnia et singula sic fieri scivi vidi et audivi ac in notam cepi Ideoque hoc presens publicum Instrumentum manu mea propria fideliter scriptum exinde confeci signoque et nomine ac subscriptione meis solitis et consuetis signavi

et subscripsi rogatus et requisitus in fidem et testimonium omnium et singulorum premissorum.

EDWARDUS BOG.

(*Mem: dorso.*)

Penultimo Februarii anno infrascripto hora viij ante meridiem intimata fuit hec appellacio pro parte archidiacono Sanctiandree coram Roberto Lesly et Stephano Dumbar.

ABSTRACT.

Notarial Instrument on the Protest and Appeal of Margaret Countess of Cassillis, against a pretended decret-arbitral pronounced by David bishop of Galloway and of the Chapel Royal of Stirling, and Colin earl of Argyle, arbiters elected on the part of Gilbert earl of Cassillis, against the said Countess, and Gavin Dunbar, archdeacon of St. Andrews, and William Scott of Balwery, knight, superiors nominated by mutual consent to cognosce and decide upon the matters in controversy between the said appellant and Gilbert, Earl of Cassillis, contained in the compromise entered into on both sides ; because the said arbiters had given sentence partially and to her disadvantage, and against all order of law, by absolving the said Earl Gilbert from her complaints led and clearly proved before them, and on the other hand, condemned her in the matters sought by him, not confessed nor cleared by lawful probation, and thereby grievously injuring her, as should be clearly made manifest, God being her guide, from the process led before them, saving always their reverences and honours : For which cause she reclaimed against the said pretended decret pronounced against her by the said arbiters and superiors, and all the points and articles therein injurious and hurtful to her, and not otherwise, and appealed to a venerable and worthy man, Mr. William Wawane, licentiate in Decrees, chancellor of Ross, and official of St. Andrews within the archdeanery of Lothian, as their judge ordinary in that cause, and to his judgment as the judgment of a good man ; and she craved earnestly, more earnestly, and most earnestly, that the said pretended decret be reduced, but expressly approving the same in all points in no way hurting her right, and not in others. She also subjected herself and all her goods, movable and immovable, to the safeguard and protection of the said lord official and his venerable auditor ; solemnly protesting for this complaint and reduction that it should be altered, corrected, strengthened, added to, and reformed at the pen as far as might be needful : Done in the collegiate Church of St. Giles of Edinburgh, about four o'clock afternoon of 9th February 1515.

(*On the back.*)

Notarial Instrument on the Intimation of the foregoing complaint and appeal by the said Margaret Countess of Cassillis, personally, in the presence of Mr. Gavin

Dunbar, archdean of St. Andrews, one of the judges superior aforesaid; protesting that whereas the other judges were not then present within the burgh of Edinburgh, their absence should not be to her prejudice since she had used exact diligence in order to have their presence. Done in the said Church of St. Giles of Edinburgh, at 8 o'clock before noon on the 27th of February 1515.

24. *Remission under the Privy Seal to William Cuninghame, Knight, Master of Glencairn, etc., for the slaughter of Mr. Mathew Montgomery, etc.*<sup>1</sup> [24th April 1517.]

Preceptum remissionis factum cum consensu gubernatoris Willelmo Cunynghaim militi Magistro de Glencarne filio et heredi apparente Cuthberti comitis de Glencarn et xxvij aliis pro crudele interfectione quondam Magistri Mathei Montgomery Archibaldi Caldwell et Johannis Smyth ex precogitata felonia commissa et pro omnibus actione et crimine etc., ac pro lesione Johannis Montgomery filii et heredis apparentis Hugonis comitis de Eglington ac pro omnibus aliis actionibus, etc., proditoria traditione in personam regis et sui tutoris incendiis rapta mulierum murthuro communi furto et omnibus aliis homicidiis exceptis, etc. Apud Edinburgh xxiiij Aprilis anno regni regis quarto [1517] deliberatum per dominum.

Per Signetum.

ABSTRACT.

Precept for remission, with consent of the Governor, to William Cunynghame, knight, Master of Glencairn, son and apparent heir of Cuthbert Earl of Glencairn, and twenty-seven others, for the cruel slaughter of the late Mr. Mathew Montgomery, Archibald Caldwell, and John Smyth, committed of forethought felony; and for the wounding of John Montgomery, son and heir apparent of Hugh Earl of Eglington, etc. Given under the Privy Seal at Edinburgh, 24th April, the 4th year of the King's reign (1517).

25. *Discharge by Archibald Earl of Angus to Robert Lord Boyd for the fermes of Kilmarnock, etc.*<sup>2</sup> [24th June 1525.]

JHESUS MARIE.

We Archibald Erl of Angusse Lord of Douglass, etc., grantis us weill contented assitht and pait be oure lovit Robert Boyd of all malis fermes and wthyr dewiteis of

<sup>1</sup> *Regist. Secreti Sigilli*, v. fol. 108.

<sup>2</sup> *Kilmarnock Writs*.



the landis and lordschip of Kylmarnok pertenant to our spouse Margaret qweyn of Scotland in drowry or wthyrways bayth of this last term of Mertimes bipast and all wthyr termes bigane to this last Witsonday and quitclamis and discharges the said Robert of all and sundry the forsaidis malis fermis proffittis and wthyr dewiteis intromittit wyth be him as fermorar and takisman chalmerlane and baillie of the forsaidis landis and lordschip bayth of the said term of Mertimes and all wthyr termis bipast for now and ewirmare be thir presentis subscrivit with our hand at Edinburgh the xxiiij day of Junii the yher of God ane thowsand fyfe hundreth and twenty fyf yeris befor the witnesses.

A. ERL OF ANGUS.

26. *Discharge by Margaret, Queen of Scots, to Robert Lord Boyd, for the Fermes of Kilmarnock, etc.*<sup>1</sup> [27th November 1529.]

We Margaret be the grace of God quene of Scotland and liferentare of the landis and Lordschip of Kilmarnok with the pertinentis with expresse avise consent and assent of our derrest spows Henry Lord Methven grantis ws to have ressavit at the making herof be the handis of our lovit servitour Robert Boyd the soume of twa hundreth markis in full contentatioun and payment of this last Mertymes terme of the yere of God Im v<sup>c</sup> xxix yeris for all malis fermes proffettis and dewiteis of our saidis landis of Kilmarnok Dary Noddisdale Kilbrid with the Law with the pertinentis and dischargis the said Robert his aris executouris and assignays of the said soume of twa hundreth merkis for ws our aris executouris and assignays for now and ever And attour grantis ws wele content and payt of all utheris yeris and termes preceding the dait herof for all melling occupatioun and intrometting be the said Robert Boyd or ony in his name with our saidis landis of Kilmarnok Dary Noddisdale Kilbrid with the Law and dischargis him his aris executouris and assignays for ws or ony uther in our name for evermore and attour sall warrand acquiet and defend the said Robert his aris assignays and subtennentis in peciable brouking josing and using of our saidis landis of Kilmarnok Dary Noddisdale Kilbrid with the law and the pertinentis thereof during all the termes of his assedatioun quhilk he hes of ws aganis all deidlie as law will In witnes of the quhilk thing to thir our present letters of discharge subscrivit with our hand and with the hand of our said spous our Signet is affixt at Edinburgh the xxvij day of November the yere of God Im v<sup>c</sup> xxix yeris.

(L.S.)

MARGARET R.  
HENRY LORD METHVEN.

<sup>1</sup> *Kilmarnock Writs.*

27. *Act appointing Robert Boyd in Kilmarnok a Squire of the Household.*<sup>1</sup>  
[26th June 1525.]

REX.

We with avise of the lordis of our secrete consall etc., will and ordinis that our lovitt Robert Boyd in Kilmernok be ane squyar in our houshald and that he have therfore for him self with tua servandis in our hous sic feis and dewiteis as ony utheris squyaris had in houshald of umquhile our derrest fader or ws in tymis bigane, and we sall caus him to be ansuerit and pait therof yeirly as efferis. Subscrivit with our hand and be the lordis foirsaidis at Edinburgh the xxvj day of Junii the yere of God j<sup>m</sup> v<sup>c</sup> twenty and fyve yeris.

JAMES R.

28. *Bond of Mutuall Assistance by Queen Margaret and the Lord Methven her husband, to Lord Boyd.*<sup>2</sup> [26th May 1529.]

Be it kend to all men be thir present lettres ws Mergarete be the grace of God quene of Scotland wyth avise and consent of our derest spous Hary lord of Methven to he bundin and oblist and be thir present lettres the faith and treuth in our body lelely and trewlie bindis and oblissis ws to our weilbelovit man and servand Robert Boyd in Kilmernok fforamekill as he is bundin and oblist to ws in manrent and service first and before all utheris our derest sone the kingis grace alanerlie exceptit for all the tyme and space that he hes or happinnis to get or have of ws takkis of our landis and lordschip of Kilmernok as at mair lenth is contenit in his lettres of manrent maid and gevin to ws therupown Tharfor we and our said spous wyth our freindis men servandis tenentis and all that we may steir sall supple manteine and defend the said Robert in the peciabil brouking and joising of our saidis landis and lordschip of Kilmernok durring his takkis therof gottin or to be gottin be him of ws of the samin and of all uthiris his takkis stedingis roumis possessionis cornis catell and guidis movabill and unmovabill quhatsumevir and sall do for him and tak his afald leill and trew pairt in all his gud actionis caussis and querelis lefull and honest during the said space aganis all that levis and de may our allegiance to our soverane lord the king alanerlie exceptit: In witnes of the quhilk to thir our lettres of mantenance subscrivit wyth our hand our signet is affixt togidder wyth the seill and subscription of our said spous in signe of his consent to thir premissis at Edinburgh the xxvj day of Maii the yeir of God I<sup>m</sup> v<sup>c</sup> xxix yeiris.

(L.S.)

MARGARET R.

(L.S.)

HENRY LORD METHWEN.

<sup>1</sup> *Kilmarnock Writs.*

<sup>2</sup> *Kilmarnock Writs*, printed in the *Abbotsford Miscell.*, i. 7.

29. ABSTRACT.<sup>1</sup>

Decreet-Arbitral pronounced by Robert bishop of Ergile, James Houstone, subdeacon of Glasgow, Colin Campbell of Archinglas and others, between Hugh, first Earl of Eglintone, on the one part, and Robert Boyd in Kilmernok and Mungo More of Rovallane on the other part, ordaining, that for the settlement of all slaughters, spulzies, and quarrels between them in time past, and for order and concord in time to come, they should mutually discharge certain specified pecuniary obligations; also, that Robert should marry his son and heir to one of the Earl's "oos." Dated at Glasgow 2d May 1530.

30. *Notarial Instrument on the Investiture of Robert Boyd, junior, with the office of Bailiery of the Lordship of Kilmarnock, in room of his father.*<sup>2</sup> [5th May 1534.]

In Dei nomine amen per hoc presens publicum instrumentum cunctis pateat evidenter et sit notum quod anno Incarnacionis dominice millesimo quingentesimo trigesimo quarto die vero mensis Maii quinto Indiccione septima pontificatusque sanctissimi in Christo patris ac domini nostri domini Clementis divina providencia pape septimi anno undecimo in mei notarij publici et testium subscriptorum presenciis constituti venerabilis vir Jacobus Somerwell rector de Dunce et Robertus Boyd junior filius et heres apparens Roberti Boid in Kilmernok personaliter comparuerunt coram dicto Roberto Boyd seniori apud ecclesiam parochialem de Dalry super fundum terrarum de Dalry et dominium de Kilmernok loco judiciali sede pro tribunali sedente unacum tenentibus dictarum terrarum et dominij secum copiose congregatis pro quadam curia dicto die per ipsum dictum Robertum Boyd seniore ibidem tenenda pro ministracione iudicij inter dictos tenentes et signanter pro assedatione dictarum terrarum et dominij antedicti prescriptis tenentibus tanquam in curia penthecostes ipsis dictis tenentibus legitime assignata Et ibidem prefatus Jacobus Somerwell rector de Dunce antedictus nomine et ex parte dicti Roberti Boyd junioris ante confirmationem dicte curie publice produxit et ad manus predicti Roberti Boyd senioris porrexerat quasdam literas papiro scriptas et confectas per excelentissimam dominam nostram Margaretam reginam Scotie sub signeto et subscriptione manuali eiusdem unacum subscriptione manuali sui karissimi sponsi viz. Henrici domini Methuen in signo ipsius consensus ad huiusmodi prescripto Roberto Boyd juniore heredibus suis et assignatis in uberiori forma confectas ut michi notario publico subscripto luculenter ac lucidissime ibidem publice patentes legitime constabant Et primo produxit quandam literam assedacionis per ipsam dictam dominam nostram Reginam de consensu et assensu predicti sui karissimi sponsi prefato Roberto Boyd juniore heredibus suis et assignatis confectam de omnibus et singulis terris et dominio de Kilmernok unacum

<sup>1</sup> *Memorials of the Montgomeries*, ii. 110.

<sup>2</sup> *Kilmarnock Writs*.

castro fortalicio et hortis eidem spectantibus et pertinentibus videlicet Kilmernok Dalry Noddisdale Killbride Flat et Naristoun cum quodam annuo reddito de Martuam unacum molendino de Kilmernok ac omnibus et singulis aliis molendinis tocus dicti domini cum tenentibus et tenandriis eiusdem cum suis pertinentiis quibuscunque jacentibus in dominio de Cwnyngham et infra vicecomitatum de Air pro spatio novem annorum a die date dicte litere assedacionis videlicet de data apud Edinburghum die xiiij<sup>o</sup> mensis Junij Anno Domini millesimo quingentesimo trigesimo secundo prout in eadem litera assedacionis magis expresse et latius continetur Tum secundo idem rector de Duncie antedictus nomine et ex parte dicti Roberti Boyd junioris ut supra produxit unam sufficientem literam ballivatus de eisdem terris et dominio de Kilmernok per dictam excellentissimam dominam nostram Reginam de consensu et assensu sui karissimi sponsi antedicti dicto Roberto Boyd juniore ut supra confectam pro spatio novem annorum cum potestate plenaria sibi dicto Roberto et deputatis suis pluribus aut uno in uberiori forma, etc. datum apud Edinburghum xiiij<sup>to</sup> die mensis Junij anno Domini M<sup>o</sup> V<sup>co</sup> xxxij<sup>o</sup> prout in eadem litera plenius continetur. Tum tertio sepedictus rector de Duncie nomine quo supra produxit quandam aliam literam per dictam excellentissimam dominam nostram reginam de consensu et assensu sui karissimi sponsi antedicti dicto Roberto Boyd ut supra confectam facientem mentionem in se ubi ipsa dicta excellentissima domina nostra Regina de consensu et assensu dicti sui karissimi sponsi actualiter corporaliter et realiter cum effectu personaliter recepit dictum Robertum Boyd juniorem suum tenentem ballivum et camerarium in et ad omnes et singulas prescriptas terras et dominium de Kilmernok antedictum constabulariumque et custodem castri manerie domus ac fortalicii eiusdem cum suis pertinentiis pro spatio dictorum novem annorum in omnibus et per omnia tenore prescriptarum literarum assedacionis et ballivatus et prout in eisdem literis plenius continentur et hoc cum consensu et assensu eciam prescripti Roberti Boyd senioris per suam resignacionem et deliberacionem eiusdem in manibus prefate excellentissime domine nostre regine ibidem pro tempore personaliter presentis Idem sepedicta excellentissima domina nostra regina cum consensu et assensu prescripti sui karissimi sponsi premissa perfecit prout in dicta litera plenius continetur Datum apud Edinburghum xiiij<sup>to</sup> die mensis Junij anno Domini millesimo quingentesimo trigesimo secundo. Preterea ad verificanda premissa ipsa dicta excellentissima domina nostra regina cum consensu et assensu dicti sui karissimi sponsi dictum Robertum Boyd juniorem ex tunc suum tenentem ballivum et camerarium prescriptarum terrarum et domini de Kilmernok predicti constabulariumque et custodem dicti castri manerie domus et fortalicii eiusdem cum suis pertinentiis ut supra nuperime confectum et receptum tanquam suum familiarem servum et hospitalem hominem pro spatio decem aut duodecim dierum secum personaliter tenuit ut dictus rector de Duncie nomine et ex parte dicti Roberti Boyd junioris asseruit Tum quarto idem rector de Duncie nomine et ex parte dicti Roberti junioris produxit quoddam preceptum per dictam nostram excellentissimam Reginam cum consensu et assensu dicti sui karissimi sponsi ut supra confectum mandans et onerans

in se omnes et singulos tenentes et inhabitantes dictas terras et dominium de Kilmernok cum pertinenciis parere et obedire prefato Roberto Boyd juniore pro spatio dictorum novem annorum in omnibus et per omnia secundum formam et tenorem dictarum literarum assedacionis et ballivatus sibi dicto Roberto juniore desuper confectarum et prout in eisdem plenius continentur ac prout prius fecerunt prefato Roberto Boyd seniori omnibus temporibus elapsis prout ipsi et cuilibet eorum per se respondere voluit aut voluerunt sibi dicte excellentissime domine nostre regine et suo karissimo sponso antedicto pro suo interesse sub omni pena que competere poterit aut poterint ad manus eorundem secundum formam et tenorem dicti precepti et prout in eodem latius continetur Datum apud Edinburghum xiiij<sup>to</sup> die mensis Junij anno Domini millesimo quingentesimo xxxij<sup>o</sup> Post quarumquidem literarum prescriptarum productionem ac ibidem publice perlectionem et intellectionem earundem prefatus Jacobus Somerwell rector de Duncie antedictus nomine et ex parte prefati Roberti Boyd junioris vigore dictarum literarum requisivit dictum Robertum Boyd seniore ac eciam omnes et singulos tenentes et inhabitantes dictas terras et dominium de Kilmernok antedictum cum pertinenciis ex tunc ibidem presentes nomine serenissime dicte domine nostre regine et dicti sui karissimi sponsi parere et obedire prefato Roberto Boyd juniore in omnibus et per omnia secundum formam et tenorem omnium et singularum prescriptarum literarum dicto Roberto Boyd juniore ut supra desuper confectarum Quiquidem Robertus Boyd senior cum omni reverencia qua decuit ibidem publice dixit et concessit quod parere et obedire voluit dicte sue excellentissime domine nostre regine suoque karissimo sponso antedicto et suis literis in omnibus et per omnia secundum formam et tenorem earundem Et similiter omnes et singuli prefati tenentes ibidem presentes ad huiusmodi concesserunt publice una voce dicentes et clamantes absque aliqua contradictione Quibus vero omnibus et singulis sic ut premititur debite peractis idem Jacobus Somerwell rector de Duncie antedictus vigore dictarum literarum et nomine quo supra dictum Robertum Boyd seniore de sede tribunali expulsi et dictum Robertum Boyd juniorem loco suo judiciali in pacifico possessione dicti officii ballivatus et assedacionis predictarum terrarum et dominij de Kilmernok sepedicti ac officii camerarii eiusdem et eciam constabularij et custodis prefati castri manerie domus ac fortalicij eiusdem cum suis pertinenciis personaliter realiter actualiter et corporaliter imposuit vestivit et legitime introduxit in omnibus et per omnia secundum formam et tenorem omnium et singularum prescriptarum literarum sibi dicto Roberto Boyd juniore prius desuper confectarum vigore eciam quarum dictus Robertus junior dictam assedacionem et officia prescripta tenore earundem literarum in se et super se debite acceptavit et ibidem statim constituit fecit et creavit omnes et singulos officarios et membra curie necessaria videlicet clericum seriandos sectatores et deputatos et eosdem separatim et divisim jurare causavit sacrosanctis Dei evangeliiis reverenter tactis se debite et juste in dictis suis officiis exercere et ministrare postea vero ibidem legitime confirmavit curiam nomine supremi Domini nostri Regis ac sue excellentissime matris Margarete Scotorum Regine

illustrissime suique karissimi sponsi Henrici domini Methuen, etc. antedicti ac nomine ipsius dicti Roberti Boyd junioris ballivi dictarum terrarum et dominij de Kilmernok antedicti et suorum deputatorum coniunctim et divisim ibidem loco judiciali sede pro tribunali sedens in uberiori forma, etc. Et justiciam omnibus et singulis ibidem conquirentibus debite et juste ministravit ac dictas terras de Dalry et tocus dicti dominij de Kilmernok in illa parte existentes predictis tenentibus ibidem presentibus nomine et ex parte ipsius dicti Roberti Boyd junioris virtute sui officij prescripti pro spatio trium annorum a proximo festo penthecostes inde sequente pro firmis earundem debitis et consuetis more solito eiusdem dominij assedavit locavit et ad firmam dimisit Super quibus vero omnibus et singulis sic premissis prefatus Jacobus Somerwell rector de Dunce antedictus nomine et ex parte dicti Roberti Boyd junioris a me notario publico subscripto sibi fieri peciit unum seu plura publicum seu publica instrumentum vel instrumenta Acta erant hec infra dictum dominium de Kilmernok super solum dictarum terrarum de Dalry prope ecclesiam perochialem eiusdem ut supra horis decima et undecima ante meridiem vel ea circa sub anno mense die indicione et pontificatu quibus supra Presentibus ibidem providis et discretis viris videlicet Magistro Cristallo Boyd preposito ecclesie beate Marie virginis nunc condite apud civitatem Glasguensem nuperime Jacobo Cunyngham in Montgrenane Thoma Boyd Jacobo Aslose de eodem et Thoma Boyd clerico dicte curie cum diversis aliis testibus ibidem copiose congregatis ad premissa vocatis pariter et rogatis.

Et ego vero Stephanus Prestoune clericus Glasguensis diocesis sacraque auctoritate apostolica notarius publicus, etc.

#### ABSTRACT.

Notarial Instrument narrating that a venerable man, James Somervell, rector of Dunse, and Robert Boyd, younger, son and apparent heir of Robert Boyd in Kilmarnock, personally compeared before the said Robert Boyd, elder, at the parish church of Dalry, on the ground of the lands of Dalry and lordship of Kilmarnock, sitting in that place on the judgment-seat, where also the tenants of the said lands and lordship were numerously assembled, for a certain court appointed to be held there by the said Robert Boyd, elder, for the ministration of justice among the said tenants, and in particular for the purpose of setting the said lands and lordship to them, as assigned to them in the court at Whitsuntide: and there the said James Somervell, on behalf of the said Robert Boyd, younger, before the confirmation of the court, publicly produced and stretched out to the hands of the said Robert Boyd, elder, certain letters written on paper, granted by the most excellent lady, Margaret, Queen of Scotland, under her signet and subscription manual, together with the subscription of her husband, Henry, Lord Methven, in token of his consent, to the said Robert Boyd, younger, his heirs and assignees: and first he produced a Letter of Assedation

by the said Queen Margaret to the said Robert Boyd, younger, of the lands and lordship of Kilmarnock, with the castle, fortalice, and gardens belonging thereto ; namely, Kilmarnock, Dalry, Noddisdale, Kilbride, Flatt, and Nariston, with an annualrent of Martuam, and with the mill of Kilmarnock, and all other mills of the whole lordship, with the holdings and tenandries of the same, in the lordship of Cunningham and shire of Ayr, for the space of nine years ; dated at Edinburgh 13th June 1532 : And secondly, the said James Somervell, on behalf of the said Robert Boyd, younger, produced a sufficient Letter of Bailiery of the said lands and lordship of Kilmarnock, granted by the said Queen Margaret to the said Robert Boyd, younger, for nine years ; dated at Edinburgh 14th June 1532 : And thirdly, another letter granted by the said Queen, with consent foresaid, to the said Robert Boyd, younger, making mention that the said most excellent lady had actually, bodily, and really, with effect, personally received the said Robert Boyd, younger, as her tenant, bailie, and chamberlain, in and to all and sundry the aforesaid lands and lordship of Kilmarnock, and as constable and keeper of the castle, manor-house, and fortalice thereof, for nine years, and this with consent of the aforementioned Robert Boyd, elder, by his assignation of the same in the hards of Her Majesty, in person ; dated at Edinburgh, 14th June 1532. Further, to verify the premisses, the said Most Excellent Lady, with consent of her husband, personally detained with herself as her familiar servant and household man for ten or twelve days the said Robert Boyd, younger, from thenceforth her tenant, bailie, and chamberlain, etc., as the said rector of Dunse asserted. Then, fourthly, the said rector produced a precept by the said Queen Margaret, commanding all the tenants and inhabitants of the said lands and lordship to obey the said Robert Boyd, younger, for the said period of nine years, in terms of the said letters, as they would answer to the said Queen Margaret ; dated at Edinburgh, 14th June 1532. After the production and reading of which letters, the said James Somervell, in virtue thereof, required the said Robert Boyd, elder, and also all the tenants and inhabitants of the lordship of Kilmarnock, to obey the foresaid Robert Boyd, younger, in all things, in terms of the said letters : whereupon Robert Boyd, elder, with all due reverence, publicly declared that he would obey the said Most Excellent Lady the Queen in all things, according to the tenor of the said letters ; and in like manner all the tenants there present publicly acknowledged, speaking and crying out with one voice, without any contradiction, to the same effect : which things having been thus duly performed, the said James Somervell, in virtue of the said letters, expelled the said Robert Boyd, elder, from the judgment-seat, and personally, really, actually, and bodily imposed, vested, and lawfully introduced the said Robert Boyd, younger, into his judicial place, in peaceful possession of the said office of bailiery, and of the tack of the said lands and lordship of Kilmarnock and office of chamberlain thereof, and also of constable and keeper of the castle, etc. All which the said Robert Boyd, younger, duly accepted, and there forthwith appointed all necessary officers and members of court, namely, clerk, serjeants, suitors, and deputes, and caused them to be sworn by reverently

touching the holy evangels of God, that they should justly exercise their respective offices ; after which the said Robert Boyd, younger, proceeded to administer justice to all there making complaint. These things were done near the parish church of Dalry, at the hours of ten and eleven before noon of the 5th May 1534 ; the witnesses present being Mr. Cristal Boyd, Provost of the Church of St. Mary, lately founded in the city of Glasgow ; James Cuningham, in Montgrenane ; Thomas Boyd ; James Aslose of that Ilk, etc.

31. *Instrument on the Transfer of the Castle of Cassillis from Robert Boyd in Kilmarnock, to William, Abbot of Corsraguell, and Exoneration of the former therefor.*<sup>1</sup> [26th June 1534.]

In Dei nomine amen per hoc presens publicum instrumentum cunctis pateat evidenter quod anno Incarnacionis Dominice millesimo quingentesimo trigesimo quarto die vero mensis Junii vicesimo sexto indictione septima pontificatusque sanctissimi in Christo patris et domini nostri domine Clementis divina providencia pape septimi undecimo in mei notarii publici et testium subscriptorum presenciis personalliter constitutus venerabilis in Christo pater Willelmus permissione divina abbas monasterii de Corsraguell ac curator nobilis et potentis domini Gilberti comitis de Cassillis fatebatur se nomine et ex parte dicti comitis ac virtute dicti sui officii recipisse a Roberto Boyd in Kilmernok herede et executore quondam domine Margarete Boyd comitisse de Cassillis castrum et locum de Cassillis cum hortis pomeriis edificiis et singulis suis pertinenciis una cum silvis ac omnibus et singulis aliis edificiis existentia in manibus dicte domine Margarete comitisse de Cassillis tempore sui decessus spectantia et pertinentia dicto comiti de Cassillis tam sufficientia in omnibus et per omnia et meliora quam dicta domina Margareta eadem tempore deliberacionis sibi eorundem recepit Et hoc in omnibus et per omnia secundum formam et tenorem cuiusdam scripti medio tempore inter eosdem confecti Quodquidem scriptum dicte partes michi notario publico subscripto tradiderunt perlegendum excopiandum et in hanc publicam formam instrumentalem redigendum Cuiusquidem scripti tenor sequitur et est talis videlicet The xxvj day of Junii the yeir of God j<sup>m</sup> v<sup>c</sup> xxxiiij yeiris Williame be the permissione of God abbot of Corsraguell and curatour to ane nobill and mychty lord Gilbert erill of Cassillis grantit him in name and behalf of the said erill to have ressavit fra the said Robert Boyd ayr and executour to the said umquhile dame Margarete Boyd the castell and place of Cassillis with the yardis orchyardis biggingis and all pertinentis quhatsumevir pertenyng tharto togydder with the woddis and all uther biggingis with thair pertynentis quhatsumevir being in hir handis the tyme of hir deces pertenyng to the said erill of Cassillis als

<sup>1</sup> *Kilmarnock Writs.*



sufficient and bettir in all sortis na quhen scho ressavit the samyn ffor the quhilk the tyme of hir resate tharof Williame Boyd of Banhaith come caution and soverte himself and his aris for the uphalding of the samyn And because the said Robert Boyd in Kilmernok ayre and executoure foresaide to the said umquhile dame Margarete Boyd hes delyverit to the said venerable fader in God in name and behalf of the said erill his brother sone as curatour foresaid the said place and castell with the yardis orchyardis biggingis thareof and all pertinentis quhatsumevir pertenyng thareto togydder with the woddis and all uther biggingis quhatsumevir with thare pertinentis pertenyng to the said erill being in hir handis the tyme of hir deces and delyverit to hir in maner as said is als sufficient and bettir be his awin grant na quhen scho resavit the samyn Tharfore the venerabill fader in God in name and behalf of the said Erill of Cassillis as his curatour forsaid quytclamyt and dischargit the said Robert Boyd in Kilmernok as ayr and executour forsaid to the said umquhile Dame Margarete Boyd and Williame Boyd of Banhaith hir cautionare and soverte forsaid thare ayris executouris and assignais thareof for now and evir And attour James Kennedy of Blarquhan personally present at instance and requeist of the said venerable fader in God band and oblist him his aris executouris and assignais in the stratest forme and stile of obligatioun to the said Robert Boyd in Kilmernok ayr and executour forsaid to warrand releif and keipe skaithles the said Robert Boyd in Kilmernok and Williame Boyd of Banhaith thare airis executouris and assignais anentis the samyn at the handis of the said erill of Cassillis and all utheris havand enteres tharto be ony maner of way and siclyke the said venerable fader in God band and oblist hym and his successouris in the stratest forme and style of obligatioun to warrand releif and keipe skaithles the said James Kennedy of Blarquhane his airis executouris and assignais at the handis of the said erill of Cassillis his ayris executouris and assignais and of all utheris havand enteres thareto anentis the samyn be ony maner of way And mare attour band and oblist hym and his successouris in the stratest forme and style of obligatioun to cause the said erill of Cassillis himself to quytclame and discharge the saidis Robert Boyd in Kilmernok Williame Boyd of Banhaith and James Kennedy of Blarquhan thar airis executouris and assignais thareof in the stratest forme and style of exoneratioun incontynent efter his hayme cumyng owte of France leallely and trewly but fraude or gyle: Super quibus vero omnibus et singulis sic premissis prefatus Robertus Boyd in Kilmernok a me notario publico subscripto sibi fieri peciit unum seu plura publicum seu publica instrumentum vel instrumenta Acta erant hec apud portam castri de Cassillis hora sexta post meridiem aut eacirca sub anno mense die indictione et pontificatu quibus supra Presentibus ibidem honorabilibus viris videlicet magistro Valtero Kennedy canonico Glasguensi Thoma Corry de Kelwode Jacobo Stewart de Blakhaw Thoma Davidstone de Grenane Jacobo Blayr de Myddill Auchindrane magistris Georgio Kennedy et Gilberto Corry capellanis ac notariis publicis domino Johanne Kennedy prebendario de Mayboill Thoma Boyd seniore Roberto Park Jacobo Slos de eodem Thoma Boyd juniore ac dominis Georgio

Blayr et Alexandro Jamesone capellanis ac notariis publicis cum diversis aliis testibus ad premissa vocatis debitaque cum instancia rogatis et requisitis.

Et ego vero Stephanus Prestoun clericus Glasguensis diocesis sacraque auctoritate apostolica notarius, etc.

32. *Letter of Reversion by Richard Bothwell, Provost of the Kirk of Field, to Robert Boyd in Kilmarnock, over the lands of Raith.*<sup>1</sup> [26th January 1542-3.]

Till all and sindry quhais knowlege thir present lettres sall cum Maister Richart Bothuell provost of oure Ladyis college Kirk of Feild within the wallis of the burgh of Edinburgh greting in God everlasting wittis your universiteis That albeit ane honorable man Robert Boyd in Kilmarnok to me myne airis and assignais hes sald and analijt heretable be charter and sasing all and sindry his fiffe pund land of Raith auld extent with the mylne of the samyn and thair pertinence liand in the barony of Ovir Lowdoun parochiane of Kilmarnok balliery of Cvnyngname and within the scherefdome of Air as at mair lenth is contenit in his charter maid and gevin to me thairupone Nevirtheles I will and grantis and alswa lelelie and treulie bindis and oblissis me be the faith and treuth in my body my airis and assignais that quhat tyme or how sone it sal happin the said Robert Boyd in Kilmarnok his airis or assignais upon ane day betuix the sone rising and ganging to of that Ilk into the college kirk of Sanct Geill of Edinburgh and thair upon Sanct James altar the apostill situat within the samyn to content and pay to me myne airis or assignais the soume of four hundreth markis in gold and silver gude and usuale money of Scotland havand cours of payment for the tyme That than incontinent eftir the payment of the said soume of four hundreth markis swa to be maid payit and deliverit as said is I myne airis and assignais sall renunce purelie and simple resigne quitclame ourgif and frelie deliver agane to the said Robert Boyd his airis or assignais all and sindry the said fiffe pund land of Raith auld extent with the mylne of the samyn and thair pertinence with charter sasing and all uther evidentis maid and gevin to me thairupone and witht all richt and titill of richt clame properte and possessioun heretable quhilk in the fairsaid fiffe pund land of Raith auld extent with the mylne of the samyn and thair pertinence I have had hes or may have for me my airis or assignais be ony maner of way in tyme to cum And that I my airis nor assignais sall nocht fraudfullie nor wilfullie absent ws fra the ressaving of the said soume of four hundreth markis I or thai being lauchfullie warnit thairto be the said Robert Boyd his airis or assignais outhir personalie or at our duelling place for the tyme upon fourty dayis warnyng of befor in presens of ane notar and witnes as efferis And gif I myne airis or assignais fraudfullie or wilfullie absentis ws fra the ressaving of the said soume of four hundreth markis as God forbeid we do we beand warnit as

<sup>1</sup> *Kilmarnock Writs.*

said is Than it salbe lesum to the said Robert Boyd his airis and assignais to have full regres and ingres in and to the properte and possessioun heretable of all and sindry the said fiffe pund land of Raith auld extent with the mylne of the samyn and thair pertinence like as he had of the samyn befor the alienatioun maid and gevin to me of the samyn Nevirtheles the foirsaid soume of four hundreth markis to the utilite and proffet of me myne airis and assignais under sicker keping to be put in the handis of the thesaurar or dene of geld of the burgh of Edinburgh quhilk for the tyme sall be all cavillatioun fraud and gile secludit and away put In witnes of the quhilk thing to thir present lettres subscrivit with my hand my seill is to hanging at Edinburgh the twenty-sext day of Januar the yeir of God ane thousand fiffe hundreth and fourty twa yeris befor thir witnes Maister Malcyme Riche Alexander Somerwell Sir Thomas Richesone chapellane and James Young notar publict with utheris divers.

(Signed)

RICHARDUS BOITHUELL.

33. ABSTRACT.<sup>1</sup>

Oblisement by the Earles of Argyle and others to warrand and assist Robert Boyd of Kilmarnock in all the actions he shall have to do, dated the year 1543.

34. *Letters of Charge inhibiting the Master of Glencarne from executing a Warrant against Robert Boyd, for delivery of the Castle of Kilmarnock.*<sup>2</sup> [29th October 1543.]

Marie be the grace of God Quene of Scottis to our lovit Schireffis of Renfrew baillies of Kyle and Cwnynghame and to their deputtis and till our lovittis heraldis maissieris messingeris our schireffis in that part greting : Forsamekle as we are informit that thair is lettres rasis at the instance of maister of Glencarne for charge of Robert Boyd or any otheris withhaldaris of the castell of Kilmarnock to deliver the samyn to him or his serwandis within certane days or houris undir the pane of putting of thame to the horne quhilk days or houris being bipast for to put thame to our horne Quhilk lettres gif thai have effect in this trublis tyme may be occasioun of gret dissensioun and surrectioun amang our leigis Oure will is heirfor that ye or ane of you as ye be requirit pas to the personale presens of the said maister or any wther executour of the saidis lettres and dischairge thame fra any execution of the said lettres, and failzeing of thair personal presens that ye pas to the heid burghis of the schiris and wther places neidfull and thair discharge the executioun of the saidis lettres and the effect thareof in our name and our darrest tutour and governour for certane causis moving ws thareto And als giff the said Robert or any of his complices be verteu of the saidis lettres be put to the horne that ye or any ane of you being requirit thare to relax thame tharefra and giff thame the

<sup>1</sup> *Abbotsford Miscell.*, i. 12.<sup>2</sup> *Kilmarnock Writs.*

wand of peax Dischargeing you and all otheris our officiaris in that part for executioun of the saidis lettres of horning upon the said Robert quhill we and our darrest tutour and governor be avisit tharewith at our nixt parliament. Alsua that ye in our name and our said derrest tutour and governouris charge bayth the saidis parties that nane of thame mak gaderingis or convocation of our leigis a contra otheris undir the pane of deid The quhilk to do we commit to you and ilk ane of you our full powar be thir our lettres delivering thame be you deulie execut and indorsate agane to the berar. Gevin at Striveling and subscrivit with our said governour and undir our signete the xxix day of October and of our regnne the first yeir.

JAMES G.

35. *Confirmation by Cardinal Beaton of Charter by the Abbot of Kilwinning to William Boyd of Baddinhaith of the lands of Barcraigs.*<sup>1</sup> [30th April 1545.]

David miseratione divina tituli sancti Stephani in Celio Monte sancte Romane ecclesie presbiter cardinalis Sanctiandree archiepiscopus tocius regni Scotie primas apostolice sedis legatus natus ac per universum regnum predictum eiusdem sedis de Latere Legatus discretis viris precentori et subdecano ecclesie Glasguensis ac officiali Glasguensi generali salutem in Domino sempiternam hiis que pro monasteriorum et aliorum religiosorum locorum commodo et utilitate facta fuisse noscuntur ut firma perpetuo et illibata persistent sedes apostolica cum ab ea petitur libenter apostolicam mandat adiaci firmitatem exhibita nobis nuper pro parte dilecti nobis in Christo honorabilis viri Willelmi Boyd de Baddinhaith Glasguensis diocesis petitio continebat quod alias religiosi viri Alexander abbas monasterii de Kylwynnyng et eiusdem conventus ordinis sancti Benedicti dicte Glasguensis diocesis unanimi consensu et assensu propter hoc capitulariter congregati utilitate et commodo dicti monasterij et successorum suorum undique previsis et consideratis diligenti tractatu et matura deliberatione prehabitis pro evidenti utilitate dicti monasterij in augmentum annuum rentalis eorundem ad summam sex solidorum et octo denariorum usualis monete regni Scotie plusquam unquam terre subscripte prius eiis aut predecessoribus suis persolverunt necnon pro policia in dicto regno Scotie habenda ac intuitu statutorum parliamenti desuper editorum verum etiam pro certis pecuniarum summis ipsis abbati et conventui premanibus per prefatum Willelmum exponentem gratanter et integre persolutis ac nonnullis aliis gratitudinibus et bene meritis per ipsum Willelmum eiis multipliciter impensis Totas et integras terras suas de Barcraigs vulgo nuncupatas extendentes annuatim ad tredecim solidatas et quatuor denariatas dicte monete antiqui extentus cum singulis suis pertinentiis in parrochia de Beith regalitate eorundem de Kylwynnyng Balivatu de Cunynghame et infra vicecomitatum de Ayr juxta suos confines consistentes et jacentes et ad dictum monasterium legitime pertinentes dicto Wilelmo exponenti heredibus suis et assignatis quibuscunque per eos

<sup>1</sup> *Kilmarnock Writs.*

de abbate et conventu prefatis et eorundem successoribus in feudifirma emphiteosi et hereditate imperpetuum tenendas et habendas et per omnes rectas metas suas antiquas et divisas prout jacebant in longitudine et latitudine in boscis planis moris marresiis viis semitis aquis stagnis rivulis pratis pascuis et pasturis aucupationibus venationibus piscationibus petariis turbariis columbis columbariis cuniculis cuniculariis carbonibus carbonariis pomis pomeriis silvis nemoribus virgultis domibus edificiis ortis tignis lignis lapicidiis lapide et calce fabrilibus brueriis et genestis ac mulierum marchetis cum communi pastura libero introitu et exitu et cum omnibus aliis et singulis libertatibus commoditatibus proficuis asiamentis ac iustis pertinenciis suis quibuscunque tam non nominatis quam nominatis tam subtus terram quam supra terram procul et prope ad predictas terras cum pertinenciis spectantibus seu juste spectare valentibus quomodolibet in futurum libere quiete plenarie integre honorifice bene et in pace sine aliquo impedimento revocatione contradictione aut obstaculo aliquali sub annuo canone sive censu summe viginti solidorum dicte monete Scotie per Willelmum exponentem prefatum heredes suos et assignatos Alexandro abbati et conventui prefatis et eorundem successoribus pro tempore existentibus pro una videlicet in penthecostes et alia medietatibus annui census huiusmodi in sancti Martini episcopi mensis Novembris festivitatis annis singulis unacum multuris solitis et consuetis ac tribus pultriis annuatim in terminis solitis integre persolvendo et in primo anno introitus cuiuslibet heredis ad totas et integras prenominatas terras cum pertinenciis dictum canonem sive annum censum duplicando Ac quod exponens heredes et assignati sui prefati tres sectas ad tria abbatis et conventus ac successorum predictorum placita capitalia regalitatis dicti monasterii de Kylwynnyng annuatim tenenda cum servitiis in curiis eorundem justiciarie et camerarie cum contigerint faciant nomine feudifirme tantum pro omni alio onere exactione questione demanda seu servitio seculari que de predictis terris cum pertinenciis juste exigi possent quomodolibet vel requiri Alexander vero abbas et conventus prefati et eorundem successores totas et integras prenominatas terras de Barcraigis cum pertinenciis Willelmo exponenti heredibus suis et assignatis quibuscunque adeo libere quiete plenarie in omnibus et per omnia forma pariter et effectum ut premissum est contra omnes mortales varantizare acquietare et imperpetuum defendere teneremur ac forsam sub certis aliis pactis legibus conditionibus declarationibus et limitationibus tunc forsam expressis salvo sedis apostolice dederant concesserant locaverant arendaverant et ad feudifirmam et perpetuam emphiteosim dimiserant prout in ipsorum Alexandri et conventus prefatorum carta manibus eorundem subscripta et sigillo communi dicti monasterii sigillata seu aliis literis instrumentis et documentis publicis desuper confecta seu confectis plenius dicitur contineri Ipseque Willelmus exponens dationis concessionis locationis et dimissionis earundem vigore possessionem terrarum predictarum cum pertinenciis huiusmodi forsam assecutus extitit Cum autem sicut eadem subiungebat petitio datio concessio locatio et dimissio huiusmodi in evidentem cesserint et cedant dicti monasterii de Kylwynnyng utilitatem Cupiatque prefatus exponens illas pro

earum subsistentia firmiori apostolice confirmationis munimine roborari Quare supplicari fecit humiliter idem exponens sibi super hiis per dictam sedem apostolicam de opportuno remedio misericorditer provideri Nos igitur ad infrascripta sufficienti apostolica facultate potiti deque premissis certam noticiam non habentes dictarum terrarum cum pertinentiis situationes confines veros annuos valores qualitates quantitates et circumstantias ac veriora vocabula necnon carte et literarum seu instrumentorum huiusmodi veriores tenores presentibus pro sufficienter expressis habentes ac attendentes quod in hiis in quibus monasteriorum et aliorum religiosorum locorum evidens procuratur utilitas favorabiles esse debemus atque benigni auctoritate apostolica nobis concessa et qua fungimur in hac parte discretioni vestre committimus et mandamus Quatenus si et postquam vocatis Alexandro abbate et conventu prefatis et seu pro tempore existentibus abbate et conventu ac aliis qui fuerunt evocandi de datione concessione locatione et dimissione ac aliis permissis ut prefertur factis Et quod ille in evidentem dicti monasterii utilitatem cedant vobis aut duobus vestrum coniunctim procedentibus legitime constiterit Super quibus conscientiam vestram oneramus Eisdem dationem concessionem locationem et dimissionem ac prout illas concernunt omnia et singula in carta et literas seu instrumentis predictis contenta licita tamen et honesta apostolica auctoritate approbetis et confirmetis Eisque perpetue firmitatis robur adiciatis ac illa valida et efficacia existere suosque effectus sorti et perpetuo inviolabiliter observari Sicque per quoscunque iudices quavis auctoritate fungentes sublata eiis et eorum cuilibet quavis aliter iudicandi et interpretandi facultate et auctoritate iudicari et diffiniri debere ac quicquid secus attemptari contigerit irritum et inane decernatis Omnesque et singulos juris et facti defectus si qui forsitan intervenerint in eisdem suppleatis Non obstantibus premissis ac felicis recordationis Domini Pauli pape secundi de rebus ecclesiasticis non alienandis et quibusvis aliis apostolicis ac in provincialibus et synodalibus conciliis editis generalibus vel specialibus constitutionibus et ordinationibus ac monasterij et ordinis predictorum etiam juramento confirmatione apostolica vel quavis firmitate alia roboratis statutis et consuetudinibus privilegiis quoque indultis et literis apostolicis eisdem monasterio et ordini ac illorum personis sub quibuscunque tenoribus et formis ac cum quibusvis etiam derogatoriis derogatoriis aliisque fortioribus efficacioribus et insolitis clausulis irritantibusque et aliis decretis etiam iteratis vicibus concessis approbatis et innovatis Quibus omnibus tenores illorum ac si de verbo ad verbum nichil penitus omisso et forma in illis tradita observata insererentur presentibus pro expressis habentes illis alias in suo robore permansuris hac vice dumtaxat specialiter et expresse derogamus ceterisque contrariis quibuscunque Datum Edinburgi nostre Sanctiandree diocesis sub sigillo nostri legationis anno incarnationis dominice millesimo quingentesimo quadragésimo quinto pridie Kalendas Maij pontificatus sanctissimi in Christo patris et domini nostri domini Pauli divina providentia pape tertii anno undecimo.

## ABSTRACT.

Confirmation by Cardinal David (Beaton) of a Charter of feu ferme, granted by Alexander, abbot of Kilwinning, to William Boyd of Baddinhaith, of the lands of Barcraigs, in the parish of Beith, regality of Kilwinning, bailiary of Cunynghame, and shire of Ayr, at the yearly rent of twenty shillings Scots, which should be doubled at the entry of each heir. Dated at Edinburgh 30th April 1545.

36. *Sasine on Crown Precept, in favour of Robert Boyd, son and heir-apparent of Robert Boyd of Kilmarnock, of the Lordship of Kilmarnock, and others.*<sup>1</sup>  
[22d September 1545.]

In Dei nomine, amen: per hoc presens publicum instrumentum cunctis pateat evidenter quod anno incarnationis Dominice millesimo quingentesimo quadragésimo quinto mensis vero Septembris die vicesimo secundo indictione quarta pontificatusque sanctissimi in Christo patris et domini nostri Pauli divina providentia pape tertii anno undecimo in nostrum notariorum publicorum et testium subscriptorum presentia personaliter constitutus probus vir Robertus Boyd in Clerkland ballivus de Cunynghame in hac parte quoddam sasine preceptum supreme domine nostre regine pergameni scriptum sub testimonio sui magni sigilli alba cera pendentis more cancellarie ballivo de Cunynghame et deputatis suis directum sibi que Roberto per Thomam Boyd de Lyne actornatum honorabilis viri Roberti Boyd filii et heredis apparentis Roberti Boyd de Kylmernok presentatum reverenter accepit et illud nobis notariis publicis subscriptis tradidit plegendum exemplandum et in hanc publicam formam instrumentalem redigendum cuius vero sasine precepti tenor sequitur et est talis Maria Dei gratia regina Scotorum ballivo nostro de Cunynghame et deputatis suis necnon dilectis nostris Jacobo Wylee Roberto Boyd in Clerkland, etc., ac eorum cuilibet coniunctim et divisim ballivis nostris de Cunynghame in hac parte salutem Quia nos tanquam princeps et Scotie Senescalla cum avisamento autoritate et consensu charissimi consanguinei et tutoris nostri Jacobi Aranie comitis domini Hammyltoun, etc., regni nostri protectoris et gubernatoris dedimus et concessimus hereditarie dilecto nostro Roberto Boyd filio et heredi apparenti Roberti Boyd de Kilmernok heredibus suis et assignatis Omnes et singulas terras dominium et baroniam de Kilmernok cum castro fortalicio maneriis ortis pomariis molendinis multuris piscariis brasinis lie outsettis partibus pendiculis silvis annuis redditibus annexis connexis tenentibus tenandriis et libere tenentium servitiis advocacione donatione et jure patronatus ecclesiarum et capellaniarum earundem et suis pertinentiis Terras et baroniam de Dalry cum manerie ortis pomariis molendinis multuris piscariis annuis redditibus brasinis lie outsettis partibus pendiculis silvis annexis connexis tenentibus tenandriis libere tenentium serviciis advocacione et donatione ecclesiarum et capel-

<sup>1</sup> *Kilmarnock Writ.*

laniarum earundem et suis pertinentiis Terras et baroniam de Kilbryde cum manerie ortis pomariis molendinis multuris piscariis annuis redditibus brasinis silvis lie outsettis partibus pendiculis annexis connexis tenentibus tenandriis libere tenentium serviciis advocacione et donatione ecclesiarum et capellaniarum earundem et suis pertinentiis Terras de Ryvisdalemure cum manerie ortis pomariis molendinis multuris piscariis annuis redditibus brasinis silvis lie outsettis partibus pendiculis annexis connexis tenentibus tenandriis libere tenentium serviciis advocacione et donatione ecclesiarum et capellaniarum earundem et suis pertinentiis Terras de Nodisdale cum molendinis piscariis brasinis partibus et pendiculis earundem et suis pertinentiis Terras de Flat cum molendinis piscariis brasinis partibus et pendiculis earundem et suis pertinentiis et terras de Monfoid cum suis pertinentiis jacentes in balliatu nostro de Cunynghame et infra vicecomitatum nostrum de Aire Quequidem omnes et singule terre dominium et baronie suprascripte cum castro fortalicio maneriis hortis pomariis molendinis multuris piscariis annuis redditibus brasinis silvis lie outsettis partibus pendiculis annexis connexis tenentibus tenandriis libere tenentium serviciis advocacione et donatione et jure patronatus ecclesiarum et capellaniarum ac omnibus suis pertinentiis fuerunt dicti Roberti Boyd senioris perprius hereditarie et quas idem per fustim et baculum in manibus prefati nostri gubernatoris tanquam in manibus nostris apud Falkland personaliter sursum reddidit pureque et simpliciter resignavit prout in carta nostra desuper confecta plenius continetur Vobis precipimus et mandamus quatenus prefato Roberto Boyd juniore vel suo certo actornato latori presentium sasinam predictarum terrarum dominii et baroniarum cum castro fortalicio maneriis ortis pomariis molendinis multuris piscariis annuis redditibus brasinis silvis lie outsettis partibus pendiculis annexis connexis tenentibus tenandriis libere tenentium serviciis advocacione donatione et jure patronatus ecclesiarum et capellaniarum earundem ac omnibus suis pertinentiis secundum tenorem dicte nostre carte quam de nobis inde habet juste haberi faciat et sine dilatione Salvo nichilominus et reservato libero tenemento et vitali redditu omnium et singularum terrarum dominii baroniarum et annuorum reddituum suprascriptorum cum castro fortalicio maneriis molendinis multuris piscariis brasinis silvis lie outsettis partibus pendiculis annexis connexis tenentibus tenandriis libere tenentium serviciis advocacione et donatione ecclesiarum et capellaniarum earundem ac omnibus suis pertinentiis prefato Roberto Boyd seniori pro toto tempore vite sue Et rationabili tercio earundem sponse sue quum contigerit Et hoc nullo modo omittatis ad quod faciendum vobis et vestrum cuilibet coniunctim et divisim ballivis nostris de Cunynghame in hac parte committimus potestatem Datum sub testimonio nostri magni sigilli apud Falkland sexto die mensis Septembris anno regni nostri tertio Quoquidem sasine precepto viso et perlecto idem Robertus Boyd in Clerkland ballivus de Cunynghame in hac parte antedictus virtute sui officii accessit et statum ac sasinam hereditariam necnon realem actualem et corporalem possessionem primo totarum et integrarum terrarum et baronie de Dalry predictarum cum manerie ortis pomariis molendinis multuris piscariis annuis redditibus brasinis



lie outsettis partibus pendiculis silvis annexis connexis tenentibus tenandriis libere tenentium serviciis advocacione et donatione ecclesiarum et capellaniarum earundem et suis pertinentiis tum secundo totarum et integrarum prescriptarum terrarum de Ryvisdailmure cum manerie ortis pomariis molendinis multuris piscariis annuis redditibus brasinis silvis lie outsettis partibus pendiculis annexis connexis tenentibus tenandriis libere tenentium serviciis advocacione et donatione ecclesiarum et capellaniarum earundem et suis pertinentiis Tum tertio terrarum de Flat cum molendinis piscariis brasinis partibus et pendiculis earundem et suis pertinentiis Tum quarto prefatarum terrarum de Nodisdale cum molendinis piscariis brasinis partibus et pendiculis earundem et suis pertinentiis Tum quinto totarum et integrarum predictarum terrarum et baronie de Kylbryde cum manerie ortis pomariis molendinis multuris piscariis annuis redditibus brasinis silvis lie outsettis partibus pendiculis annexis connexis tenentibus tenandriis libere tenentium serviciis advocacione et donatione ecclesiarum et capellaniarum earundem et suis pertinentiis et ultimo perscriptorum terrarum de Monfoid cum suis pertinentiis dicto Thome Boyd de Lyne actornato prefati Roberti Boyd junioris Reservans supra reservata secundum tenorem prescripte carte supreme domine nostre regine sibi desuper confecte per terre et lapidis predictarum terrarum fundi traditionem ut moris est separatim et successive dedit et deliberavit imperpetuum Literarum vero actornatus supreme domine nostre Regine more sue cancellarie directarum nobisque notariis publicis subscriptis per dictum Thomam Boyd in premissis ostensarum tenor sequitur Maria Dei gratia regina Scotorum omnibus probis hominibus suis ad quos presentes litere pervenerint salutem Sciatis quod suscepimus Thomam Boyd de Lyne Jacobum Prestoun vel eorum aliquos vel aliquem actornatos vel actornatum dilecti nostri Roberti Boyd filii et heredis apparentis Roberti Boyd de Kilmernok in omnibus negotiis et laquelis placitis et querelis motis seu movendis ipsum Robertum juniorem tangentibus seu tangere valentibus quibuscunque diebus et locis contra quoscunque et coram quibuscunque Quare vobis precipimus et mandamus quatenus dictos Thomam Jacobum, etc., vel eorum aliquos vel aliquem quos vel quem presentes vel presentem esse contigerit tanquam actornatos vel actornatum dicti Roberti Boyd junioris in premissis recipiatis presentibus post annum minime valituris in cuius rei testimonium has literas nostras sibi fieri fecimus patentes apud sanctum Andream septimo die mensis Septembris anno regni nostri tertio Super quibus vero omnibus et singulis sic premissis prefatus Thomas Boyd de Lyne actornatus antedictus nomine et ex parte memorati Roberti Boyd junioris a nobis notariis publicis subscriptis sibi fieri petiit instrumenta unum aut plura Acta erant hec super solum predictarum terrarum videlicet apud Gowanley in Dalry hora nona ante meridiem vel ea circa apud Catburne in Ryvisdalemure hora undecima ante meridiem vel ea circa apud mansionem de Flat et apud Nodisdale hora prima post meridiem vel ea circa apud Brewlandis in Kylbryde et apud Monfoid hora quarta post meridiem vel ea circa sub anno die mense Indictione et pontificatu quibus supra Presentibus ibidem Alexandro

Cunynghame filio Jacobi Cunynhame de Skelmurley Thoma Boyd in Cukistoun  
Johanne Boyd in Dalry Johanne Montgomery in Flat et domino Johanne Brown  
capellano testibus ad premissa vocatis pariter et rogatis.

Et ego vero Henricus Prestoun clericus Glasguensis diocesis sacraque autoritate  
apostolica Notarius publicus ac scriba curie vicecomitatus de Aire, etc.

Et ego vero Robertus Boyd clericus Glasguensis diocesis sacraque apostolica et  
imperiali auctoritatibus notarius publicus, etc.

#### ABSTRACT.

Instrument of Sasine, proceeding on Precept by Mary Queen of Scots, in favour of Robert Boyd, son and heir-apparent of Robert Boyd of Kylmernok, and upon resignation by the latter personally in the hands of James Earl of Arran, Governor of Scotland, of all and whole the lands, lordship, and barony of Kylmernok, with the castle, fortalice, manor-place, and others thereto belonging; the lands and barony of Dalry; lands and barony of Kylbryde; lands of Ryvisdalemure, Nodisdale, Flat, and Monfoid; all lying in the bailiary of Cunynghame and shire of Ayr, with the mills and fishings of the respective lands; and with the advocation, donation, and patronage of the churches and chapels of Kilmernok, Dalry, Kilbryde, and Ryvisdalemure. Dated 22d September 1545.

#### 37. *Obligation by Dame Marion Seytoun, Countess of Eglyntoun, to Robert Master of Boid.*<sup>1</sup> [16th May 1547.]

Be it kend tyll all men be thir present letteris, me Dayme Merioun Seytoun, Cunetass of Eglyntoun, to be bundin and oblist, and be the tenour herof bindis and oblisses me to ane honorabill man, Robert Master of Boid, be the faitht and threucht in my body, that I sall nocht mare nor contract mariage with na maner of persone nor persones, nor sett takis nor rowmes pertening the houss and lordschep of Montgumre to na gentilman bot thai that ar in possessioun now presentle, or else to thaim that succedis to the possessiounis and tenentis now instant, without avise and consent of the said Robert Maister Boyd; and herto bindis and oblissis me under the panis of periure and defamatioun: In witnes of the quhilk I haif subscrivit this my obligatioun with my hand at Edinbrught, the sextene day of Maii, the yeir of God I<sup>m</sup> fyf hundreth fourte and sevin yeris, befoir thir witnes, Charles Mouat of Knokyntebir, Adame Montgumre of Murehouss, Hew Montgumrie, balye depute of Killvynning, Thomas Nevin of Monkreddin, and Schir Allane Porterfeld, notar publik, with utheris divers.

Signature

<sup>1</sup> *Memorials of the Montgomeries*, ii. 143.

38. ABSTRACT.<sup>1</sup>

Letters of Relaxation from the process of the horne, by Mary, Queen of Scots, in favour of Robert, Master of Boyd, John Brysbane of Bischoptoun, David Fairlie, younger of that Ilk, and others, inasmuch as they had found bail for their appearance before the Justiciary Court, to answer for the cruel slaughter of Nele Montgomery of Langschaw, Knight. Given under the Signet, at Edinburgh, 11th December 1548.

39. ABSTRACT.<sup>2</sup>

Letters of Remission by Mary, Queen of Scots, with consent of the Regent Arran, to Robert, Master of Boyd, John Birsbane of Bischoptoun, David Fairlie, younger of that Ilk, Charles Mowat of Busby, Robert Boyd, younger of Portincroce, Robert Boyd in Clerkland, Archibald Boyll and William Blair, for not joining the army appointed to assemble at Glaidismuir, to oppose the English; and for the slaughter of Neill Montgomery of Langschaw, Knight. Given under the Privy Seal, at Edinburgh, 11th December 1548.

40. *Indenture between James Earl of Arran, and Robert Lord Boyd.*<sup>3</sup>

[12th March 1548.]

Thir Indenturis maid at Edinburgh the tuelf day of Marche the yeir of God ane thousand five hundreth fourty aucht yeris It is appunctit aggreit and finalie contractit betuix ane noble and mychty lord James Erle of Arrane, lord Hammyltoun protector and governour of Scotland on that ane part and Robert Lord Boyd of Kilmarnok on that uthir part in maner forme and effect as efter followis fforsamekle as the said Robert is ellis servit and retourit be brevis of oure soverane ladeis chapell as aire to umquhile James Boyd of Kilmarnok his eme of certaine landis quhilkis pertinit to the said umquhile James and is to raise brevis to be servit and retourit of the remanent of all landis annuall rentis and utheris quhilkis pertinit to the said umquhile James his eme and to obtene preceptis of our soverane ladeis chancellarie for heretable infetmentis sesingis to be gevin to him therof And my lord governour bindis and oblis him and his airis gif it hapins him or thame to succeid and cum to the croune of Scotland than he and thai sall ratify and appreif the saidis infetmentis ellis obtenit and to be obtenit be the said Robert and his airis of the saidis landis and gif neid beis sall infet the said Robert and his airis heretable of new agane in the saidis landis and utheris quhilkis pertinit to his said umquhile eme efter dissolutioun maid be him with avise of the thre estaittis of this Realme in Parliament for annexatioun of landis to his crown in the maist sicker forme that the said Robert or his airis can devise or will desire to be done And als the said lord governour sall gif and dispone frelie to the said Robert his airis and assignais the ward relief and nonentre of all and sindry

<sup>1</sup> *Memorials of the Montgomeries*, ii. 146.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.* ii. 146.

<sup>3</sup> *Kilmarnock Writs*.

the landis quhilkis pertinit to the said umquhile James Boyd of all yeris and termes bigane that the samyn hes bene in the quenis grace handis or hir predecessouris be ressoun of ward or nonentres And als sall mak the said Robert and his airis assignais and transfer the richt of the maillis fermis and dewities of the saidis landis of all yeris and termes bigane and to cum during the tyme of the minorite of the quenis grace gif the saidis malis fermes and dewiteis can or may be askit or cravit fra thame be ressoun of propirte to hir grace ffor the quhilkis causs the said Robert Lord Boyd sall gif his band of manrent for him and his airis to be leill and trew servandis to my said lord governour and his airis perpetualie in competent and dew forme aganis all personis as use is the Croune of Scotland allanerlie exceptit And sall gif to my said lord governour and his airis the mariage of Thomas Boyd oy and aire to the said Robert Boyd and failyeing of him be decese the mariage of ony uthir his aire quhilk sal happin to succeid to his landis and heretage to be mariit upoun sic party agreeable as my said lord governour his airis or assignais sall think expedient be thair avise And gif the said Robert Lord Boyd and his airis be nocht content and contractis nocht his said oy and failyeing of him be deceise ony uthir his aire or airis that sal happin to succeid to his heretage upoun sic party agreeable as my said lord governour his airis and assignais sall please desire to be done thai being requirit therto In that caise the said Robert Lord Boyd bindis and oblis him and his airis to refund content and pay to my said lord governour his airis and assignais the soume of ane thousand pundis usuale money of Scotland for the proffettis of the said Robertis oy or airis mariage abone writtin and that within the space of fourty dayis efter the said oy or air as said is be of lauchfull aige and failyeis to mary as said is thai being requirit therto be my said lord governour his airis or assignais as said is And als the said lord governour sall gif his letres of mantenance for him and his airis perpetualie to the said Robert Boyd and his airis in the sickere forme that can be devisit and als bindis and oblis him and his airis to refund content and pay to the said Robert Boid and his airis the soume of fourty pundis usuale money of Scotland yerelie at twa termes for thair yerelie feale for thair said service as sal be contenit in the band of manrent and letre of mantenance to be maid therupoun And in caise the said Robert Boyd or his airis failyeis in the said band of manrent or ony part abonewrittin for thair part to my said lord governour his airis or assignais In that caise this contract to be fra the begynning the said falt or failye being sufficientlie provin of nane availl In sa fer as concernis the thingis to be fulfillit to the said Robert Boyd and his airis And gif the said lord governour and his airis failyeis be himself or his airis in fulfilling of thair partis of the said contract (the said falt being in likewyse provin) fra thyne-furth the said Robert and his airis sall nocht be haldin to fulfill thair partis therof to my said lord governour his airis and assignais foirsaidis And for fulfilling heirop baith the saidis partiis ar faithfullie bundin oblist and sworne and hes selit and subscrivit thir presentis interchangeablie to utheris with thair selis and hand writtis day yair and place foirsaidis Befoir thir witnes ane reverend fader in God Johnne bishop of Dun-

keld venerable faderis George and Williame commendataris of Dunfermling and Culroise maister Thomas Merioribanks of Ratho Robert Carnegy of Kynnard and maister James Makgill with utheris diverse. (Signed) JAMES, G. ROBERT BOYD of Kilmarnok wyth my hand at the pen led be James Reid notar publict at my comand, etc.

Ita est Jacobus Reid notarius quoad subscriptionem dicti Roberti de mandato eiusdem.—J. R.

[Two seals in good preservation.]

41. *Bond of Maintenance by James Earl of Arran to Robert Lord Boyd.*<sup>1</sup>

[13th March 1548.]

Be it kend till all men be their present letres Ws James Erle of Arrane Lord Hammyltoun etc. protector and governour of Scotland fforsamekle as oure weilbelovit freynd and servand Robert Lord Boyd of Kilmernok has bundin and oblist him and his airis perpetualie to be leill afauld and trew servandis and men to ws and oure airis and to tak oure afauld and trew parte in all oure actionis causs querellis and debaittis quhilkis we haif or sal happin to haif movit be ws or aganis ws and to do all uthir humanyteis and servitude that men and servandis aucht and suld do to thair lord and maister as at mair lenth is contenit in his band of manrent under his sele of armys and subscriptioun manuale gevyn for him and his airis perpetualie to ws and our airis therupoun Tharfore to be bundin and oblist and be the faith and treuth in our body lelely and trewlie byndis and oblissis ws and our airis perpetualie to be leill trew and afauld maisteris and gude lordis to the saidis Robert Lord Boyd and his airis and sall be our selffis oure kynnismen freyndis servandis allia men tennentis and utheris that will do for ws fortify and manteine the saidis Robert and his airis thair freyndis kynnismen tennentis and servandis and sall tak thair trew and afauld parte in all and sundry thair actionis caussis querellis and debaittis honest and lefull aganis quhatsumeveir personis in the law or by the law the Crown of Scotland alanerly except and sall suffir na truble nor skaith to cum to thame in any sort but sall stop and resist the samyne at our power and to that effect sall be oureself our kynnismen freyndis servandis and part-takaris ryde and gang with the said Robert and his airis thair freyndis tennentis and servandis als oft as we salbe desyrit and requirit be thame thairto and sall nowthir heir nor se thair skaith hurt nor displeasour bot sall schaw thame the samin and stop the saidis skaithis to be done at our utir power and sall gif the said Robert and his airis the best and trew counsale we can in all behalffis for thair honour wele and proffit and the counsale thai schaw to ws sall concele and attour sall do all thingis concerning the premissis that apperteins to ane lord and maister to do to his trew man and servand And attour we bynd and oblise ws and oure airis to content and pay yerlie to the said Robert Boyd and his airis (our servandis and men

<sup>1</sup> *Kilmarnock Writs.*

forsaidis) the soume of fourty pundis usuale money of Scotland yerlie for thair feall for thair service to be done to ws and our airis in manner forsaid at twa termes in the yeir Witsonday and Mertymes in wynter be equale portionis and for observing of the premissis we bynd and oblise ws and our airis herto perpetually to the said Robert Boyd and his airis faithfully be the faithis and treuthis in our bodeis the haly evangelis tuichit nevir to cum in the contrar heirof under the payne of periurie Infamyee and nevir to brouke honour nor haif credence gif we cum in the contrar heirof In witnes of the quhilk to thir our letres of manteinance subscrivit with our hand our sele of armys is affixt at Edinburgh the threttene day of Merche the yeir of God ane thowsand five hundrethe fourty aucht yeiris Befor thir witnes ane Reverend fader in God Johnne bischope of Dunkeld venerable faderis George and William commendatouris of Dunfermling and Culros master Thomas Merioribankis of Ratho Robert Carnegy of Kynnard and master James M'Gill with utheris diverse.

(Signed) JAMES G.

[*Seal almost entire.*]

#### 42. ABSTRACT.<sup>1</sup>

Decree by the Lords of Council, ordaining Hugh, third Earl of Eglintoun, to relieve Robert Lord Boyd, Alexander Boyd in Craig, and their sureties, of the payment of 350 merks, claimed from them by John Montgomery, for the slaughter of his father. Edinburgh, 29th May 1555.

#### 43. ABSTRACT.<sup>2</sup>

Agreement betuixt Mary, Queen Regent, and Robert, Lord and Master of Boid, for mutwall assistance against thair enemies, dated the 6th November 1557.

#### 44. *Charter by Hugh Montgomery of Hesilheyd, to Helen Boyd, daughter of Robert Lord Boyd, of the lands of Lyandcorse and Williyard, in liferent.*<sup>3</sup> [10th January 1559-60.]

Omnibus hanc cartam visuris vel auditoris Hugo Mungumrye de Hesilheid ac dominus terrarum subscriptarum salutem in domino sempiternam noveritis me vendidisse alienasse et hac presenti carta mea confirmasse necnon vendere alienare et hac presenti carta mea confirmare dilecte mee Helene Boyde filie nobilis domini Roberti domini Boyde in libero tenemento et vitali redditu durante toto tempore vite sue nunc in sua pura intacta et inviolata virginitate totas et integras illas meas decem mercatas terrarum antiqui extentus de Lyandcorse jacentes in parrochia de Neilstoune et infra vicecomitatum de Renfrew necnon viginti solidatas terrarum eiusdem extentus

<sup>1</sup> *Memorials of the Montgomeries*, ii. 151.    <sup>2</sup> *Abbotsford Miscell.*, i. 16.    <sup>3</sup> *Kilmarnock Writs*.

de Williyard jacentes in parrochia de Beyth et regalitate de Kilwynning et hoc pro quadam certa pecunie summa michi per dictum nobilem et potentem dominum Robertum dominum Boyde nomine et ex parte dicte Helene persoluta ac etiam pro perimptione cuiusdam partis unius contractus initi et confecti inter prefatum nobilem dominum et dictam Helenam eius filiam ab una et me Hugonem Mungumry ab altera partibus de data apud Glasgw die vigesimo septimo mensis Decembris anno domini millesimo quingentesimo quinquagesimo nono Tenendas et habendas totas et integras prefatas decem mercatas terrarum antiqui extentus de Lyandcorse necnon viginti solidatas terrarum eiusdem extentus de Williyarde jacentes ut supra dicte Helene Boyde in sua virginitate in libero tenemento et vitali redditu durante toto tempore vite sue de me heredibus meis et assignatis per omnes rectas metas suas antiquas et divisas prout jacent in longitudine et latitudine in domibus edificiis bostis planis moris marresiis aquis viis semitis stagnis rivolis lacubus pratis pascuis pasturis molendinis multuris et eorum sequelis aucupationibus venationibus piscationibus petariis turbariis carbonibus carbonariis columbis columbariis cuniculis cuniculariis fabrilibus brasinis brueriis et genestis silvis nemoribus et virgultis lignis lapicidiis lapide et calce cum curiis et earum exitibus herezeldis bluduettis et merchetis mulierum cum communi pastura libero introitu et exitu ac cum omnibus aliis et singulis libertatibus commoditatibus proficuis asiamentis ac justis suis pertinentiis quibuscunque tam non nominatis quam nominatis tam sub terra quam supra terram procul et prope ad predictas terras cum earundem pertinentiis spectantibus seu juste spectare valentibus quomodolibet in futurum libere quiete plenarie integre honorifice bene et in pace sine aliquo retenemento revocatione aut contradictione quacunque Reddendo inde annuatim dicta Helena Boyde in libero tenemento et vitali redditu durante toto tempore vite sue abbati et conventui Monasterii de Kilvynnyng firmas et devorias feudifirmales prius solvi solitas et consuetas nomine annualis redditus feudifirme tantum pro omni alio onere exactione questione demanda seu servicio seculari que de predictis terris cum earundem pertinenciis per quoscunque juste exigi poterit quomodolibet vel requiri Et ego vero prefatus Hugo Mungumry de Hesilheid heredes mei et assignati totas et integras prefatas decem mercatas terrarum antiqui extentus de Liandcorse jacentes in parrochia de Neilstoune et infra vicecomitatum de Kilvynnyng necnon dictas viginti solidatas terrarum eiusdem extentus de Williyard cum singulis earundem pertinenciis jacentes in parrochia de Beyth et regalitate de Kilvynnyng dicte Helene Boyd in libero tenemento et vitali redditu durante toto tempore vite sue in omnibus et per omnia forma pariter et effectum ut premissum est Et signanter ab omnibus wardis releviis non introitibus dominarum terciis conjunctis infeodationibus forisfactoris eschetis recognitionibus alienationibus ac periculis et incommodis tam preteritis quam futuris sic quod dicta Helena Boyd easdem terras libere et pacifice gaudere valeat durante toto tempore vite sue contra omnes mortales varantizabimus acquittabimus et imperpetuum defendemus In cuius rei testimonium huic presenti carte mee manu mea subscripte sigillum meum est appensum apud Glasgw die decimo mensis Januarii

anno domini millesimo quingentesimo quinquagesimo nono coram his testibus videlicet Johanne Cwnyghame juniore de Cwnighame Georgio Mungumry et Willelmo Hegait notario cum diversis aliis.

(LS)

(Signed) HEW MONTGOMERY of Hessilheyd.

#### ABSTRACT.

Charter by Hugh Montgomery of Hessilheyd, in implement of contract between Robert Lord Boyd and Helen Boyd his daughter, on the one part, and the said Hugh on the other, of date at Glasgow 27th December 1559, granting to the said Helen in her pure, spotless, and inviolate virginity, all and whole his ten merk land of old extent of Lyandcorse, in the parish of Neilstoune and shire of Renfrew; and his 20/ lands of old extent of Williyard, in the parish of Beith and regality of Kilwinning: To hold of the granter and his heirs, to the said Helen in her virginity, in free tenement and liferent, for all the days of her life, for rendering to the abbot and convent of Kilwinning the fermes and duties used and wont in name of feu ferme. Dated at Glasgow, 10th January 1559-60.

#### 45. ABSTRACT.<sup>1</sup>

Contract between Robert Lord Boyde and Neil Mungumrye of Langschaw, for themselves and their respective friends, etc., whereby the latter became bound, for himself and his friends, to remit to the former and his friends, the slaughter of Sir Neil Mungumry, his father, upon their publicly asking forgiveness for the same in the kirk, or at the market-cross at Irvin, upon payment of certain sums. Glasgow, 10th February 1560.

#### 46. ABSTRACT.<sup>2</sup>

Obligation by Neil Mungumrie of Langshaw, to Robert Lord Boyde, Charles Mowate, Robert Boyde, and William Blair, renouncing the part of the preceding contract, obliging the said Charles, Robert, and William, to depart to France at Neil's pleasure. February 1560.

#### 47. ABSTRACT.<sup>3</sup>

Letters of Slains by Neill Montgomery of Langschaw, and his kin, to Robert Lord Boyd and others, for the slaughter of Sir Neill Montgomery of Langschaw, Knight. [1560.]

<sup>1</sup> *Memorials of the Montgomeries*, ii. 155.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.* ii. 158.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.* ii. 158.



48. ABSTRACT.<sup>1</sup>

Mutual Bond of Defence between Hugh, third Earl of Eglintownne, and Robert Lord Boyde ; signed interchangeably by them, at Glasgow, 25th August 1563.

49. ABSTRACT.<sup>2</sup>

Instrument of assignation by Hugh, third Earl of Eglintounne, to Robert Lord Boyde, of his right to the office of bailie of the canon-lands of Cwnyghame, pertaining to the canons and chapter of Glesgw. Glasgow, 25th August 1563.

50. ABSTRACT.<sup>3</sup>

Letters of Remission by Henry (Darnley), King of Scots, to Archibald Earl of Eryll, Robert Lord Boyd, Thomas Master of Boyd, William Mungumry, brother of the Earl of Eglintoun, and others, for all actions, quarrels, and crimes whatsoever, committed by them ; and commanding them to repair to Court. Dated 6th March 1565.

51. *Passport by Queen Elizabeth to the Lord Boyd.*<sup>4</sup> [18th December 1568.]

Elizabeth R. By the Quene. Wheras the Lord Boyd bearer herof doth presently repayr unto the Quene of Scottis to communicate unto her certain thinges he hath to declare unto her from us Our will and pleasour is that ye do not only suffer him with six servauntz in his cumpany quietly to pas by youe without any your lett or interruption but also that youe see him and his said servauntz and guyde furnished from place to place betwene this and the place where the sayd Quene doth make her abode at prices reasounable of able hors to ryde post, with all other thinges necessary for his journey. Not failling herof as ye tender our pleasour and will aunswer for the contrary. Geven under our signet at our honour of Hamptoun Court the xviii<sup>th</sup> daye of December 1568, the elleventh yeir of our reign.

To all maiours, shirifs, baillifs, constables, Hedboroughes, and all other our officers, ministers, and subiectz to whom in this case it shall apperteyn, and to every of them.

<sup>1</sup> *Memorials of the Montgomeries*, ii. 193.<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.* ii. 194.<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.* ii. 200.<sup>4</sup> *Kilmarnock Writs*.

52. *Ratification of the Proceedings on Commission granted by Queen Mary to Lord Boyd and others to treat with the Queen of England anent her and her affairs.*<sup>1</sup> [9th February 1568.]

Marie be the grace of God Quene of Scottis and Dovarier of Fraunce Forsamekle as we apointit our traist counsignes counsalouris and freindis Johnne bischope of Ros Williame Lord Levingston Robert Lord Boyde Johnne Lord Herys Gawyne commendar of Kilvynnyng Johnne Gordon of Lochinvar Knycht James Cockburn of Skirling Knycht our commissioneris to treate for ws and for our effaris with our derrest sister the Quene of Ingland or hir commissioneris at the citie of Yoorke or in onie uthir place within the Realme of Ingland quhair it plesit hir to apoynt, we haveing perused thair procedingis and understanding thair faythfull mynde and trew service thairintill dois verie weill allow thairof, quhilk we make notifiit be thir presentis. Gevin vnder our Signett and subscrivit with our hand at Tutberrie the nynt day of Februar the yeir of God j<sup>m</sup> v<sup>c</sup> thre scoir aucht yeiris and of our Regnne the tuentie sevint yeir.

MARIE R.

53. *Passport by Queen Elizabeth to the Bishop of Ross and the Lord Boyd.*<sup>2</sup>  
[17th April 1569.]

These are to requyre and charge yow in the Quenes Majesties name by virtue of my commission that ye see the Bishoppe of Rosse and the Lord Boyd furnished of eight able horses besides a guyd to cary them with their servauntes and necessities journey wise from Burton unto my howse of Wingfeld for reasonable payment according to the Quenes Highnes prices in suche cases, not failing herin as ye woll aunswer for the contrary. Writen at her highnes Castle at Tutbery under my hand and seal the xvij<sup>th</sup> day of Aprill in the xj<sup>th</sup> yeir of her Majesties most noble Reigne 1569.

To the Balief of Burton upoun Trent and the Constables of the same and to all other the Quenes Majesties officers and subjectes within the same toune and to every of them.

(L.S.)

G. T. SHROVESBURY.

[*Note in Shrewsbury's own hand, appended to the preceding.*]

Bayley of Borton, for that my the bishop of Rosse and Boyde is nott yett recoverd of his syknes I wytt you see them fornysched with ij wmblyng (?) geldynges for there one sadelles and speshally Mr. Caldwell's horse and the constabilles—because there requeste is to have them. From Tutbury this xvij day of Aprill.

G. T. SHROVESBURY.

G. T., G. S.

<sup>1</sup> *Kilmarnock Writs.*

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*

[The seal or signet to the Passport is clearly impressed into the wax through the paper. The monogram for G. T., before Shrovesbury, occurs in every instance of his signature; and there is a monogram at the extremity of the line drawn under his name, which seems to be G. T., G. S., and may stand for "George Talbot, Great Seneschal," that being his name, and for the time his title.]

54. *Passport to the Lord Boyd.*<sup>1</sup> [16th May 1569.]

Whereas the Quene of Scottis dothe presentlie send up the lord Boyd this berere unto the Quenes maiestie upon certen her speciall affaires These are to requyre and charge you in hir highnes name that upon the sight herof ye see him well furnished of fyve able horses to cary him and his iiij men besidis a guyd from place to place unto the courte in poste or otherwise at his libertie for redy payment according to her maiesties pricis in suche like cases without failing as ye woll [answere] for the contrary. In witnes I have subscribed my [name] and set to my Seall the xvj<sup>th</sup> day of May in the xj<sup>th</sup> yere of her highnes most noble Reigne 1569.

To all Justicis of peace maiouris Sherifes postis baliefes hedborowes constables and to all other the Quenes maiesties officers and subiectis to whome this shall com or apperteyn and to every of them.

(L.S.)

G. T. SHROVESBURY.

55. *Commission by Mary Queen of Scots to John Bishop of Ross and Robert Lord Boyd to request aid from the Queen of England.*<sup>2</sup> [18th May 1569.]

Marie be the grace of God Quene of Scottis and Dowarier of France to all and sindri quhais knowledge thir presentis sall cum Greting in God ewerlesting. fforsamekill as we being movit with the greit trust and confidence quhilk we hade and hes in the rycht hiegh rycht mychty and excellent princes the Quene of England our derrest sister and maist tender Cousignes in the world of bloode come in this hir realme of England hoiping thairthrouch and for the mvtuale freindschip and amytie keipit and intertenyet amongis ws to obteane support of hir aganis certane our unnaturall and disobedient subiectis quha hade not allanerlie impresonit our persoun bot also did that was in thame to tak awaye our lyfe, usurpit our authoritie and yeat undewtifully malignis thairintill And thairfor be hir only ayde and support to cause thame recognosce there dewitie to ws as to there naturale soverane Lady and princes, that we might enjoy our realme in quyetnes according to our calling be God thereto, And we

<sup>1</sup> *Kilmarnock Writs.*

<sup>2</sup> Original in General Register House.

staying ourself alhaill and depending thereupoun hes diferrit to desyre or resave ony support of uthiris princes our gud freindis allyes and confideratis Remaning and await- ing in this our gud sisteris realme the space of tuelf monethis bygane and now looking for ane gud and finale resolutioun at hir hand hes therefor upone the certane knowlege that we haif of the fidelitie wisdome and circumspectioun of our right trusty and weil- belovit counsalours Johne Bischop of Ros and Robart Lord Boyd made constitute and ordanit and be thir [presentis]<sup>1</sup> makis constitutis and ordanis tha[me or any ane of] thame our commissioneris Geving granting and committing to thame or ony ane of thame our frie full powar commissioun auctor[itie] and commandiment generall and speciall for ws and in our name to pas to the presens of our said derrest sister the Quene of England and there in maist hartlie and effectuous maner to desyre hir to gif ws hir gud ayde favour and assistance, be the quhilkis we maye with expeditioun be restored to our realme of Scotland authoritie, estait croun and gouvernement thereof and to peceably enjoy the samyn according to our vocation as undoutit quene and soverane thereof, Quhilk ayde we maist hartlie and earnestlie crave, and desyres of hir before all uthiris princes, and to quhome nixt under God we will think ws therefor maist addettit and oblissit, quhilk we hoip assuredly to ressave at hir handis, for the quhilk we are willing to do ony thing that lyes in our powar (our crown honour and estait being reservit) quhilk maye be to hir pleasour contentment and for sure keiping of freindschip and amytie in tyme cuming. Apoun the quhilkis and all uthiris purposes tending to the glorie of God, conferming and menteining of band and treatie of peax amity and freindschip betuix our said gud sister and ws our realmes dominions and subiectis thair of as apoun all uther contraverseis in tymes bygane and present we gif our saidis counsalouris and commissioneris or ony ane of thame Our full powar and commissioun in our name to commoun treat and conclude with our said derrest sister or with the Lordis of hir maist honorabill counsale to be appoyntit to that effect And thairapoun contract and Indent in maist sure and ample forme And als towart the contraversie standing betuix ws and certane our disobedient subiectis, at the sycht and plesour of our said derrest sister to extend our clemencie towartis thame And generally to do all thingis concerning the weill of ws and our cuntrey as thay or ony ane of thame sall think expedient and quhat our said counsalouris and commissioneris or ony ane of thame aggreis to in our name We promise upone the word of ane prince to hald ferme and stable, ratifie and appreve the samen inviolablie to be observit in all tymes cuming. In witnes of the quhilk we haif subscrivit thir presentis with our hand and hes cawsit affix our Signet thairto at W[ing]feild the xvij daye of Maye the yeir of God jm<sup>o</sup> vc threscoir nyne yeiris and of our Regnne the xxvij yeir.

(L.S.)

MARIE R.

<sup>1</sup> Original defaced.

56. *Commission by the Queen for prosecuting a Divorce from Bothwell.*<sup>1</sup>

[May 1569.]

Marie be the grace of God Quene of Scottis and dowarrier of France to all and sindrie quhais knowlege thir present letteris sall cum Greting in God everlesting fforsamekill as we are crediblie informit be sindrie and divers noble men of our realme that the pretendit mariage sum tyme contractit, and in a maner solemnizat betuix ws and James erle Boithuell, was for divers respectis unlauchful and may nocht of guid conscience nor law stand betuix ws (albeit it seemit utherwayis to ws and our counsall at that tyme) considering thairfor with ourself, and thinking that the samin dois tuitche ws so hiechlie in honour and conscience that it daylie and hourlye troublis and wexis our sprite, quhairthroucht we ar movit to seik remedy thairfor, ffor this caus we haif askit counsall of the gretast clarkis, best learned and expert doctouris in divine and humane lawis as we could haif in dyvers cuntreys, be quhome we ar assuretlie informit and certanelie persuadit that the said pretendit maryage is one na wayis lauchfull, nor can in ony wayis, be the lawis, be menteinit as guide nocht onelie becaus that he wes befor contractit to ane uther wyf and he nocht lauchtfullie divorcet fra hir, bot also (althocht we war informit thair wes na impedymment) that thair wes dyvers gret impedimentis of affinitie and utherwayis standing betuix ws quhilkis gif thay haid bene knawin to ws wald haif maid lett and impedymment to our [proce]dingis And now being revelit to ws . . . sufficient to mak ws cleirlye understand . . . may be seperatt fra him be the lawis for . . . atione of com . . . mynd and will to accord to all thingis quhilkis baithe g . . . honorabill for discha . . . conscience releif of our troublit and afflictit sprite in that behalf as also for the declaratione of our awin honour and contentatione of our estaittis and guide subiectis of our realme, We of our awin motive frie will and mynd haif maid constitute nominat and orlanit and be the tennour of thir presentis makis constitutis nominattis and ordanis Our weilbelovitis

oure verray lauchfull undoutit and irrevocable commissionaris procuratouris, actouris, factouris and spetiell eirand beraris Givand grantand and committand unto thame and ilkane of thame coniunctlie and severalie Our full powar expres command and charge for ws and in our nayme, to compeir befor ane reverend father in God Johne archie-bishop of Sanctandrois primat and legat of our realme, or ony of his commissaris or Juges depute or to be depute be him to that effect Or befor the commissaris of the spirituall Jurisdictione and consistorie of Edinburgh, or ony uther Juge or Juges spirituall or temporall quhatsumevir, ather within our realme of Scotland or utiuthe the samin haifing powar to the effect underwrettin within the toun of Edinburgh or

<sup>1</sup> Original in H.M. General Register House.

quhatsumevir place or places within or vithout our realme as said is, quhatsumevir day or dayis And thair to raise summonis in ordour of law, summoning all thame quha hes entres And to propone ane cause of divorce in oure nayme contrary the said James erle Boithuell for sic impedimentis as lauchfullie may be proponit And thairapoun lybell and petitione to gif in or in caise the samin sal happin to be persewit be the said James or ony utheris to ansuer thairto in forme of law for ws exceptionis alsueill dilatouris as peremtouris to propone reply duply and uther defences . . exhibite Lites contestatione to mak wit . . . Instrumentis and all kynd of probatione to lead exhibite and produce . . . Interloquitouris and diffinitives to . . . to be pronuncet and thairapone actis and Instrumentis to tak ask and req . . . Letteris testimoniellis of the decreitis in forme as effeiris to lift and obtene And generallie to do all maner of thingis in persewing of the said caus of divorce or ansuering thairto as gif we war our self in Jugement at every diet in proper persone . Promiseing faythfullie in the word of a princes we sall hald ferme and stable all and quhatsumevir thingis our saidis commissionaris and procuratouris or ony ane of thame sall do in our name and behalf in the premissis under the pane of perjury and infame and nevir sall cum in the contrar thairof In witnes of the quhilk we haif subscrivrit this present procuratorie with our hand and hes causet our Signet to be affixit thairto, quhilk we will to be als sufficient as oure gret seall war affixit to the samin. At Wingfeild the       day of May in the yeir of God ane thousand fyve hundrethe threescoir nyne yeiris and of oure Reigne the xxvij yeir Befoir thir witnessis Oure trest cousing and counsallour Robert Lord Boyd our familiar servitouris Johnne Betoun of Lochuod ane of our maisteris of houshald, James Borthuik ane of the maisteris of our curye Raulet our secretar and James Boyd of Kipps.

MARIE R.

57. *A Passport for the Lord Boyd of Scotland by Queen Elizabeth of England.*<sup>1</sup>

[22d May 1569.]

Elizabeth R. By the Quene. Whereas the lord Boyd of Scotland [hath] made sute unto us for our licence unto him to repaire from hens in to Scotland by the way of our [w]est borders and to return from thens hither agayn : we let you wete that we have asented unto his said sute wherfore we will and commaunde you not only to suffer him quietly to passe by you in to Scotland with his trayne and company and all other his baggis baggagis and necessities without any your let stay or trouble but also to permit him likewyse to return either hither or to the Scottis Quene and to helpe him for his reasonable money to post horses and suche other necessities by the way wherof faile you not as ye tender our [plea]sure and will aunswer for the contrary. And these our lettres shal be your sufficient discharge in this behalf. Given

<sup>1</sup> *Kilmarnock Writs.*

under our signet at our manour of Grenwiche the xxij<sup>th</sup> of May the xj<sup>th</sup> yere of our reign 1569.

To all mayouris sherreffis bailiffis constables wardens and other officers of our marches and to all other our ministers and subiectis to whom in this case  
 (L.S.) it shall apperteyn.

Extractum per Clyffe . . .

58. *Letter from Queen Mary to the Earl of Cassillis.*<sup>1</sup>

[Wingfield, 4th June 1569.]

Richt traist cousigne and counsalour, we greit yow weill. Forsamekill as in tyme bypast we haif ewer advertesit yow, be our letters, of our proceidingis with the Quene of England, our gud sister, nocht sa amply as we wald haif done, be ressonne of the discommoditie of passage hes bene betuix thir realmes, bot at the leist of the gud opinioun we hade of the resolutioun thair of; and now, our traiste cousigne and counsalour, my Lord Boyd, ane of our Commissioneris towartis our said sister, being returnit fra hir and hir Counsale, we haif depeschit him with thir presentis in our realme to declair unto yow at lenth the treuth and gud estait of our affaires, and our mynd in all thingis, quhilk, becaus of his sufficiency, we wald nocht wryt amply; bot referring the same to him, quhome ye sall credeit as our selfe, committis yow to the protectioun of God Almychtie. Of Wingdeild, the iiij day of Junij 1569.—Your good cusignes,

MARIE R.

To our richt traiste cousigne and counsalour the Erle of Cassillis.

59. *Commission by Queen Mary to Robert Lord Boyd to treat with her subjects of Scotland anent Reconciliation.*<sup>2</sup> [4th June 1569.]

Marie be the grace of God Quene of Scottis and dowarier of France to all and syndrie quhais knowledge thir presentis sall cum Greting in God ewerlasting. fforsamekill as we being movit with the greit luiff and affectioun quhilk we beir to our naturale realme and of the petie and commiseratioun that we haif to understand that our maist obedient and affectionat subiectis are now myserably opprest and mollestit We will (gif it be possible) prefer the rest and tranquillitie of thame and of our haill realme to all uthir thing, quhairto we maye condescend with our honour, conservatioun of our estait and libertie of our said realme Quhairfor nochtwithstanding the indignations and grevous offences quhairby we haif bene provokit to

<sup>1</sup> *The Lennox*, ii. 423.

<sup>2</sup> *Kilmarnock Writs*.

just anger aganis sum quha ar inobedient subiectis unto ws, We ar content and desyris to use the waye of meiknes and benevolence towartis all man And thairfor upoun the certane knowledge that we haif of the fidelitie visdom and circumspectioun of our Richt trusty and veilbelovit cousigne and counsalour Robart Lord Boyd, hes maid constitute and ordainit and be thir presentis makis constitutis and ordanis him Our commissioner Geving granting and committing to him our frie full powar, commissioun, authoritie and commandiment generale and speciale to pas in our said realme of Scotland and thair to commoun and confer for ws and in our name with James earle of Murraye to heir and understand the conditions that maye be proponit unto him be the said erle of Murraye for vaye and moyen of appoyntment and reconciliatioun betuix ws him and our inobedient subiectis And to reassone confer and dail with him upoun the saidis conditionis and moyens of appoyntment as the matter sall requyre and as salbe found necessaire be our said rycht trusty cousigne counsalour and commissioner And quhatower he agreis to in our name We promeis upoun the word of ane prince to hald ferme and stabill, ratife and approve the same inviolabilie to be observit in all tymes cuming In Witnes of the quhilk we haif subscrivyt thir presentis with our hand and causit affix our Signet thairto at Wingdfeild the fourt daye of Junii The yeir of god j<sup>m</sup> v<sup>c</sup> threscoir and nyne yeiris and of our regnne the xxvij yeir.

(L.S.)

MARIE R.

60. *Passport to the Lord Boyd.*<sup>1</sup> [4th June 1569.]

Wheras the Quene of Scottes hath presentlie depeched the Lord Boyd this berer unto Scotland upon certen her speciall causes, These are to require and charge you in the Quenes maiesties name by vertue of my commission that ye see him furthwith upon the sight herof well furnished of sixe able horses to cary him and his servauntis besides a guyde from place to place unto Carlill thitherwardes and so from thens hither agayn in his retorne, in post or iorney wise at his choise for readye payment according to her highnes prices in suche cases, without failing herin as ye woll answer for the contrary. In witnes I have subscribed my name and set to my Seal. At my house of Wingfeld the iiij<sup>th</sup> of June, the xj<sup>th</sup> yere of her maiesties most noble reign 1569.

To all Justices of peace maiouris sherifes postes Baliefes Hedborowes Constables and all other the Quenes maiesties officers and subiectis to whome this shall com and appertein and euery of them.

(L.S.)

G. T. SHROVESBURY.

<sup>1</sup> *Kilmarnock Writs.*



61. *Agreement between the Earl of Mortoun and Mar; and the Earls of Ergile, Cassillis, and Eglintoun, and Lord Boyd, whereby the latter agree to serve the King and the Regent.*<sup>1</sup> [12th August 1571.]

At Striveling the xii day of August, the yeir of God I.<sup>m</sup> V.<sup>o</sup> thre scoir ellevin yeris : My Lordis, the Erll of Mortoun, Chancellair of Scotland, and the Erll of Mar, on the ane part, and my Lordis, the Erllis of Ergile, Cassillis, Eglintoun, and Lord Boyd, on the other part, convening and deliberating upoun the present estait of this troublit commoun welth ; it is commonit, condiscendit, and agreit unto amangis thame as followis—

First, my Lordis, the Erllis of Ergile, Cassillis, Eglintoun, and Lord Boyd, considering the calamities quhairwith this realme, thair native cuntrie, is plaigit, throw the invard troublis and civile dissentioun sa lang continewing within the same, to the apparent subversioun of the commoun weill thair of ; and understanding the Kingis Maiestie to be crownit and inaugurat, and the Quene, his moder, to be presentlie in the realme of England ; willing thairfore to yeild to all gude meanis that may quiet the troublit state, and settle the same to His Hienes obedience, thay ar content to serve the king, and His Hienes present Regent and to subscribe a band to that effect.

Thay sal have a remitt to thame, thair freindis and servandis, for not obeying and serving the king in tymes bigane, and for all other causes ; except the murtheris of the king, fader to our soverane Lord, and the Erll of Murray, His Hienes lait Regent, fire, murther, slauchter, revissing of women, thift, ressett of thift, and witchecraft ; exceptand furth of the said exceptioun, slauchter and uther crymes committit in the commoun caus, or depending thairupoun, quhilkis sall allwyes be comprehendit under the said remitt.

All sic as my saidis Lordis of Ergile, Cassillis, Eglintoun, and Boyd, may procure to the kingis obedience and service sal have the like appointment as they presentlie gett, being in the like state as they now ar in.

And seeing the intentioun of the noblemen on baith pairtes is to procure the quietnes and commoun weill of the realm, and that the same can not be rather hinderit, nor be uptaking of the eschaetis and guidis of the personis now cuming to the kingis obedience, for crymes obiectit to thame in the common caus, and depending thairon ; Thairfore, all eschaettis of the noblemen abone-writtin, thair freindis or servandis, disponit upoun the occasioun of the common caus, or depending thairon, sall tak na effect efter the dait heirof, bot be simplie dischargeit ; and all convenient securitie salbe maid thairupoun, be actis of counsale and parliament, or utherwys as salbe thocht expedient : Likè as alsua, all panis and unlawis for nonentering of personis callit to underly the law for materis tueching the said common caus, or depending thairon, sall semblably be dischargeit.

Signatures.

<sup>1</sup> *Memorials of the Montgomeries*, ii. 207.

62. *Remission to Robert Lord Boyd and others.*<sup>1</sup> [8th September 1571.]

Jacobus Dei gratia Rex Scotorum omnibus probis hominibus suis ad quos presentes litere pervenerint salutem Sciatis quia ex nostra speciali gratia cum avisamento consensu et autoritate charissimi nostri consanguinei Joannis comitis de Mar domini Erskin, etc., nobis nostrisque regno et liegiis regentis Remisimus consanguineo nostro Roberto domino Boyd Thome magistro Boyd Roberto Boyd de Baddinhaith eius filius Adamo Boyd de Pinkill magistro Jacobo Boyd de Trochrig eius filio Roberto Boyd de Portincoss Archibaldo Boyd eius filio et heredi apparenti Thome Boyd de Petcon Roberto Boyd eius fratri Joanni Boyd de Boyneschaw Jacobo Boyd de Hullirhill Alexandro Boyd in Craig Roberto Boyd eius filio Thome Boyd de Kippis Jacobo Boyd eius filio Joanni Boyd in lie Kirkcoun de Kilmarnok Georgio Boyd eius filio Roberto Boyd in Kilbryde Willelmo Boyd et Joanni Boyd marcatoribus in Kilmarnok Joanni Boyd burgensi civitatis Glasguensis Roberto Boyd in Cuikistoun Joanni Boyd in Quhitlyburne Willelmo Boyd in Noddisdal Johanni Boyd in Gowanelie Roberto Boyd in Wardlaw Roberto Boyd in Lyne Roberto Boyd eius filio Willelmo Boyd in Laswaid Quintino Boyd eius fratri Alexandro Boyd servo dicti nostri consanguinei domini Boyd Hugoni Craufurde de Kirkwod Archibaldo Boyill in Rysholme Waltero Craufurde in Gairbraid Joanni Craufurde in Quhitlieburne Joanni Lindesay in Greneleyis Patricio Colquhoun fratri Joannis Colquhoun de Kilmardony Joanni Craufurde in Wolstoun Thome Ross in Bordland Joanni Lokhart in Unthank Jacobo Auchsloss de eodem Hugoni Wallace de Meynefurde Patricio Hamiltoun de Bogsyde Archibaldo Kelso in Hingdok Archibaldo Kelso in Newsyde Joanni Blair in Wyndy-edge Willelmo Blair eius filio Joanni Blair in Quhyteraig Willelmo Blair eius filio Willelmo Blair in Langsyde Jacobo Craufurde in Myddiltoun Joanni Montgomerie in Flat Matheo Montgomerie eius fratri Joanni Montgomerie filio Joannis Montgomerie in Flat Andree Wod in Largis Archibaldo Kelso de Kelsoland Alexandro Hammiltoun eius servo Georgio Ross de Hanyng Joanni Fergushill de eodem Andree Schaw de Sornbeg Joanni Schaw Roberto Schaw et Schaw filiis dicti Domini de Sornebeg Joanni Kneland de Foscan Oswaldo Kneland Gavino Kneland et Georgio Kneland eius fratribus Hugoni Craufurde de Kilbirny Willelmo Craufurde et Patricio Craufurde eius filiis Davidi Barclay de Ladieland Joanni Barclay eius fratri Patricio Craufurde de Cartisburne Davidi Craufurde eius filio Roberto Craufurde filio Joannis Craufurde de Kirkwod Cuthberto Craufurde de Auchincloyth Davidi Barclay in Kamehill Hugoni Dillop in Crawfeild Willelmo Craufurde in Munnok Joanni Craufurde filio Joannis Craufurde de Clowbarhill Joanni Grenehill et Alano Dillop servitoribus dicti Hugonis Craufurde de Kilbirny Willelmo Schaw in Munnok ac omnibus et singulis dictarum personarum hominibus tenentibus et servitoribus rancorem animi nostri sectam regiam et omnem actionem quem seu quas contra ipsos aut eorum aliquem concepimus habuimus

<sup>1</sup> *Abbotsford Miscell.*, i. 29.

habemus seu quovismodo habere poterimus pro eorum proditoria existentia contra nos ad campum seu bellum de Langsyde et deprivatione nostri authoritatis nostre regalis eandemque vi armorum et alias resistent. ac nobis tanquam boni subditi tempore preterito a nostra coronatione non obediend. et serviend. Et pro omnibus actione et crimine que ipsis aut eorum alicui inde quovismodo imputari aut desuper sequi poterint Necnon pro omnibus aliis actionibus criminibus prodicionibus transgressionibus et offensis quibuscunque per ipsos tempore retroacto a coronatione nostra predict. commisi. Murthuris charissimi nostri patris bone memorie et quondam Jacobi comitis Moravie ac Mathei Lennocie comitis nostri charissimi avi nobis nostrisque regno et liegijs regentium incendio murthuris interfectione mulierum raptu furto receptione furti arte magica exceptis Excipiendo omni modo e dicta exceptione interfectionem et alia crimina in communi causa resistentie nostre auctoritatis commiss. aut desuper dependen. quas sub presenti nostra remissione semper comprehensas esse volumus dummodo partibus conquerentibus et damna passis taliter satisfaciant ut nullam super hoc de cetero justam querimoniam audiamus Et supradictas personas sub firma pace et protectione nostra juste suscipien. firmiter inhibemus ne quis eis occasione predict. proditorie existentie et deprivationis omniumque aliarum actionum criminum prodicionum transgressionum et offensarum antedict. malum molestiam iniuriam aut gravamen aliquod inferre presumat iniuste super nostram plenariam forisfacturam aut mortem eis inferat sub pena amissionis vite et membrorum In cuius rei testimonium has literas nostras remissionis pro toto tempore vite prefatarum personarum duraturas sub nostro magno sigillo sibi fieri fecimus patentes apud Striveling octavo die mensis Septembris anno Domini millesimo quingentesimo septuagesimo primo Et regni nostri anno quinto.

63. *Contract between Robert Lord Boyd and Robert Boyd of Portincross, for the sale of the lands of Portincross.*<sup>1</sup> [19th April 1572.]

At Leyth the xix day of Aprile the yeir of God I<sup>m</sup> V<sup>c</sup> lxxij yeiris it is appoyntit aggreit and finalie contractit betuix thir honorable parteis eftirfollowing That is to say ane noble lord Robert Lord Boyd with avise and consent of Thomas maister of Boyd his sone and apperand air on that ane parte and Archibald Boyd sone and apperand air to Robert Boid of Portincroce on that uther parte in maner forme and effect as efter followis That is to say the said Archibald Boyd bindis and oblissis him and his airis with all possible diligence to obtene him selff heretablie and sufficientlie infeft and seisit in all and haille the ten merk land of Portincroce and Ardneill with the toure fortalice maner place and thair pendiclis and pertinentis liand within the baillierie of Cunnyngname and sherefdom of Air owther befor the deceis of the said Robert Boyd his father or immediatlie thaireftir as tyme sall geve occasioun And the said Archibald swa being dewlie infeft in the saidis landis with the toure fortalice and thair pertinentis bindis and oblissis him and his airis incontinent and immediatlie thaireftir to resigne and upgeve the samin purelie and simplie be staff and bastoun in

<sup>1</sup> *Kilmarnock Writs.*

the handis of the Kingis Maiestie his derrest Regent or utheris havand his regiment and power for the tyme in favouris of the said Robert Lord Boyd his airis and successouris for heretable infetment to be maid and gevin to thame thairupoun And the said Archibald sall mak seill subscribe and deliver to the said noble Lord his airis and successouris sufficient mandate lettres of procuratorie and utheris neidfull to the effect foirsaid And nochtwithstanding the said infetment the said noble Lord understanding that be vertew thair of he aucht nocht to bruik the heretable rycht and propirtie of the saidis landis bot onlie the superioritie therof according as his predecessouris immediate superiouris of auld to the said Archibaldis predecessouris of the samin did of befor thairfoir to be bundin and oblist and be the tenour heirof bindis and oblissis him his airis and successouris to infet the said Archibald Boyd his airis lauchfullie to be gottin of his bodye in all and haill the foirsaid ten mark land of Portincroce and Ardneill with the toure fortalice and thair pendiclis and pertinentis To be haldin of the said Robert Lord Boyd his airis and successouris as native superiouris thair of siclike and als frelie and for payment of sic dewitie and dew service yeirlie as the said Archibaldis predecessouris held and bruikit the samin of the said noble Lordis predecessouris of befor and according to thair auld infetmentis maid and gevin to thame thairupoun and sall mak seill subscribe and deliver to the said Archibald his airis lauchfullie to be gottin of his bodye sufficient charter infetment and precept of seasing to that effect ffor the quhilk caus and infetmentis respective abonewrittin swa to be maid and gevin the samin being first done and perfyteit in favouris of ather of saidis parteis in maner foirsaid The said Robert Lord Boyd bindis and oblissis him his airis and successouris to accept and ressave the said Archibald as native auld and kyndlie tennent rentaller and possessour of all and haill the fourty schilling and fourty pennyworth of land of Undir-the-hill with the pertinentis liand within the parrochin of Kilbryde baillierie and sherefdom foirsaid quhilk wes bruikit and possedit be the said Archibaldis predecessouris be rentall grantit to thame be the said lordis predecessouris thir diverse yeiris bigane and sall mak the said Archibald sic securitie thairupoun as his predecessouris bruikit and joisit the saidis landis of the said noble Lordis predecessouris of befor for payment of siclike yeirlie maill dewitie and dew service usit and wount of auld attoure the said noble Lord bindis and oblissis him and his foirsaidis that incontinent he or thai be dewlie infet in the saidis landis with the toure fortalice and thair pertinentis to renunce and discharge the decreit obtenit be the said noble lord aganis the said Robert Boyd of Portincroce decerning him to flitt and remove fra the saidis landis of Undirthehill with the pertinentis with all utheris decreittis actioun rycht title interes and clame of rycht quhilkis the said noble lord had hes or may haif or clame aganis the said Robert for the violent occupatioun of the saidis landis sen the feist of Witsonday nixt eftir the warning quhairupoun the said decrete of removing procedit detentioun of the violent proffettis thair of or for quhatsumevir caus rycht title or occasioun bigane following and depending upoun the said warning or decrete removing foirsaid or as accessouris thairto in ony sorte in favouris of the said Archibald Boyd and his airis maill lauchfullie to be gottin of his body allanerlie simpliciter in

tyme cuming swa that he as air to his said fader aftir his deceis may be releivit of all dampnage and skayth that he may sustene thairthrow and heirto ather of the saidis pairteis faythfullie bindis and oblissis thame ilkane to utheris be the fayth and treuth in thair bodyis and ar content and consenttis that this present contract be insert and registrate in the bukis of oure soverane Lordis counsale and decernit to haif the strenth of ane decreit of the Lordis thairto with executoriallis to pas thairupoun in forme as efferis and to that effect makkis constitutis and ordanis Mr David Borthuik Alexander King

And ilkane of thame coniunctlie and severalie thair ver-ray lauchfull undouttit and irrevocable procuratouris committand to thame thair full powir to compeir befor the saidis Lordis quhatsumevir day dayis or places lauchfull and thair to consent to the registering of this present contract in the saidis bukis as said is promittand to hald forme and stable etc. In witnes of the quhilk thing bayth the saidis pairteis hes subscrivit this present contract with thair handis day yeir and place foirsaidis befor thir witnes David Fairlie of that ilk Williame Crawford of Drumslowy James Boyd Alexander Boyd Walter Crawford servitouris to the said noble Lord and Williame McKie servitour to Johnne Lawsons nottair.

R. BOYD.

THOMAS BOYD.

ARCHIBALD BOYD with my hand at the pen  
led be the notair undirwrittin at my command.

Ita est Joannes Lawsons notarius publicus de mandato dicti Archibaldi scribere  
nescientis manu propria.

*Dorso.*

At Leith the xij day of Maij the yeir of God I<sup>m</sup> V<sup>c</sup> lxxij yeiris in presence of the lordis of consale comperit Robert Lord Boyd personalie and Maister David Borthuik procuratour for Thomas Maister of Boyd on that ane pairt and Alexander King procuratour for Archibald Boid sone and appirand air to Robert Boid of Portincorse on that uther pairt and gaif in this contract and appunctment underwrittin subscrivit with thair handis as followis and desyrit the samin to be actit and registrat in the bukis of counsale and to haif the strenth of ane act and decreit of the Lordis of Counsale and letres and executorialis to be direct thairupoun in forme as efferis The quhilk desyre the saidis lordis thocht ressonable and thairfoir ordains the said contract and appoyntment to be actit and registrat in the saidis bukis and to haif the strenth of thair act and decreit And hes interponit and interponis thair decreit and auctorite thairto And ordanis letres and executorialis to be direct thairupoun eftir the form and tenor thairto in forme as efferis Off the quhilk the tenour followis At Leith the xix day of April the yeir etc. Sic subscribitur R. Boyd Thomas Boyd Archibald Boyd with my hand at the pen led be the notar underwrittin at my command.

Ita est Joannes Lawson notarius publicus de mandato dicti Archibaldi scribere  
nescientis manu propria. Extractum, etc.

64. *Sasine in favour of Robert Lord Boyd, of the lands of Portincorse and Ardneill.*<sup>1</sup> [24th May 1574.]

In Dei nomine amen per hoc presens publicum instrumentum cunctis pateat evidenter et sit notum quod anno incarnationis dominice millesimo quingentesimo septuagesimo quarto die vero mensis Maij vigesimo quarto in mei notarij publici et testium subscriptorum presentijs personaliter constitutus honorabilis vir Joannes Crawford de Quhytliburn balivus in hac parte habens et tenens in manibus suis quoddam preceptum sasine serenissimi domini nostri Regis Jacobi Sexti Scotorum Regis de data apud Halyrudhouse undecimo die mensis Marcij anno Domini millesimo quingentesimo septuagesimo tertio et Regni sui septimo accessit ad decem mercatas terrarum antiqui extentus cum pertinenciis de Portincorse et Ardneill cum turre fortalicio et manerie loco jacentium in parochia de Kilbryd balliatu de Cunyngham et infra vicecomitatum de Ayr et ibidem dictus ballivus mihi notario publico dictum preceptum sasine perlegendum et vulgariter interpretandum dedit cuius tenor sequitur Jacobus Dei gratia Rex Scotorum vicecomiti et ballivis suis de Ayr necnon dilectis nostris Joanni Crawford et eorum cuilibet coniunctim et divisim vicecomitibus nostris de Ayr in hac parte Salutem Quia cum avisamento et consensu charissimi nostri consanguinei Jacobi comitis de Mortoun domini Dalkeith nostri regni et liegi-orum nostrorum Regentis dedimus et concessimus hereditarie dilecto nostro consanguineo Roberto domino Boyd de Kilmernok heredibus suis et assignatis quibuscunque Totas et integras decem mercatas terrarum de Portincorse et Ardneill cum turre fortalicio manerie loco cum omnibus et singulis suis pendiculis et pertinenciis earundem jacentes in balliatu de Cunyngham infra vicecomitatum de Ayr Quequidem tote et integre predictae decem mercate terre de Portincorse et Ardneill cum turre fortalicio manerie pendiculis et pertinenciis earundem ad Archibaldum Boyd de Portincorse perprius hereditarie pertinuerunt Et per ipsum per fustem et baculum in manibus dicti nostri charissimi regentis tanquam in manibus nostris auctoritatem et potestatem nostram habentis resignationes terrarum de nobis immediate tentarum durante nostra minoritate recipere personaliter apud Halyrudhouse resignate fuerunt cum omnibus jure et juris clameo que in easdem habuit seu habere potuit pro se et heredibus suis omnino quiete clamate erant in perpetuum prout in carta nostra desuper confecta plenius continetur Vobis precipimus et mandamus quatenus dicto nostro consanguineo Roberto domino Boyd vel suo certo actornato latori presentium sasinam totarum et integrarum prenominatarum decem mercatarum terrarum de Portincorse et Ardneill cum turre fortalicio et manerie loco et omnibus earundem pendiculis et pertinenciis secundum formam et tenorem antedictae carte nostre quam de nobis inde habet juste haberi faciatis et sine dilatione et hoc nullo modo omittatis ad quod faciendum vobis et vestrum cuilibet coniunctim et divisim vicecomitibus nostris de Ayr in hac parte committimus potestatem Datum sub testimonio nostri magni sigilli apud Halyrud-

<sup>1</sup> *Kilmarnock Writs.*

howse undecimo die mensis Martij anno Domini millesimo quingentesimo septuagesimo tertio et regni nostri septimo Post cuiusquidem precepti lecturam ut premittitur dictus ballivus virtute sui officij statum sasinam hereditariam necnon realem actuaalem et corporalem possessionem omnium et singularum predictarum decem mercatarum terrarum antiqui extentus de Portincroce et Ardneill cum omnibus et singulis suis pertinenciis prenominate jacentium ut supra per terre et lapidis traditionem ut moris est nobili et potenti domino Roberto domino de Boyid personaliter presenti et acceptanti heredibus suis et assignatis secundum tenorem dicti precepti et carte desuper confecte in perpetuum tradidit et deliberavit Super quibus omnibus et singulis sic premissis dictus nobilis et potens dominus Robertus dominus de Boyid a me notario publico subscripto sibi fieri petijt unum vel plura instrumentum seu instrumenta Acta erant hec super fundum dictarum terrarum horam circiter undecimam ante meridiem presentibus ibidem Davide Farnlie de eodem Willielmo Cunyngham de Hiefeild, Roberto Algeo et Archibaldo Lorymer servitoribus dicti domini testibus ad premissa vocatis et requisitis.

Et ego vero Adam Curbat notarius publicus clericus Glasguensis diocesis, etc. (in communi forma).

ADAM CURBAT Notarius.

#### ABSTRACT.

Sasine proceeding on Crown Precept in favour of Robert Lord Boyd of Kilmarnock of the ten merk lands of Portincroce and Ardneill, which formerly belonged to Archibald Boyd of Portincroce, and were resigned by him in the hands of James Earl of Mortoun, regent, at Holyroodhouse. The precept is dated 11th March 1573.

#### 65. ABSTRACT.<sup>1</sup>

Contract between Hugh, third Earl of Eglintoun, on the one part, and Robert Lord Boyd of Kilmarnock on the other part, for the marriage of Hugh, Master of Eglintoun, son of the former, with Gelis Boyd, daughter of the latter, before Michaelmas next after : For which marriage the Earl was bound to infest the said Hugh, and Gelis his spouse, in the lands and barony of Eggillishame, with the tower of Polnone and others ; reserving to himself the liferent of the lands, and the right of occupying the tower of Polnone : and Robert Lord Boyd was bound to pay to the Earl 8000 merks : In respect of the youth of the couple (the bridegroom being only 14 years of age), whereby they were unmeet for the governing and guiding of a house, it was agreed to appoint an honest man to attend to their interests till the said Hugh, Master of Eglintoun, should attain the age of seventeen years. Edinburgh, Irwin, and Baidlay, 13th, 16th, and 20th May 1576.

<sup>1</sup> *Memorials of the Montgomeries*, ii. 214.

66. *Procuratory of Resignation by John Craufurd of Craufurdland, of the Mains of Giffertland and Birkat in superiority, in favour of Robert Lord Boyd.*<sup>1</sup> [27th August 1577.]

Excellentissimo et serenissimo principi et domino domino Jacobo Sexto Dei gratia Scotorum regi illustrissimo Vester humilis liegius et servitor Johannes Craufurd de Craufurdland ac dominus superior terrarum subscriptarum cum omni subiectione et famulatu ad sursum reddendum pureque et simpliciter resignandum in manibus vestre celsitudinis tanquam principis et senescalli Scotie seu vestre maiestatis charissimi regentis ad hoc potestatem habentis tanquam in manibus domini mei superioris Totam et integram meam superioritatem totarum et integrarum trium librarum terrarum de Manys de Giffertlande alias vocatarum Nethirtoune cum manerie domibus pomariis hortis et molendino earundem cum astrictis et aliis multuris eisdem spectantibus necnon superioritatem totarum et integrarum duarum mercatarum cum dimedia mercate terrarum de Birkat per omnia antiqui extentus cum singulis suis pertinentiis jacentium in dominio de Giffertland ballivatu de Conyghame et infra vicecomitatum de Aire mihi hereditarie spectantium Quam de serenitate vestra tanquam principe et senescallo Scotie teneo in capite honorabiles viros Allanum dominum Cathcart

et eorum quemlibet coniunctim et divisim meos veros legitimos et indubitatos ac irrevocabiles procuratores actores et factores pro perimptione unius partis cuiusdam contractus seu appunctuamenti initi et confecti inter me ab una et nobilem et potentem dominum Robertum dominum Boyde ex altera et Isabellam Craufurde ac Mergaretam Craufurde heredes quondam Joannis Craufurde de Giffertlande et Joannem Craufurde et Thomam Craufurde earum sponsores pro eorum interesse ex tertia partibus de data apud Glasgu et Craufurdland diebus ultimo mensis Julii et secundo mensis Augusti respective proxime elapsorum, facio constituo et irrevocabiliter ordino sic quod ad huiusmodi perficiendum meam plenariam et irrevocabilem potestatem ac mandatum speciale habeant per presentes Quam etiam superioritatem totarum et integrarum predictarum trium librarum terrarum de Manis de Giffertland alias vocatarum Nethirtoun cum manerie domibus pomariis hortis et molendino ac multuris earundem et prescriptarum duarum mercatarum cum dimedia mercate terrarum de Birkatt per omnia antiqui extentus cum suis pertinentiis jacentium ut prescribitur Ego non vi aut metu ductus nec errore lapsus compulsus aut coactus sed mea mera et spontanea voluntate utilitateque mea previsa in manibus vestrae maiestatis tanquam principis et senescalli Scotie et domini mei superioris eiusdem per has meas procuratorii et resignationis literas sursum reddo et per fustem ac baculum pure et simpliciter resigno ac totum jus et clameum titulum proprietatem et possessionem que in eadem superioritate habeo seu quovismodo habere seu clamare possum pro me heredibus et successoribus meis renuntio et quieteclamo In favorem prefati nobilis et potentis domini Roberti domini Boyde heredum suorum masculorum et successorum

<sup>1</sup> *Kilmarnock Writ.*



Pro vestris carta precepto et instrumento Saisine ac infeodatione sub vestro magno sigillo sibi heredibus suis prescriptis et successoribus desuper dandis et conficiendis Et generaliter omnia alia et singula faciendis dicendis gerendis et exercendis que ad officium procuratorum in consimilibus casibus de jure aut consuetudine dinoscuntur pertinere et que egomet facerem seu facere possem si presens personaliter interesssem Ratum et gratum firmum atque stabile habens et habiturus totum id et quicquid dicti mei procuratores aut eorum aliquis meo nomine duxerint seu duxerit faciendum sub ipotheca et obligatione omnium bonorum meorum mobilium et immobilium presentium et futurorum In cuius rei testimonium presentibus manu mea propria subscriptis sigillum meum est appensum apud Glasgw die vigesimo septimo mensis Augusti anno Domini millesimo quingentesimo septuagesimo septimo coram his testibus Georgio Elphinstone ballivo Glasguensi Joanne Craufurd in Volstone Jacobo Flemyng cive Glasguense et Magistro Henrico Gibsone notario cum diversis aliis, etc.

JOHN CRAUFURD of Craufurdland.

*Dorso.*

In Dei nomine Amen per hoc presens publicum instrumentum cunctis pateat evidenter et sit notum Quod anno Incarnationis Dominice millesimo quingentesimo septuagesimo septimo mensis vero Septembris die decimo quarto in mei notarii publici et testium subscriptorum presentia personaliter constitutus nobilis et potens dominus Alanus dominus de Cathcart procurator et eo nomine Joannis Crawfuirde de Crawfuirde-land per literas patentes sub sigillo et subscriptione dicti constituentis legitime constitutus de cuius procuratoris mandato mihi notario publico subscripto lucide constabat accessit ad personalem presentiam magnifici et prepotentis domini Jacobi Comitis de Morton domini de Dalkeith, etc. Supremi domini nostri Regis suorum legiorum et regni regentis Et ibidem genibus flexis ea qua decuit reverentia Totam et integram superioritatem totarum et integrarum trium libratarum terrarum de Manys de Giffertland alias vocatarum Nethirtoun cum manerie domibus pomariis hortis et molendinis earundem cum astrictis et aliis multuris eidem spectantibus necnon superioritatem totarum et integrarum duarum mercatarum cum dimidia mercate terrarum de Birkatt antiqui extentus jacentium in dominio de Giffertland balliatu de Cuninghame et vicecomitatum de Air dicto Joanni hereditarie pertinentem in manibus dicti domini regentis tanquam in manibus dicti supremi nostri regis Jacobi Dei gratia Scotorum illius nominis sexti principis et Senescalli Scotie et eo nomine superioris earundem per fustis et baculi resignationem sursum reddidit pureque et simpliciter resignavit et totum jus et clameum proprietatem et possessionem que et quas dictus Joannes habuit habet aut quovismodo ad predictas superioritates habere potuit in favorem nobilis et potentis domini Roberti domini de Boyid pro carta et infeodatione per dictum Supremum Dominum nostrum regem tanquam principem et senescallum Scotie cum consensu dicti Domini regentis sibi et suis heredibus in forma cancellarie debite conficiendis Qua resignatione sic facta et per prefatum Dominum Regentem accepta idem

dominus Regens nomine et ex parte dicti supremi domini nostri Regis tanquam principis et Senescalli Scotie omnes et singulas prenominate superioritates cum omnibus suis pertinentiis dicto Roberto Domino de Boyid ibidem presenti et acceptanti per eiusdem fustis et baculi deliberationem hereditarie dedit contulit et deliberavit secundum tenorem carte sub suo magno sigillo desuper conficiende salvo iure cuiuslibet Super quibus omnibus et singulis premissis dictus Robertus dominus Boyid a notario publico subscripto sibi fieri petiit hoc presens publicum instrumentum Acta erant hec in castro de Striveling horam circiter octavam ante meridiem sub anno die et mense prescriptis Presentibus ibidem Francisco domino Halis commendatario de Kelso Davide Colles Alexandro Jardain et Jacobo Innes servitoribus dicti Regentis cum diversis aliis testibus ad premissa vocatis pariterque rogatis.

Ita esse ac fuisse affirmo ego Jacobus Nicolson notarius in premissis requisitus.

J. N.

#### ABSTRACT.

Procuratory of Resignation by John Craufurd of Craufurdland, whereby, in implement of contract between him on the one part, Robert Lord Boyd on the other, and Isabella and Margaret Craufurd, daughters of the late John Craufurd of Giffertland, and John and Thomas Craufurd their husbands, respectively, on the third part, he appoints Allan Lord Cathcart his procurator, to resign the superiority of the Mains of Giffertland called Nethertoun, and of the lands of Bircat, in the hands of James Earl of Morton, regent, as in the hands of the king, as prince and Steward of Scotland, for new infeftment thereof to be given to the said Robert Lord Boyd, his heirs-male and successors. Dated at Glasgow, 27th August 1577.

The Resignation is endorsed of date, at Stirling Castle, 14th September 1577.

67. *Procuratory of Resignation by the Daughters of the late John Craufurd of Giffertland, of the Lordship of Giffertland and others, in favour of Robert, Lord Boyd.*<sup>1</sup>  
[30th August 1577.]

Excellentissimo et Serenissimo principi et domino, domino Jacobo sexto Dei gratia Scotorum regi illustrissimo, vestre humiles legie et servitrices Isabella Craufurde et Margareta Craufurde, filie ac legitime et propinquiores heredes quondam Johannis Craufurde de Giffertland, cum omni subiectione et famulatu, ad sursum reddendum, pureque et simpliciter resignandum, in manibus vestre celsitudinis, tanquam principis et senescalli Scotie, seu vestre maiestatis charissimi Regentis ad hoc potestatem habentis, tanquam in manibus domini nostri superioris, totas et integras tres libratas terrarum de Manys de Giffertland, alias vocatarum Nethirtoun, antiqui extentus, cum manerie, domibus, pomariis, hortis et molendino earundem, cum astrictis et aliis multuris ejdem spectantibus: Necnon totas et integras duas marcatas et dimediam marcate terrarum de Birkatt, sex marcatas terrarum de Braidschaw, et

<sup>1</sup> *Kilmarnock Writs.*

duas marcas terras de Knokindone, per omnia antiqui extentus, cum singulis suis pertinentiis, tenentibus, tenandriis ac libere tenentium servitiis, jacentes in dominio de Giffertland, ballivatu de Conynghame, et infra vicecomitatum de Aire, nobis hereditarie spectantes quas de serenitate vestra, tanquam principe et senescallo Scotie, tenemus in capite, honorabiles viros Allanum dominum Cathcart et eorum quemlibet coniunctim et divisim, nostros veros, legitimos, indubitatos et irrevocabiles procuratores, actores et factores, cum expressis consensibus et assensibus Johannis Craufurd et Thome Craufurde, nostrorum coniugum respective, pro eorum interesse, pro perimplatione unius partis cuiusdam contractus initi ac confecti inter nos et dictos nostros coniuges ab una, et nobilem et potentem dominum Robertum dominum Boyde ex altera, et Johannem Craufurde de Craufurdland ex tertia partibus, ex date apud Glasgw et Craufurdlande diebus ultimo mensis Julii et secundo mensis Augusti, respective proxime elapsorum, facimus, constituimus et irrevocabiler ordinamus, sic quod ad huiusmodi perficiendum nostram plenariam et irrevocabilem potestatem ac mandatum speciale habeant per presentes : Quas etiam totas et integras predictas tres libratas terras de Manis de Giffertland, alias vocatarum Nethirtoun, cum manerie, domibus, pomariis, hortis, molendino, astrictis et aliis multuris earundem, necnon predictas totas et integras duas marcas et dimediam mercate terras de Birkat, sex marcas terras de Braidschaw, et duas marcas terras de Knokindone, per omnia antiqui extentus, cum suis pertinentiis, tenentibus, tenandriis, ac libere tenentium serviciis, jacentes ut supra, nos non vi aut metu ducte, nec errore lapse, compulse aut coacte, sed nostris meris et spontaneis voluntatibus, utilitateque nostra previsa, cum consensibus et assensibus dictorum nostrorum coniugum, in manibus vestre regie maiestatis, tanquam principis et senescalli Scotie, et domini nostri superioris earundem, per nostras has procuratorii literas et resignationis sursum reddimus, et per fustem et baculum pure et simpliciter resignamus, ac totum jus et titulum, clameum, proprietatem et possessionem, que in eisdem habemus, seu quovismodo habere vel clamare possimus, pro nobis, heredibus et successoribus nostris, renunciamus et quietos clamamus, in favorem prefati nobilis et potentis domini, Roberti domini Boyde, heredum suorum masculorum et successorum, pro vestris carta, precepto et instrumento Saisine, ac infeodatione sub vestro magno sigillo, sibi, heredibus suis prescriptis et successoribus desuper dandis et conficiendis : Et generaliter omnia alia et singula faciendum dicendum gerendum et exercendum, que ad officium procuratorum, in consimilibus casibus, de jure aut consuetudine dinoscuntur pertinere, et que nosmet faceremus seu facere possemus si presentes personaliter interessemus : Ratum et gratum firmum atque stabile habendum et habiturum, totum id et quicquid dicti nostri procuratores aut eorum aliquis nostro nomine duxerint seu duxerit faciendum, sub ipotheca et obligatione omnium bonorum nostrorum mobilium et immobilium, presentium et futurorum : In cuius rei testimonium presentibus, manu notarii publici subscripti pro nobis Isabella et Margareta, et Joanne Craufurde sponso mee Isabelle, nescientibus scribere, et manu propria dicti Thome Craufurde subscriptis,

sigilla nostra et dictorum nostrorum coniugum, in signum eorum consensus et assensus, ad premissa sunt appensa, apud Craufurdland, die penultimo mensis Augusti, anno domini millesimo quingentesimo septuagesimo septimo, coram hiis testibus, Davide Boyde, Joanne Adame, Alexandro Smyth commorantibus in Craufurdland, Jacobo Steinsoun servitore Johannis Fergushill de eodem, et Alexandro Michell notario cum diversis aliis, etc.

THOMAS CRAWFURD of Giffertland.

Ita est Alex<sup>r</sup> Mechell notarius publicus de premissis, mandatum prescriptorum Joannis Craufurd et Issabelle Craufurd sue sponse, scribere minime scientium, in premissis teste manu propria.

Ita est Alex<sup>r</sup> Mechell notarius publicus in premissis per prefatam Margaretam Craufurd requisitus, manu sua ad calamum tanquam manu propria.

A. MECHELL.

*Dorso.*

At Striveling Castell 14 Septembris hora octava ante meridiem, presentibus Francisco domino Halis, Commendatario de Kelso, Davidé Culles, Alex<sup>ro</sup> Jarden Jacobo Innes.

In Dei nomine, amen: Per hoc presens publicum instrumentum cunctis pateat evidenter quod anno Domini millesimo quingentesimo septuagesimo septimo mensis vero Septembris die decimo quarto regnique excellentissimi principis Jacobi sexti Dei gratia Scotorum regis supremi domini nostri metuendissimi anno undecimo in mei notarii publici et testium subscriptorum presentia personaliter constitutus nobilis et potens dominus Allanus dominus de Cathcart procurator et eo nomine Issobelle et Margarete Craufurdis filiarum et heredum quondam Joannis Craufurd de Giffertland ac procurator Joannis Craufurd et Thome Craufurd coniugum dictarum Issobelle et Margarete pro eorum interesse per literas patentes sub sigillo et subscriptionibus dictorum constituentium legitime constitutus de cuius procuratoris mandato mihi notario publico subscripto lucide constabat accessit ad personalem presentiam magnifici et prepotentis domini Jacobi comitis de Mortoun domini de Dalkeith, etc., supremi domini nostri regis suorum liegiorum et regni Regentis et ibidem genibus flexis ea qua decuit reverentia omnes et singulas terras subscriptas videlicet totas et integras tres libratas terrarum antiqui extentus de Manys de Giffargland alias vocatarum Nethirtoun cum manerie domibus pomariis hortis et molendinum earundem cum astrictis et aliis multuris eidem spectantibus Necnon totas et integras duas mercatas et dimidiam mercate terrarum de Birkatt antiqui extentus sex mercatas terrarum antiqui extentus de Braidschaw et duas mercatas terrarum antiqui extentus de Knokindon cum tenentibus tenandreis et libere tenentium servitiis cum singulis suis pertinentiis jacentium in dominio de Giffartland, balliatu de Coninghame et infra vicecomitatu de Air dictis Issobelle et Margarete Craufurdes hereditarie spectantium

in manibus dicti domini Regentis tanquam in manibus supremi domini nostri regis Jacobi Dei gratia Scotorum regis sexti principis et Senescalli Scotie ac eo nomine superioris dictarum terrarum per fustis et baculi exhibitionem sursum reddidit pureque et simpliciter resignavit ac totum ius et clameum proprietatem et possessionem que et quas dicte Issobella et Margareta aut eorum coniuges antedicti habuerunt habuit aut quovismodo ad predictas terras habere poterunt in favorem nobilis et potentis domini Roberti domini Boyd pro carta et infeodatione per supremum dominum nostrum regem tanquam principem et senescallum Scotie cum consensu dicti domini Regentis sibi et heredibus suis masculis de corpore suo legitime procreatis seu procreandis quibus deficientibus legitimis et propinquioribus heredibus suis quibuscunque in forma cancellarie debita conficiendis Qua resignatione sic facta et per prefatum dominum Regentem accepta idem dominus Regens nomine et ex parte dicti supremi domini nostri regis tanquam principis et senescalli Scotie omnes et singulas prenominatas terras cum omnibus suis pertinentiis prescriptis dicto Roberto domino Boyd ibidem presenti et acceptanti per eiusdem fustis et baculi deliberationem hereditarie dedit contulit et deliberavit secundum tenorem carte sub suo magno sigillo desuper conficiende salvo iure cuiuslibet super quibus omnibus et singulis premissis dictus dominus Robertus Boyd a me notario publico subscripto sibi fieri petiit hoc presens publicum instrumentum seu instrumenta Acta erant hec in castro de Striveling horam circiter octavam ante meridiem sub anno die et mense prescriptis Presentibus ibidem Francisco domino Halis commendatario de Kelso David Cullace Alexandro Jarden et Jacobo Innes servitoribus domini Regentis cum diversis aliis testibus ad premissa vocatis pariter que rogatis.

Et ego Alexander Hay Abirdonensis diocesis auctoritate regia notarius publicus,  
etc. (in communi forma). A. H., N. P.

#### ABSTRACT.

Procuratory of Resignation by Isabella and Margaret Craufurd, daughters and heirs of the deceased John Craufurd of Giffertland, whereby, with consent of John and Thomas Craufurd, their respective husbands, and in implement of contract between the said ladies and their husbands on the one part, Robert Lord Boyd on the other, and John Craufurd of Craufurdland on the third part, of date at Glasgow and Craufurdland, 31st July and 2d August respectively, 1577, they constitute Allan Lord Cathcart their procurator, for resigning in the hands of the king, as prince and Steward of Scotland, the three pound lands of the Mains of Giffertland, otherwise called Nethertoun, with manor-place, etc.; the two and a half merk lands of Birkatt; six merk lands of Braidschaw; and two merk lands of Knokindone, in the lordship of Giffertland, bailiary of Cunyngham and shire of Ayr, in favour of Robert Lord Boyd, his heirs-male and successors. Subscribed by the notary for the said Isabella and Margaret, and for John Craufurd, husband of Isabella, because they were unable to

write, and by the said Thomas Craufurd with his own hand at Craufurdland, 30th August 1577.

Endorsed is the Instrument of Resignation executed by the said Alan Lord Cathcart, in the hand of James Earl of Morton, Regent, at Stirling Castle, on 14th September 1577.

68. *Crown Precept for infefting Robert Lord Boyd in the Mains of Giffartland, called Nethertoun, and parts of Bircat.*<sup>1</sup> [14th September 1577.]

Jacobus Die gratia Rex Scotorum vicecomiti et ballivis suis de Air necnon dilectis nostris Johanne Boyd in Gowandle et eorum cuilibet conjunctim et divisim vicecomitibus nostris de Air in hac parte Salutem Quia nos tanquam princeps et senescallus Scocie cum avisamento et consensu charissimi nostri consanguinei Jacobi comitis de Mortoun domini de Dalkeith, etc., regni nostri et liegiorum Regentis dedimus et concessimus hereditarie dilecto nostro consanguineo Roberto domino de Boyd et heredibus suis masculis Totas et integras tres libratas terrarum antiqui extentus terrarum dominicalium lie Manis de Giffartland alias vocatas Nethirtoun cum manerie domibus pomariis hortis et molendino earundem cum astrictis et aliis multuris eidem spectantibus necnon totas et integras duas marcatas terrarum et dimediam marcate terrarum antiqui extentus de Bircat cum suis pertinenciis sex marcatas terrarum antiqui extentus de Braidschaw duas marcatas terrarum antiqui extentus de Knokindon cum omnibus et singulis suis pendiculis tenentibus tenandriis et libere tenencium serviciis cum omnibus aliis suis pertinenciis jacentes in dominio de Giffartland balliatu de Cunynghame et vicecomitatu de Air Necnon totam et integram superioritatem predictarum trium libatarum terrarum de Mains de Giffartland alias vocatarum Nethirtoun cum manerie domibus pomariis hortis molendino et multuris eiusdem antedictis Ac superioritatem totarum et integrarum duarum marcatarum cum dimedia marcate terrarum de Birkat cum omnibus et singulis suis pendiculis et pertinenciis jacentium in dominio balliatu et vicecomitatu predictis. Que etiam tote et integre predictae terre de Mains de Giffartland alias vocatae Nethirtoun cum manerie domibus pomariis hortis molendino et multuris eiusdem antedictis necnon predictae due marcate et dimidia marcate terrarum de Bircat sex marcate terrarum de Braidschaw et due marcate terrarum de Knokindon cum singulis suis pendiculis tenentibus tenandriis et libere tenencium serviciis jacentes ut supra hereditarie perprieus pertinuerunt in proprietate Issobelle Crawford et Margarete Crawford filiis ac legitimis et propinquiorebus heredibus quondam Joannis Crawford de Giffartland ac etiam superioritas dictarum terrarum de Mains de Giffartland alias vocatarum Nethirtoun et duarum marcatarum terrarum et dimedie marcate terrarum de Birkat perprieus hereditarie pertinuit Johanni Crawford de Crawfordland Quasquidem omnes et singulas prenominate terras tum proprietatem tum superioritatem cum omnibus suis per-

<sup>1</sup> *Kilmarnock Writs.*

tinenciis prescriptis dicte Issobella et Margareta Crawfordis cum expressis consensu et assensu Joannis et Thome Crawfordis suorum coniugum pro ipsorum interesse ac prefatus Joannes Crawford de Crawfordeland superior antedictis per suos procuratores eorum nominibus per patentes literas legitime ad hoc constitutos in manibus nostris tanquam principis et Senescalli Scotie et nostri Regentis nostro nomine et tanquam ipsorum domini superioris earundem per fustim et baculum sursum reddiderunt pureque et simpliciter resignarunt Ac totum ius et clameum proprietatem et possessionem que et quas in eisdem habuerunt seu habere potuerunt omnino quiete clamarunt imperpetuum prout in carta nostra desuper confecta latius continetur Vobis precipimus et mandamus quatenus dicto nostro consanguineo Roberto domino Boyd vel suo certo actornato latori presentium sasinam Totarum et integrarum pre-nominatarum terrarum tam proprietatis quam superioritatis cum manerie domibus edificiis pomariis hortis molendinis multuris astrictis et aliis silvis nemoribus piscationibus annexis connexis partibus pendiculis advocacione donatione et iure patronatus beneficiorum et capellaniarum (si que sint) omnium et singularum prenominarum terrarum tam superioritatis proprietatis quam tenandrie cum tenentibus tenandriis et libere tenentium servitiis et omnibus aliis suis pertinenciis secundum formam et tenorem antedicte carte nostre quam de nobis inde habet juste haberi faciatis et sine dilatione Et hoc nullo modo omittatis ad quod faciendum vobis et vestrum cuilibet coniunctim et divisim vicecomitibus nostris de Air in hac parte committimus potestatem Datum sub testimonio nostri magni sigilli Apud Striviling decimo quarto die mensis Septembris anno Domini millesimo quingentesimo septuagesimo septimo Et regni nostri undecimo.

## ABSTRACT.

Crown Precept of Sasine for infefting Robert Lord Boyd in the Mains of Giffartland, lands of Bircat, Braidshaw, and Knokindon, in the lordship of Giffartland and shire of Ayr, on resignation thereof by Isabella and Margaret Craufurd, daughters and heirs of the deceased John Craufurd of Giffartland, with consent of their husbands. Dated 14th September 1577.

69. *Contract between Robert Lord Boyd, on the one part, and John Blair of that Ilk, and John Craufurd of Birkat, on the other, transferring the Lands of Nether-toun to Lord Boyd, the Superiority of Birkat to John Blair, and the Escheat of John Craufurd to himself.*<sup>1</sup> [15th January 1577.]

Apud Glasgw the xv. daye of Januar the yeir of God j<sup>m</sup> v<sup>c</sup> lxxvij yeris The quhilk daye in presens of the Commissare of Glasgw personalie comperit Johnne Craufurd of Birkcat And siclyk comperit Maister Henrie Gibsoun procuratour sufficientlie constitut for Johnne Blair of that ilk and producit this contract underwritin and

<sup>1</sup> *Kilmarnock Writs.*

desyrit the samyn to be insert and registrat in the buikis of the Commissariat of Glasgw to have the strentht of ane act and decreit of his court in tyme cuming his autoritie to be interponit thairto with lettres executoriales of poynding or hornying to be raisit heirupone gif neid beis The quhilk desyre the commissar thocht ressonable and decernit and ordanit the said contract to be insert and registrat in the buikis of his said commissariat of Glasgw to have the strentht of ane act and decreit of his court in tyme cuming and hes interponit lyik as he be the tennour heirof interponis his autoritie heirto and decernit and decernis lettres executoriales of poynding or hornying to be raisit heirupon in forme as efferis Off the quhilk contract the tennour heireftir followis: AT GLASGW the xiiij daye of Januar the yeir of God I<sup>m</sup> v<sup>c</sup> lx sevintene yeiris it is appoynttit aggreit and finalie endit betuix thir pairteis undirwrittin That is to say ane noble and potent lord Robert lord Boyd on that ane pairt and Johne Blair of that ilk and Johne Craufurd of Birkat on that uther pairt in maner forme and effect as eftir followis viz. Forsamekle as the said Johne Craufurd of Birkcat being servit as nerrest and lauchfull air to umquhill Thomas Craufurd his father in all and hail four merk land and fourtie pennyworth land auld extent of Nethirtoun with mansioun and mylne of the samyn with the pertinentis lyand within the lordschip of Giffertland baillierie of Conynghame and sherefdom of Air conforme to the auld evidentis maid thairupon And the samyn landis pertenyng to the said Johne Blair be waye of contract and dispositioun maid to him be the said Johne Craufurd The said Johne Blair and Johne Craufurd with ane consent be the tennour heirof bindis and oblissis thame ther airis and assignayes to renunce and simpliciter owrgeve as be the tennour heirof renuncis and simpliciter owrgevis the said landis callit Nethirtoun with mylne mansioun and pertinentis thairof the heritable tytle and rycht thairof with all uther rycht clame entres propirtie and possessioun that thay or ather of thame hes haid or ony wayis may have or clame thairto and that in favouris of the said lord Boyd and his airis to remane with thame as superiour thairof ad perpetuam remanentiam and sall deliver to the said lord the said service with the auld chartour maid thairof be umquhill Johne Craufurd of Giffertland to the said umquhill Thomas father to the said Johne of Birkcat with sesing past thairupon and all uther evidentis maid and gevin to thame concernyng the samyn to the effect that the samyn may be extinguisst cassit annullit and distroyit forewir sua that the samyn sall have na faith nor credeit in all times comeing: For the quhilk caws the said nobill lord haveand the superioritie of the twa mark land and ane half of Birkett perteyning to said Jhone Craufurd, oblysis him his airis and assignayis to resinge be himself or his sufficient procuratouris in his name be his procuratory under his seill and subscripsioun in dew forme the saidis land of Birkcatt and superioritie thairof in the handis of our Soverane Lord as Prince and Stewart of Scotland in favouris of the said Johne Blair of that ilk and his airis for new infetment to be maid to the said John Blair and his foirsaidis of the samyng to be haldin of our said soverane lord in sic sort, viz. vard as the said lord Boyd haldis the samyng to the quhilk making of



mediat tennend the superioritie the said John Craufurd be thir presentis consentis and assentis and sall nevir cum in the contrair heirof in ony sort in tymes cuming and the said renunciatioun delyvering of evidentis and resignatioun respective to be maid and down hinc inde betuix and nixtocum and also the said John Blair of that Ilk bindis and oblessis him and his foirsaidis that quhat tyme or how sone he or thai beis requerit be the said noble lord or his foirsaidis upon sax dayes vairning to resing ovr againe the saidis twa merk land and ane half of Birkcatt and superioritie thairof with the pertinentis in the favour of the said lord and his foirsaidis in our soverane Lordis handis for new infetment to be maid to thame thairupon and eftir thair resignatioun and the saidis lordis new infetting thairinto incontinent thaireftir the said lord or his foirsaidis sall frely infet the said Laird of Blair and his foirsaidis in the said tua merk land and ane half of Birkcat with the pertinentis to be haldin of the said lord in frie blanche for payment of ane penny gif it be requirit alanerly in dew and competent forme as effeiris and sall deliver sufficient evidentis thairupon: And farder the said Laird haveand the gift of escheit of the said Johne Craufurd throw his being denuncit rebell and at the horne as the said gift maid to the said lord thairupon beris Be the tennour heirof disponis transferris the rycht of the said gift of escheit baitht lyfrent and movable with all proffit and commoditie that may succeid and cum thairthrow to the said Johne Craufurd his airis and assignayis to be usit and disponit be thame at thair plesour in tyme cuming frielie quietlie wele and in peax without lait stoip or impediment in ony tyme heireftir except sa money gudes and geir or ony uther things intromettit with and uptane at the instance of the said Lord be Archibald Loremeir messinger or ony his assistaris at his command be the lettres direct upon the said gift upon the xxij daye of Julij last bypast And the said lord be thir presentis dischargis and renunes all actiounes intentit or to be intentit befor the lordis of sessioun or ony uther Jugis competent upon the said gift of escheit alsweill concernyng movablis as lyfrent aganis the said Johne Craufurd and sall deliver the said lettre of gift and oblissis him to varrand the samyn unassignit or disponit be him to ony uther persoun or persounes in all tymes bygane and to cum And siclyk the said Johne Craufurd and laird of Blair obliss thame and thair foirsaidis to warrand the said renunciatioun of the said landis of Nethirtoun with mansioun and mylne of the same with the pertinentis undisponit be thame to ony uther persoun or persounes in all tymes bygane and to cum And bayth the saidis parteis ar content and consentis that this present be insert in the commissaris buikis of Glasgw to have the strentht of ane decreit of his court with executoriales of hornyng or poinding to pas thairupon in forme as efferis And to that effect thai have maid and constitut, etc., thair procuratouris to compeir for thame befor the said commissar and consent to the insering of thir presentis in his buikis with executoriales foirsaidis to pas in forme as efferis and promittentes de rato In witnes heirof the saidis parteis hes subscrivit thir presentis as follovis At daye yeir and place foirsaid befor thir witnes Mr. Andro Hay persoun of Renfrew

Thomas Craufurd of Jurdanhill Adam Boyd of Penkill George Elphinstoun of Blythiswod Johne Maxvell of Potterhill William Blair brother to the said Johne Blair Mr. Henrie Gibsoun notar Follovis the subscriptiones R. Boyd Jo<sup>n</sup> Blair of y<sup>t</sup> ilk Johne Craufurd of Birkcat A. Hays witness Jo<sup>n</sup> Maxvell notar vitnes Ro<sup>t</sup> Blair witnes Extractum furth of the contract buikis of the Commissariat of Glasgw be me Mr. Henry Gibsoun scribe thair of witnessing my signe and subscription manuall, etc.

M. HENRY GIBSOUN.

70. ABSTRACT.<sup>1</sup>

Mutual Bond of Friendship between Hugh third Earl of Eglintoun, William Earl of Glencarne, Robert Lord Boide, Sir Mathew Campbell of Lowdown, John Wallace of Craigie, and their eldest sons. Stirling, 13th June 1578.

71. ABSTRACT.<sup>2</sup>

Letter from King James VI. to the Earl of Eglintoun and the Lord Boyd, requesting them to use their endeavours to settle the controversy between the sons of the Lord Vchiltre and the sons and kin of the deceased Charles Mowat. Stirling Castle, 2d July 1579.

72. *Instrument on the Renunciation by the Commendator of Kilwinning of the lands of Byrehill and Quhithirst in favour of Robert Lord Boyd.*<sup>3</sup> [26th April 1581.]

In Dei nomine amen Per hoc presens publicum instrumentum cunctis pateat evidenter et sit notum quod anno incarnationis Dominice millesimo quingentesimo octuagesimo primo die vero mensis Aprilis vicesimo sexto regnique supremi domini nostri Jacobi sexti huius Regni Scotie regis illustrissimi anno decimo quarto, in mei notarii publici et testium subscriptorum presentia personaliter constitutus venerabilis vir Alexander commendatarius monasterii de Killwynninge non vi aut metu ductus nec errore lapsus fraude nec dolo aliquo circumventus sed sua mera pura vera et spontanea voluntate Totas et integras terras subsequentes, videlicet, triginta solidatas terrarum antiqui extentus de Byrehill per Willelmum Fairlie occupatas necnon illas tredecim soliditas et quatuor denariatas terrarum novi extentus de nethir Quhithirst per Johannem Wat occupatas Ac etiam illas quindecim solidatas et duas denariatas terrarum eiusdem extentus de Nethir Quhithirst per Johannem Bar occupatas cum suis pertinentiis per omnia jacentes in perochia et regalitate de Killwynninge balliatu de Conygham et infra vicecomitatum de Air a se heredibus et assignatis suis in quantum in eisdem infeodatus existerat sursum reddidit pureque et simpliciter resignavit extra-

<sup>1</sup> *Memorials of the Montgomeries*, ii. 217.<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.* i. 169.<sup>3</sup> *Kilmarnock Writs*.

donavit libere deliberavit et quieteclamavit imperpetuum ac totum jus et clameum juris titulum proprietatem et possessionem que seu quas in et ad easdem vel aliquam earundem partem unquam habuit habet seu quovismodo in futurum habere poterit omnino quieteclamavit imperpetuum In favores nobilis et potentis domini Roberti domini Boyde pro nova carta et infeodatione de eisdem terris per semetipsum commendatarium et conventus dicti monasterii dicto nobili domino heredibus et assignatis suis danda et conficienda super quibus omnibus et singulis sic premissis discretus vir Jacobus Conyghame camerarius de Killwynninge nomine et pro parte dicti nobilis domini a me notario publico subscripto sibi fieri petiit instrumentum publica unum sive plura Acta erant hec in cubiculo dicti camerarii infra locum eiusdem horam circiter undecimam ante meridiem sub anno die mense et regno quibus supra presentibus ibidem Joanne Conyghame de Cadell magistro Alexandro Kinros Thomas Eset nuntio Patricio Garven sertore et Joanne Wrycht in Allmonswall testibus ad premissa vocatis pariterque rogatis.

Et ego vero Gavinus Nasmyth clericus, etc.

#### ABSTRACT.

Instrument on the Renunciation by Alexander, Commendator of Kilwinning, of the thirty shilling lands of old extent of Byrehill, occupied by William Fairlie: the  $13\frac{1}{4}$  lands of new extent of Nether Quhithirst occupied by John Wat: and the  $15\frac{1}{2}$  lands of Quhithirst of new extent, occupied by John Bar, lying in the parish and regality of Kilwinning, bailiery of Cunningham, and shire of Ayr; surrendering and resigning the same, so far as he stood infeft therein, in favour of Robert Lord Boyd, for new charter and infeftment of the same to be made to him by the said Commendator and convent. Done in the bedchamber of James Cunningham, chamberlain of Kilwinning, at 11 o'clock forenoon of the 26th April 1581.



# Index.

---

- Abbotsford Miscellany*, quoted, 110, 133, 162, 171, 182, 194.  
Aberdeen, Bishop of, 133.  
*Aberdeen Breviary*, quoted, 100.  
Aberdeen, Thomas, Bishop of, 124.  
Abernethy, Launcelot of, 135.  
Abernethy, William, Lord, 136.  
Act appointing Robert Boyd, in Kilmarnock, a Squire of the Household, 162.  
Act for Robert, Lord Boyd, and his spouse, 155-156; and translation of, 156.  
Acts of the Parliament of Scotland, quoted, 121, 122, 124.  
Adamnan's *Life of St. Columba*, quoted, 87.  
Agnew, Mr. Vans, of Barnbarroch, 53.  
Agreement between Earls of Argyle, Arran, and others, 133-134.  
Agreement betwixt Mary, Queen Regent, and Robert, Lord and Master of Boid, abstract of, 182.  
Agreement between the Earl of Mortoun and Mar; and the Earls of Ergile, Cassillis, and Eglintoun, and Lord Boyd, whereby the latter agree to serve the King and the Regent, 193.  
Ailsa Craig, 99.  
Amulets, 70.  
Anderson's Institute in Glasgow, 60.  
Anderson, Joseph, letter from, 109; *Scotland in Early Christian Times*, quoted, 68.  
Angus, Archibald, Earl of, Lord of Douglass, 160, 161.  
Angus, Lord, 110.  
Antiquaries, Soc. of, of Scot., 78.  
Antiquities, National Museum of, in Edin., 66, 76.  
Archibald, Dr., 92.  
Ardneil, 59.  
Ardros, John Dishington of, 136.  
Ardrossan, 59, 60.  
Argyll, Colin, Earl of, Lord Campbell, 124.  
Argyle, Earl of, 133.  
Argyle, Earls of, 171.  
Arran, earldom of, 111.  
Arran, island of, 128, 129.  
Arran, James, Earl of, 179.  
Arran, Mary, Countess of, 123\*, 124, 125, 126, 128, 129.  
Arran, Thomas Boyd, Earl of, 111, 123\*, 123, 125, 126, 128, 129, 130, 131, 134, 138, 139.  
Arroquhar, 110.  
Arrowheads, flint, 70.  
Aslose, James, 166.  
Assloss, 110.  
Athole, John, Earl of, 124.  
"Auchenmanster," i.e. the Monastery Field, 95.  
Auchloss, J., 194.  
Auldhill, 59.  
Avandale, Andrew, Lord, 124.  
Axe, 74.  
Axe, Moat, 76.  
Axes, perforated, 70.  
Axe-hammer, 77.  
Axe-hammer, described by R. W. Cochran-Patrick, M.P., 78.  
Ayr, 130, 139, 143, 144.  
Ayrshire, Notice on Early Christian Remains in, 99-108.  
Ayrshire (North), Notice of some Antiquities recently discovered in, quoted, 78.  
BALGRAY, 154.

- Balliola, 121\*.  
 Balls, 70.  
 Bar, John, 210.  
 Barclay, D., in Kamehill, 194.  
 Barfad, 56.  
 Bargany, 107, 108.  
 Barhapple, 52 ; Crannog, 57 ; Loch, 52.  
 Barlae (farm), 56.  
 Barrel Hill, 57.  
 Baxter, Mr., factor on the Kilkerran Estate, 3, 4.  
 Beads, 15, 70.  
 Beaton, Cardinal, 172.  
 Bell, Funeral, of Kilmarnock, notice of, 82.  
 Bichoptown, Laird of, 110.  
 Birkat, 203, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210.  
 Birsbane, John, of Bichoptown, 179.  
 Black, William, sexton, Whithorn, letter from, quoted, 97.  
 Blacklaw, The, 143.  
 Bladenoch, 97.  
 Blair, Edward, 149.  
 Blair, J., 207, 208, 209, 210.  
 Blair, J., Quhytcraig, 194.  
 Blair, J., Wyndyedge, 194.  
 Blair, Laird of, 110.  
 Blair, Robert, 210.  
 Blair, W., 184, 194, 210.  
 Blairderry, 56.  
 Blairderry Hill, 57.  
 Bleau's *Atlas*, quoted, 19, 99.  
 Bobbio *MS.*, 86.  
 Bobbio *Penitential*, The, 85.  
 Bog, Edwardus, 158.  
 Bogle, Captain, 60.  
 Bollinshaw, 139, 143.  
 Bombay, Sir James Fergusson, Governor of, 3.  
 Bond of Maintenance, by James, Earl of Arran, to Robert, Lord Boyd, 181-182.  
 Bond of Mutuall Assistance by Queen Margaret and the Lord Methven, her husband, to Lord Boyd, 162.  
 Bone, objects of, found in Buston Crannog, pins, 35-36 ; needle, 36 ; knobs, 36 ; worked bones, 37 ; toilet combs, 37-38.  
 Bone, objects of, found in Crannog at Lochspouts, pin, 13 ; chisel, 13 ; awl, 13 ; pointed implement, 13 ; spatula, 13 ; knife handle, 13.  
 Bone, pointed implement of, found at Fort of Seamill, 62.  
 Borland, John, 46.  
 Borland Waters, 112.  
 Bothwell, Richard, 170, 171.  
 Boyd, Adam, of Penkill, 194, 210.  
 Boyd, Alexander, in Craig, 182, 194.  
 Boyd, Sir Alexander, of Drumcoll, knight, 110, 111, 134.  
 Boyd, Alexander, second son of Robert, Lord Boyd, 140, 147, 149, 151, 152, 153, 154.  
 Boyd, Archibald, 141, 194, 195, 196, 197.  
 Boyd, Cristal, 166.  
 Boyd, Gelis, 199.  
 Boyd, George, 194.  
 Boyd, Helen, 182, 183.  
 Boyd, James, Lord, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145.  
 Boyd, James, eighth Lord, 121\*.  
 Boyd, James, 156.  
 Boyd, James, of Hullirhill, 194.  
 Boyd, James, of Trochrig, 194.  
 Boyd, Joanni, de Boynesshaw, 194.  
 Boyd, Joanni, in Quhitleyburne, 194.  
 Boyd, Johanni, in Gowanelie, 194.  
 Boyd, Margaret, sister of James, Lord Boyd, 144, 145, 146, 168.  
 Boyd, Mary, Countess of Arran, 123, 124, 125, 126, 128, 129.  
 Boyd, Robert, first Lord, 110, 111, 121, 122, 123, 130, 131, 133, 134, 138, 139 ; confirmation under the great seal of a Declaration by King James the Third, that he was not offended by the conduct of, with abstract, 121 ; appointment of, as Governor of the King, 122.  
 Boyd, Robert, Lord (third and fourth Lord), 155, 156, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 205, 206, 207, 208, 210, 211.  
 Boyd, Robert, of Kilmarnock, 163, 164, 165, 166, 169, 170, 171, 175, 176, 177, 178.  
 Boyd, Robert, of Baddinthaith, 194.  
 Boyd, R., in Cuikistoun, 194.  
 Boyd, R., in Kilbryde, 194.  
 Boyd, R., in Lyne, 194.

- Boyd, R., de Portincross, 194, 195, 197.  
 Boyd, R., in Wardlaw, 194.  
 Boyd, Thomas, Earl of Arran, 111, 123\*, 123, 125, 126, 128, 129, 130, 131, 134, 138, 139.  
 Boyd, Thomas, 166, 177.  
 Boyd, Thomas, of Petcon, 194.  
 Boyd, Thomas, Master of, 185, 195, 197.  
 Boyd, Thome, of Kippis, 194.  
 Boyd, W., in Noddisdale, 194.  
 Boyd, William, of Banhaith, 169, 172.  
 Boyill, A., in Ryaholme, 194.  
 Bracers, 70.  
 Braidhill, 57.  
 Braidschaw, 203, 206.  
 Brain Loch, 97.  
 Brechin, 136.  
 Brechty, 138.  
 Bridgett's *Our Lady's Dowry*, quoted, 88.  
 Brown, Dr. J. R., of Saltecoats, 80.  
 Brown, Mr., 3.  
 Brownhill Celt, 69 ; description of, 70-71.  
 Buchanan's *History of Scotland*, quoted, 99.  
 Busby, Charles Mouat, of, 179.  
 Buston, 19.  
 Bute, lordship of, 136.  
 Buttons, 70.  
 Byrehill, 210.
- CAITHNESS, 72.  
 Calder, William, Thane of, 136.  
 Caldwell, Archibald, 160.  
 Callander, Mr. Robert, 93.  
 Cambustrodan, Laird of, 110.  
 Campbell, Colin, of Archinglass, 163.  
 Campbell, Sir Matthew, of Lowdown, 210.  
 Campbellton, Inland Revenue Office of, 2.  
*Caricta Borealis*, quoted, 99.  
 Carric, 123.  
 Carrick, earldom of, 136.  
 Cassillis, Earl of, 193.  
 Cassillis, Gilbert, Earl of, 156, 159.  
 Cassillis, Margaret, Countess of, 156, 158, 159.  
 "Castlehill," 59.  
 Cathcart, Alan, Lord, 200, 201, 204.  
 Cauldwell, laird of, 110.  
 Caverton, 136, 138.  
 Celt, Brownhill, 70.  
 Celt, Seabank, 71.  
 Celt, Fullwood, 74.  
 Celts, *i.e.* hatchets, adzes, or chisels of stone, divided by Evans in three classes, 69.  
 Cessfurd, Andrew Ker of, 121.  
 Chalmer, John, of Gaitgirth, 124.  
 Chalmers's *Caledonia*, quoted, 99.  
 Chapelfinian, 96.  
 Chapelheron, 98.  
 Chapelton, 60, 139, 143 ; axe-hammer found at, 78.  
 Charter by Hugh Montgomery, of Hesilheyd, to Helen Boyd, daughter of Robert, Lord Boyd, of the lands of Lyandcorse and Williyard, in liferent, 182-184 ; abstract of, 184.  
 Chipperdingan, at New England Bay, Kirkmaiden, 94.  
 Chipperfinian, Mochrum, 96.  
 Chipperheron, Whithorn, 98.  
 Clanyardmill Croft, 94.  
 Cleland, Professor, report on osseous remains found at Buston, 50, 51 ; ox, 50 ; sheep, 51 ; report on animal remains found at "Fort" Seamill, 64-65 ; ox, 64 ; deer, 64 ; pig, 65 ; sheep, 65 ; shells, 65.  
 Clerkland, 143.  
 Clonmacnoise, 103, 106 ; south cross at, 103.  
 Cochran-Patrick, R. W., M.P., 2, 3, 4, 20, 45, 46, 60, 61, 78, 80, 101, 109.  
 Cokilbe, 143.  
 Colin, Earl of Argyle, 157.  
 Colmonell, 77, 101, 102, 106, 108, 109.  
 Colquhoun, P., 194.  
 Colquhoun, J., of Kilmardony, 94.  
 Colville, David, 147.  
 Colville, Janet, 147, 149, 151.  
 Colville, James, 147.  
 Colville, Philip, 147, 149.  
 Colville, Robert, of Hyltoun, 149.  
 Colville, Sir William, of Ochiltre, 149.  
 Commission by Mary Queen of Scots, to John, Bishop of Ross, and Robert, Lord Boyd, to request aid from the Queen of England, 187-188.  
 Commission by Queen Mary for prosecuting a divorce from Bothwell, 189-190.  
 Commission by Queen Mary to Robert, Lord Boyd, to treat with her subjects of Scotland anent reconciliation, 191-192.

- Confirmation by Cardinal Beaton of Charter by the Abbot of Killwinning to William Boyd of Baddinhaith of the lands of Barcraigs, 172-174; abstract of, 175.
- Contract between Lord Boyd and Robert Boyd of Portincross, for the sale of the lands of Portincross, 194-197.
- Contract between Robert, Lord Boyde, and Neil Mungumrye of Langschaw, abstract of, 184.
- Contract between Hugh, third Earl of Eglington, and Robert, Lord Boyd, etc., abstract of, 199.
- Contract between Robert, Lord Boyd, and John Blair, and John Crawford, of Birkat, etc., 207-210.
- Conway, Rev. Daniel, notice on Holy Wells of Wigtonshire by, 85-98.
- Corswel lighthouse, 91.
- Corshil, 143.
- Couper, Mr., 100, 101.
- Cove, 105.
- Cowall, lordship of, 136.
- Craik, Katherine, wife of James, eighth Lord Boyd, 121\*.
- Cragie, John Stewart of, 136.
- Crannog, Ayrshire, investigations of, 3-4; log pavement of, 4-6; hearths of, 6; gangway of, 6-7; composition of mound, 7; subsidence of crannog, 7-8; relics found on, 8.
- Crannog at Barhapple Loch, Glenluce, Wigtonshire, 52.
- Crannog, Notice of the excavation of one at Buston, near Kilmaurs, 19; discovery of, 19-21; method of excavation, 21-22; structure of island, 22-24; log pavement, 24-25; remains of dwelling-house, 25-28; refuse-heap, 28; discovery and description of canoe, 30-32; notes on the crannogs and lake-dwellings in Wigtonshire, in the *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries*, quoted, 56.
- Crannog, Notice of excavation of one at Lochspouts, near Kilkerran, 1-18.
- Crannogs in Ayrshire, second notice of, 1.
- Craufurd's *Officers of State*, quoted, 110.
- Craufurde, Cuthberto, of Auchincloyth, 194.
- Craufurde, D., 194.
- Craufurde, George, Earl of, 136.
- Craufurde, H., of Kilbirny, 194.
- Craufurde, H., of Kirkwood, 194.
- Craufurde, Isabella and Margaret, daughters of John Craufurd of Giffertland, 200, 202, 206, their husbands J. and T. Craufurd, 200, 203, 207.
- Craufurde, J., of Birkat, 207, 208, 209, 210.
- Craufurde, J., of Clowbarhill, 194.
- Craufurde, John, of Craufurdland, 200, 201.
- Craufurde, J., of Giffertland, 204.
- Craufurde, J., of Kirkwood, 194.
- Craufurde, J., of Myddiltoun, 194.
- Craufurde, J., of Quhitlieburne, 194.
- Craufurde, J., in Wolstoun, 194.
- Craufurde, P., of Cartisburne, 194.
- Craufurde, R., 194.
- Craufurde, Thomas, of Jurdanhill, 210.
- Craufurde, W., 194.
- Craufurde, W., in Munnok, 194.
- Craufurde, W., in Gairbraid, 194.
- Craufurdland Waters, 112.
- Crevoek, 143.
- Crown Precept for infesting Robert, Lord Boyd, in the Mains of Giffartland, called Nethertoun, and parts of Bircat, 206; abstract, 207.
- Crucible, earthen, found at Buston Crannog, 22.
- Cullan, David, 205.
- Cullillan, 110.
- Culquhoun, Margaret, 156.
- Cultiswrae, 143.
- Cunninghame, Sir W. J. M., Bart., of Corsehill, 3.
- Cunninghame, 139.
- Cunninghame, David, 79.
- Cunninghame, James, 166.
- Cunninghame, James, 211.
- Cunninghame, William, Master of, Glencairn, 60.
- Cups, 70.
- Curbat, Adam, 199.
- Cusack's *Life of St. Patrick*, quoted, 88.
- DAGGERS, 70.
- Dailly, 99, 100.
- Dalry, 130, 139, 141, 152, 163, 164, 175; lordships of, 136; Dalry Station celt, 73.
- Dalrymple, Hon. Hugh, 53.
- Dalrymple Hay, Admiral Sir John C., M.P., 53.



- Darnley, Henry, King of Scots, 185.  
 Dary, 161.  
 Dean Castle, 111; Architectural description of, 112-124\*.  
 Decree by the Lords of Council, abstract of, 182.  
 Decreet-arbitral between Hugh, first Earl of Eglintone, and Robert Boyd and Mungo More, 163.  
 Dene Mains, 130, 131.  
 Dempster, David, of Carrelstoun, 135.  
 Derhagie Hill, 57.  
 Derlauchlin, 52.  
 Derniemore Hill, 57.  
 Derskelpin Farm, 52.  
 Dillop, Alano, 194.  
 Dillop, H., in Crawfield, 194.  
 Discharge by Archibald, Earl of Angus, to Robert Lord Boyd, for the fermes of Kilmarnock, etc., 160, 161.  
 Discharge by Margaret Queen of Scots to Robert, Lord Boyd, for the fermes of Kilmarnock, 161.  
 Discs, 70.  
 Dobie's *Pont's Cuninghame*, quoted, 111.  
 Dollywrae, 143.  
 Dollywra, 139.  
 Don, 100.  
 Dougan, 57.  
 Dougan, Henry, Garnaburn, 107.  
 Dougan, Mr., 108.  
 Douglas's *Peerage*, quoted, 110.  
 Drills, 70.  
 Drumcarnachan, 56.  
 Drumcoll, 136.  
 Drummond, 122\*, 123\*.  
 Dryden, Sir Henry, Bart., of Canons Ashby, Northamptonshire, 103.  
 Dryrig, 139, 143.  
 Duisk, 77.  
 Dumfries, 52.  
 Dunbar, Mr. Gavin, 158.  
 Dundas, Archibald, 136.  
 Dundonald, lands and castles of, 136.  
 Dunfermline, Abbot of, 147.  
 Dunfermline, James, Abbot of the convent of St. Margaret of, 149, 150.  
 Dunlop, Robert, Airdrie, 45, 46.  
 Dunlop, John, 77.  
 Dunoon, Castle of, 136.  
 Dunse, 163.  
 EDINBURGH, 144.  
 Edward I., 121\*.  
 Eglintoun, Hugh, Earl of, 160, 163, 182, 185, 199, 210.  
 Eglinton, Earl of, 19, 22, 60, 193, 210.  
 Eglyntoun, Dame Marion Seytoun, Countess of, 178.  
 Eldrig Hill, 92.  
 Elizabeth, Queen, 185, 186, 190.  
 Elphinstoun, George, of Blythiswood, 210.  
 Eryll, Archibald, Earl of, 185.  
 Ergyle, Robert, Bishop of, 163.  
 Ergile, Earl of, 193.  
 Evans, J., remarks by, on a coin found in Buston Crannog, 46; quoted, 67, 69, 71, 72.  
 FAIRLIE, David, 179.  
 Fairlie, William, 210.  
 Fardenreoch Farm, 77.  
 Fardenreoch axe-hammer, 77.  
 Fargushill, 110.  
 Farlie, William, 110.  
 Fergusson, Sir Charles Dalrymple, 4.  
 Fergusson, Sir James, Bart., of Kilkerran, 99.  
 Fergushill, J., 194.  
 Flat, 139, 141, 164, 176.  
 Flatt Narstone, 152.  
 Flint flakes and cores, 70.  
 Forbes, Alexander, Lord, 146.  
 Forbes, Bishop, *Kalendar of the Saints*, quoted, 91.  
 Forfar, 136.  
 Forfar, 144.  
 "Fort" at Seamill, structure of, 61; relics found, 62, 63.  
 Fullwood, 74.  
 Fullwood celt, 74.  
*Further account anent Galloway*, quoted, 92.  
 GALLOWAY, 97.  
 Galloway, David, Bishop of, 157.  
 Galloway, Earl of, arms of, 83.  
 Galloway, William, Notice on the Early Christian Remains in Ayrshire, by, 99-108; Architectural description of Dean Castle, by, 112-124\*.  
 Ganehill, 130.

- Ganeleich, 130.  
 Ganenhill, 139.  
 Garnaburn, 106, 107, 108.  
 Gavenleth, 139.  
 Geikie, Archibald, 70.  
 Gibson, William, 70.  
 Gibsoun, Henrie, 207, 210.  
 Giffertland, Manse of, 203, 206.  
 Gilbert, Earl of Cassillis, 156, 159.  
 Girvan, 99 ; bay of, 99, 103.  
 Glamis, Alexander, Lord, 136.  
 Glasgow, Andrew, Bishop of, 124.  
 Glasgow, Robert, Archbishop of, 145.  
 Glasgow, Bishop of, 133.  
 Glasserton, 97.  
 Glastry, 130.  
 Glencarne, Master of, 171.  
 Glencarne, William, Earl of, 210.  
 Glencairn, Cuthbert, Earl of, 160.  
 Glenhead, 59.  
 Glenluce, 95, 96.  
 Gordon, George, Lord, 136.  
 Gregory, Pope, 100.  
 Grenehill, J., 194.  
 Grinding-stones, 70.  
 Grose's *Antiquities*, quoted, 111.  
 Guthrie, David, 124.
- HAIRSHAW, The, 142.  
 Hales, Patrick, Lord, 121.  
 Hamilton, James, Notice of Kilmarnock Funeral Bell by, 82.  
 Hamiltoun, John, 146.  
 Hamilton, Lady Mary, mother of James, Lord Boyd, 138, 139, 140, 143.  
 Hamilton, Lord, 111.  
 Hamilton, P., of Bogsyde, 194.  
 Hammers, perforated, 70.  
 Hammiltoun, A., 194.  
 Hanyng, Patrick, 141.  
 Hart, late Robert, 89.  
 Hartshawmuir, 131.  
 Hay, A., 205, 209.  
 Hay, Robert, 19.  
 Henry VI., 118.  
 Hepburn, Adam, 121.  
 High Dergoals Farm, 57.  
 Holme Mains, 130, 131.
- Hopson, Mr., 3.  
 Horn, objects of, found in Buston Crannog, 39 ; knife handles, 39.  
 Horn, objects of, found in crannog at Lochspouta, pick, 13 ; club, 13 ; spear-shaped portion, 13 ; pointed object, 14 ; handle, 14 ; pointed tynea, 14.  
 Houston, James, 163.  
 Hume, Alexander, Lord, 145.  
 Hunter-Weston of Hunterston, Colonel, 3.
- INDENTURE between James, Earl of Arran, and Robert, Lord Boyd, 179-181.  
 Inglis, R., Lovestone, factor on the Bargany estate, 107, 108.  
 Instrument on appointment of procurators by Janet Colville, for dispensation of her marriage with Alexander Boyd, 149 ; abstract of, 150.  
 Instrument of Assignment by Hugh, third Earl of Eglintoun, to Robert, Lord Boyde, etc., abstract of, 185.  
 Instrument on the citation of the freeholders and barons of Forfarshire, upon the service of Margaret Boyd, Lady Forbes, as heir to her brother James Boyd, 143 ; abstract of, 144.  
 Indenture between Margaret, Queen of Scotland, and Alexander Boyd in Kilmarnock, for a Tack of the Lordship of Kilmarnock to the latter, 152-154.  
 Instrument on the premonition made to King James the Fourth of the service of Margaret Boyd, Lady Forbes, to her brother James, Lord Boyd, 145 ; abstract of, 145, 146.  
 Instrument on the Proclamation of the Brieve of Service of Margaret Boyd, widow of Alexander, Lord Forbes, 146, 147 ; abstract of, 147.  
 Instrument of Sasine in favour of James, Lord Boyd, of the Barony of Kilmarnock, etc., 139, 140 ; abstract of, 140.  
 Instrument on the renunciation by the Comendator of Kilwinning, of the lands of Byrehill and Quhithirst, in favour of Robert, Lord Boyd, 210 ; abstract of, 211.  
 Instrument of Sasine in favour of James, Lord Boyd, of the lands of Monfod, Kilbryd, Flat, Ravidalemure, Dalry, etc., 141, 142 ; abstract of, 142.

- Instrument on the transfer of the Castle of Cassillis from Robert Boyd in Kilmarnock, to William, Abbot of Crosraguell, and exoneration of the former therefor, 168-170.
- Innes, J., 205.
- Iona, 100, 103.
- JAMES G., 172, 182.
- James R., 154, 162.
- James, King of Scots, 152.
- James II., of Scots, 110, 134.
- James III., confirmation under the great seal of a declaration by, 121; charters by, 123\*; charter with abstract, 123; charter by, to Thomas Boyd, Earl of Arran, with translation, 123; charter by, to Thomas Boyd, Earl of Arran, 126, 127; translation of, 127, 128; charter by, to Thomas Boyd, Earl of Arran, and Mary his spouse, by the lands of Arran, 128, 129; translation of, 129, 130; charter by, to the Earl and Countess of Arran, of the barony of Kilmarnock, 130, 131; translation of, 131-133.
- James IV., 123\*, 124\*, 145.
- James VI., 210.
- Jarden, A., 205.
- Javelina, 70.
- KANYDY, Dawyd, 155.
- Kells, 106.
- Kelso, A., of Kelsoland, 194; in Hingdok, 194; in Newsyde, 194.
- Kelsoland, 100.
- Kennedy, David, of Leswalt, 154, 155.
- Kennedy, James, of Blarquhane, 169.
- Kennedy, John, of Knokreoch, 153.
- Kennedy, Willielmus, 148.
- Kilbride, 136, 139, 141, 152, 161, 164, 176.
- Kilbirnie, castle or place of, 123\*.
- Kilbride, West, 79.
- Kilkeeran, 106.
- Kilkerran, 99; notice of the excavation of a Crannog at Lochspouts, near, 1.
- Kilkieran in Kintyre, 100.
- Kilkispeen, South Cross at, 106.
- Kilmaurs, 19.
- Kilmallock, County Limerick, 89.
- Kilmarnock, 74, 82, 152, 161, 163, 164, 168, 169, 170, 194.
- Kilmarnock, Barony and Castle of, 123\*, 130; Castle of, 111, 131; Earldom of, 110, 112, 123, 124; Earls of, 112; Lordship of, 136.
- Kilmarnock Water, 112.
- Kilmarnock Writs, 124, 139, 141, 142, 145, 146, 147, 149, 150, 152, 154, 155, 156, 160, 161, 162, 163, 168, 170, 171, 172, 175, 179, 181, 182, 185, 186, 187, 190, 191, 192, 195, 198, 200, 202, 206, 207, 210.
- Kilmorie, 91.
- Kilwinning, 71, 210, 211.
- Kirkbride, 91.
- Kirkcolm, 91.
- Kirklands, 130.
- Kirkmaiden, 92, 94.
- Kirktown, 194.
- Kirkoswald, 1.
- Kneland, Gavino, 194.
- Kneland, Georgio, 194.
- Kneland, J., of Foscan, 194.
- Kneland, Oswald, 194.
- Knockiecore, 57.
- Knokindone, 203, 206.
- Knives, 70.
- Kylbirny, 110.
- LADY'S WELL, The, New Luce, 95.
- Lamb, Rev. Mr., Minister of Kirkmaiden, 1830, 93.
- Lanark, 130.
- Lance-heads, 70.
- Lands and their Owners in Galloway*, quoted, 97.
- Laurieston, Alexander Straton, 136.
- Lennocle, Mathei, 195.
- Lennox*, The, quoted, 191.
- Letters of Charge inhibiting the Master of Glen-carne from executing a warrant against Robert Boyd for delivery of the Castle of Kilmarnock, 171-172.
- Letters of Procuratory by Alexander Boid in Kilmarnock, to David Colville and others, to obtain a dispensation for his marriage with Janet Colville, 147; abstract of, 148.
- Letters from Queen Mary to the Earl of Cassillis, 191; Commission by Queen Mary to Robert, Lord Boyd, to treat with her subjects of Scotland, anent reconciliation, 191.

- Letters of Relaxation by Mary Queen of Scots, abstract of, 179.  
 Letters of Remission by Mary Queen of Scots, abstract of, 179.  
 Letters of Remission by Henry (Darnley), King of Scots, to Archibald, Earl of Eryll and others, etc., abstract of, 185.  
 Letter of Reversion by Richard Bothwell, Provost of the Kirk of Field, to Robert Boyd in Kilmarnock, over the lands of Raith, 170-171.  
 Letters of Slains by Neill Montgomery of Langschaw, and his kin, to Robert, Lord Boyd, and others, abstract of, 184.  
*Life and Work*, quoted, 100, 101.  
 Lindsay, J., in Greneleysia, 194.  
 Linkumtry Burn, 77.  
 Linlithgow, 111, 121.  
 Lisle, Robert, Lord, 124, 126.  
 Livingstone, James, Lord, 124.  
 Loch Brain, 97.  
 Loch Buston, 19.  
 Lochlands, 74, 75.  
 Lochlands axe, 74.  
 Lochlee, 5, 6, 7, 8.  
 Lochspouts, 1, 2, 3, 18.  
 Lochspouts, notice of the excavation of a Crannog at, near Kilkerran, 1.  
 Lochrig, 110.  
 Lochwinnoch, 106.  
 Loch Ryan, 91.  
 Lockhart, J., Unthank, 194.  
 Loremure, A., 209.  
 Lorne, Walter, Lord, 136.  
 Love, late Robert, of Threepwood, 88.  
 Lovestone, 107.  
 Lowdoun, George Campbell of, 136.  
 Lyndsay, James, 124.
- MABILLON, 86.  
 Macdonald, Dr., rector of Ayr Academy, 3, 60 ; Illustrated Notices of the ancient stone implements of Ayrshire, by, first series, 66-81.  
 Macfadzean, James, 2, 15.  
 Machar-a-kill (Machrymkil, Machri-kil), 99, 103, 104, 106.  
 Machernmore, Glenluce, 56.  
 Malzie, 97.  
 Mar, Joannis, comitis de, domini Erskin, 194.
- Marshall, John, 71.  
 Margaret, Queen of Scots, 152, 154, 161, 162, 163, 165.  
 Margaret Tudor, 123\*, 124\*.  
 Mary, Princess, 111.  
 Mary Queen of Scots, 111, 124\*, 179, 186, 188, 190, 192.  
 Mary, Queen Regent, 182.  
 Martuam, 164.  
 Maybole, 1, 18.  
 Maxtoke Castle, 118.  
 Maxwell, J., Potterhill, 210.  
 Maxwell, John, 210.  
 Maxwell, Sir Herbert E., 53, 55.  
 M'Adam, John, 149.  
 M'Cormick, Thomas, 58.  
 M'Culloch, James, 56.  
 M'Dowall, Patrick, of Logan, 94.  
 M'Dowel, Fergusium, 122.  
 M'Ilwraith, Mr., of Kilfillan, 57.  
 M'Ilraith's *Guide to Wigtonshire*, quoted, 9.  
 M'Naught, D., Kilmaura, 19 ; letter from, 20.  
 Medan or "Medana," Lady, 97.  
 Mechell, A., 204.  
 Mechelsone, Sir Andrew, 147.  
 Mekilcumray, 123.  
 Memorandum of Crown Charter to Mary, Lady Hamilton, of the frank tenement of the Barony of Kilmarnock and others, 139 ; abstract of, 139 ; of the Barony of Teling and others, 138 ; abstract of, 138, 139.  
*Memorials of the Montgomeries* quoted, 110, 163, 178, 179, 182, 184, 188, 193, 199, 210.  
 Mertuam, 130, 139.  
 Metal, objects of, found at Buston Crannog, 40-47 ; (a) Iron—Axe-head, 40 ; gouge, 41 ; knives, 41 ; punch, 41 ; awls, 42 ; spear-head, 42 ; arrow-head, 42 ; iron object, 43 ; files ? 43 ; spiral object, 43 ; miscellaneous objects, 43 ; (b) bronze—brooch, 44 ; pins, 44 ; (c) gold finger-rings, 44-45 ; coins, 45-47.  
 Metal, objects of, found in Crannog at Lochspouts, 14, 15 ; (a) objects of iron, 14 ; (b) objects of bronze or brass, 14, 15 ; key, 15.  
 Metal, objects of, found at "Fort" at Seamill, 63 ; iron, 63 ; bronze or brass, 63 ; perforated disc, 63.

- Methven, Henry, Lord, 161, 162, 163, 166.  
 Mid Buston, 19.  
 Milnton, the, 143.  
 Milroy, Dr. A., Kilwinning, 77.  
 Mitchell, Dr. Arthur, 68, 87.  
*Miscellany of the Abbotsford Club*, quoted, 110.  
 Miscellaneous objects found at Crannog at Buston, 47-79 ; armlets, 47 ; jet ornament, 47 ; beads, vitreous paste, 47 ; glass, 47 ; leather, 47 ; pottery, 47-48 ; crucibles, 48-49.  
 Miscellaneous objects, found at Seamill "Fort," 63 ; glass, 63 ; pottery, 63.  
 Miscellaneous objects found in Crannog at Lochspouts, 15-18.  
 Mochrum, 95.  
 Mocomma or Mochonna, 100.  
 Monasterboice, 103, 106.  
 Monfod, 130, 141.  
 Montfode, 80 ; axe hammer, 80.  
 Montgomerie, J., in Flat, 194.  
 Montgomerie, M., 194.  
 Montgomery, Hugh, of Hesilheyd, 182, 183, 184.  
 Montgomery, John, 160, 182.  
 Montgomery, Matthew, 160.  
 Montgomery, Sir Neill, 184.  
 Montgomery, Neill, of Langschaw, 179, 184.  
 Montluck, Kirkmaiden, 94.  
 Moone Abbey, 103.  
 Moran, Bishop, quoted, 85, 88.  
 Morane, George, 147.  
 More, Mungo, of Rovallane, 163.  
 Mortars, 70.  
 Morton, James, Earl of, 136, 204.  
 Mowatt, Charles, 184, 210.  
 Mulholland, John, 92.  
 Munford, 139.  
 Mungumry, William, 185.  
 Munro, Dr., Kilmarnock, 74 ; notes on excavation of a Crannog at Buston by, 19-49 ; notice by, of excavations made on an ancient "Fort" at Seamill, Ayrshire, 59-63.  
 Museum Italicum, 86.  
 Mure, Robert, Lord of Powkelly, 140, 141, 142.  
 Murray, Earl of, 193.  
 Mutual Bond of Defence between Hugh, third Earl of Eglintownne, and Robert, Lord Boyde, etc., abstract of, 185.  
 NAIRSTON, 130, 136, 138, 164.  
 Nasmyth, Gavinus, 211.  
 Necklaces, 70.  
 Needles of bone, 70.  
 Nether Robertland, 143.  
 Nethirtoun, 206, 207.  
 New Luce, 95.  
*New Statistical Account of Scotland*, quoted, 59, 69.  
 Newtonstewart, 97.  
 Nodisdale, 130, 136, 139, 141, 152, 161, 164, 176.  
 Notarial Instrument on the Complaint and Appeal of Margaret, Countess of Cassills, from the sentence of the Arbiter between her and Gilbert, Earl of Cassills, 156-159 ; abstract of, 159-160.  
 Notarial Instrument on the Investiture of Robert Boyd, junior, with the office of Bailiery of the Lordship of Kilmarnock, in room of his father, 163-166 ; abstract of, 166-168.  
 Notarial Letters of Dispensation in favour of Alexander Boyd and Janet Colville, 150-151 ; abstract of, 151-152.  
 OAR of Canoe found in Buston Crannog, 32.  
 Obligation by Dame Marion Seytoun, Countess Eglyntoun, to Robert, Master of Boid, 178.  
 Obligation by Neil Mungumrie of Langschaw, to Robert, Lord Boyd, and others, abstract of, 184.  
 Oblisement by the Earls of Argyle to assist Robert Boyd, abstract of, 171.  
 Ochiltree, 77.  
*Old and New Statistical Accounts*, quoted, 99.  
*Old Glasgow: The Place and its People*, quoted, 89.  
 Old Port-William Road, 95.  
 O'Neill's *Sculptured Crosses of Ancient Ireland*, 103, 106.  
 Ormesheuch (Ormyscleuch, Ornsacleuch), 139, 142, 143.  
*Ossory Archaeological Papers*, quoted, 88.  
 Owen Graham, 92.  
 PASSPORT to Lord Boyd, 187.  
 Passports by Queen Elizabeth for the Lord Boyd, 185, 190 ; to the Bishop of Ross and the Lord Boyd, 186.

- The Past in the Present*, quoted, 68.  
 Pennant, 68.  
 Penninghame, 97.  
 Perth, 144.  
 Peter's Paps, Kirkmaiden, 94.  
 Pictavia, 100.  
 Pins, bone, 70.  
 Polgavy, 138.  
 Pollock, John, notice by, on Woodwork of Row-allan Castle, 84.  
 Pont, 60, 121.  
 Port-William, 96.  
 Portincross, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199.  
 Portland, Duke of, 111, 112.  
 Portpatrick, 52, 92.  
 Potterton, 139, 143.  
 Pottery, fragments of, 22.  
 Pottery (Samian ware), 15-18.  
 Precept of Sasine by David Kennedy of Leswalt, for infefting John Kennedy of Knokreocht in the lands of Balgray, 154-155 ; abstract of, 155.  
 Prieston (Priest's Stone), 106, 108.  
 Priesteraig, 108.  
 Prieston, 106, 108.  
*Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries in Scotland*, 105.  
 Process and Sentence in Parliament against Lord Boyd, Thomas, his eldest son, and Sir Alexander Boyd of Drumcoll, knight, 134-137 ; abstract of, 137.  
 Procuratory of Resignation by John Craufurd of Craufurdland, of the Mains of Giffertland and Birkat in superiority, in favour of Robert, Lord Boyd, 200-201 ; abstract of, 202.  
 Procuratory of Resignation by the daughters of the late John Craufurd of Giffertland, of the Lordship of Giffertland and others, in favour of Robert, Lord Boyd, 202-205 ; abstract of, 205-206.  
 QUERNS, 70.  
 Quhithirst, Nether Quhithurst, 210.  
 Quhitlaw, Archibald, Dean of Dunbar, 124.  
 RAILSTOUN (Railstown), 130, 139.  
 Raith, 170.  
 Rankine, John, of Beoch, 74, 75.  
 Ratification of the proceedings on commission granted by Queen Mary to Lord Boyd and others, to treat with the Queen of England anent her and her affairs, 186.  
 Rebellion, 1745, 110.  
*Registrum Magni Sigilli*, 123, 130, 138, 139.  
*Registrum Secreti Sigilli*, quoted, 123.  
 Remission to Lord Boyd and others, 194-195.  
 Remission under the Privy Seal to William Cunningham, Knight, Master of Glencairn, etc., for the slaughter of Mr. Matthew Montgomery, etc., 160 ; abstract of, 160.  
 Renfrew, 209.  
 Renfrew, Barony of, 136.  
 Renfrewshire, 106.  
 Reeves's *Life of Adamnan* quoted, 100.  
 Rhinds of Galloway, 94, 97.  
 Richartown, John Wardlaw, of, 136.  
 Ring found at Barhapple, 55.  
 Ring, spiral finger-, of ornamented gold, found in Buston Crannog, 22.  
 Rings, 70.  
 Risdalemure, 122.  
 Ritchie, Rev. Dr., Tarbolton, 70.  
*Rituale Romanum Supplementum*, quoted, 86.  
 Rivisdalemuir, 139, 141, 176.  
 Ryisholm, 110.  
 Rolleston, Professor, notes by, on organic remains found on Crannog at Lochspouta, 18.  
 Ross, Bishop of, 186.  
 Ross, G., of Hanyng, 194.  
 Ross, Thome, in Bordland, 194.  
 Rothesay, Castle of, 136.  
 Rowallan Castle, notice on Woodwork of, 84.  
 SALTOOATS, 71, 72, 80.  
 Sasine in favour of James, Lord Boyd, of the lands of Ormscleuch, Chapelton, and others, in the lordship of Stewarton, 142, 143 ; abstract of, 143.  
 Sasine in favour of Robert, Lord Boyd, of the lands of Portincross and Ardneill, 198-199.  
 Sasine on Crown Precept in favour of Robert Boyd, son and heir-apparent of Robert Boyd of Kilmarnock, of the lordship of Kilmarnock and others, 175-178 ; abstract of, 178.  
 Saws and scrapers, 70.  
 Schaw, A., of Sornbeg, 194.  
 Schaw, J., of Sornbeg, 194.

- Schaw, R., of Sornbeg, 194.  
 Schaw, W., in Munnok, 194.  
 Scotland, Acts of the Parliament of, quoted, 121, 122.  
 Scott, William, of Balwery, 157.  
*Sculptured Crosses of Ancient Ireland*, quoted, 106.  
*Sculptured Stones of Scotland*, quoted, 106.  
 Seabank Celt, description of, 71.  
 Seabank Moor, 71.  
 Seamill, Ayrshire, notice of an excavation made on an ancient "Fort" at, 59.  
 Sempill, Church of, 106.  
 Sempill, John, first Lord of Sempill, 106.  
 Setoun, George, Lord, 136.  
 Shearer, Mr., 52.  
 Shrovesbury, G. T., 186, 187, 192.  
 Sinclair, Sir John, *Statistical Account of Scotland*, 68.  
 Sloan, Dr. Charles F., Ayr, 77; description of moat axe by, 77.  
 Sloan, Miss, 76.  
 Slick stones, 70.  
 Sling stone, 70.  
 Smith, James, Dalry, 73.  
 Smith, John, Kilwinning, 71, 72, 73.  
 Smith's *Coll. Ant.*, quoted, 66.  
 Smyth, John, 160.  
 Somervell, James, 163, 165, 166.  
 Somerville, John, Lord, 121.  
 Soulis, Lord, 111.  
 South Milton Farm, 95.  
 Spindle whorls, 70.  
 St. Bride's, Kirkcolm, 91.  
 St. Bride's Well, near Kirkbride, Kirkmaiden, 94.  
 St. Catherine's Well, Stoneykirk, 92.  
 St. Ciaran, 100.  
 St. Columba, 100, 105.  
 St. Columba's Well, Kirkcolm, 91.  
 St. Cummin, *Penitential* of, 85.  
 St. Enoch's Holy Well, 89.  
 St. Fillan's Well, on the farm of Kilfillan, Old Luce, 95.  
 St. Finian, 96.  
 St. John's Well, Stranraer, 92.  
 St. Katherine's Well, Low Dromore, Kirkmaiden, 94.  
 St. Katherine's Well, Old Luce, 95.  
 St. Macarius, 99.  
 St. Machar, 99, 100.  
 St. Martin, 100.  
 St. Martin's Cross, 103.  
 St. Mary's, Kirkcolm, 91.  
 St. Mary's or Lady Well, near Logan, Kirkmaiden, 94.  
 St. Medan's Well, Glasserton, 97.  
 St. Medan's Well, Kirkmaiden, 92.  
 St. Ninian at Whithorn, 90.  
 St. Ninian's Well, Penninghame, 97.  
 St. Patrick's Well, Portpatrick, 92.  
 Stafford, Hon. Lord, 118.  
 Stair, Earl of, 52, 106, 107, 108.  
*Statistical Account*, Wigton, Kirkcolm, quoted, 91.  
 Stewart, J. Leveson, of Glen Ogil, 53.  
 Stewart, Sir Alan Plantagenet, Earl of Galloway, arms of, 83.  
 Stewartoun, 123, 124, 139.  
 Stewarton, lordship of, 136, 143.  
 Stevenston, 71.  
 Stinchar, 108.  
 Stirling, 122; castle of, 210.  
 Stoddart, J. H., 3.  
 Stone, objects made of, found in Buston Crannog, 32-35; hammer-stones, polishers, etc., 32-33; sling stones, etc., 33; whetstones, grindstones, 33; cup stone, 34; querns, 34; spindle whorls, 34; flint objects, 35.  
 Stone, objects made of, found on Crannog at Lochspouts, 9-13; hammer-stones, 9; polishers, 9; whetstones, 9-10; funnel-shaped holes, 10; pebbles, 10; querns, 10-11; spindle whorl, 11; polished discs, 11-12; oval implement with two hollowed surfaces, 11; flint scraper, 12; rings of lignite, etc., 13; ring, 13; armlets, 13.  
 Stone, objects of, found at "Fort" at Seamill, 62; hammer-stones, 62; globular ball, 62; polisher, 62; quern, 62; spindle whorl, 62; cannel coal, 62.  
 Stoneykirk, 92.  
 Stranraer, 92.  
 "Stronge Fort," 60.  
 Symon's *Description of Galloway*, quoted, 94, 96.  
 Swan Knowe, 19.  
 TALBOT, George, 187.

- Tannieroach Moss, 57.  
 Tarbolton, 70.  
 Teling, 136 ; barony of, 138.  
 Tertullian, *Tract de Baptismo ap Roma Sotter-  
anea*, quoted, 90.  
 Thomson, Mr., 89.  
 Thomson, John, 52.  
 Todd's MSS. quoted, 94.  
 Todd, Mr., 94.  
*Tour in Scotland and Voyage to the Hebrides*,  
quoted, 68.  
 Tours, Bishop of, 100.  
 Trabach, 136.  
 Trarinzean, 123, 136.  
 Tuam, 103.  
 Turnberry, 123.  
 Turnbull, Rev. George M., of Dailly, 100.  
 Two Wells, 139.  
 Tytler's *History of Scotland*, 110.  
  
 UCHTRIE MACKEN, Cave of, 92.  
 Ullard, 103, 106.  
  
 VATICAN Library, 85.  
 Vchiltree, Lord, 210.  
  
 Vernon, Hon. G. R., Auchans, Commissioner for  
the Earl of Eglinton, 21, 60.  
*Visitor's Guide to Wigtonshire*, quoted, 91.  
 Vivian, J. Pendarves, 53.  
  
 WALLACE, H., of Meynefurde, 194.  
 Wallace, John, 149.  
 Wallace, J., of Craigie, 210.  
 Warnoklands, 130, 139.  
 Wat, John, 210.  
 Wawane, William, 157.  
 Weights, 70.  
 Weir, H. F., of Kirkhall, 60.  
 West Kilbride, 60.  
 Whetstones, 70.  
 Whitehill, 99, 100, 104.  
 Whithorn, 97.  
 Wigton, 97.  
 Wigtonshire, 89, 90 ; Heraldry of, 83 ; Holy  
Wells in, 91-98.  
 Wilson, Rev. George, Notice by, of a Crannog at  
Barhapple Loch, 52-58 ; 95, 97.  
 Wilzamsone, Johannes, 140, 142.  
 Wod, Andree, in Largis, 194.  
 Wood, objects of, at Lochspouts, 14 ; at Buston,  
40.

END OF VOLUME THIRD.







MAY 1 4 1950